Stellar Metamorphosis: Limestone Formations and Ancient Coral Reefs

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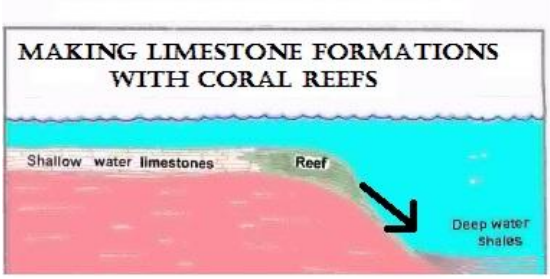
Abstract: In stellar metamorphosis all stars go though a stage in which the star is completely covered in water. The evidence for ancient coral reefs which existed on early Earth can be found as limestone formations. Thus a limestone formation, also known as calcium carbonate formation, is directly where an ancient coral reef was located. Diagram of this process is provided, and as well as the actual life-path of stars as opposed to establishment fusion scientism.

In stellar metamorphosis coral reefs grow on ancient stars very late in their life-spans as the water starts evaporating into interstellar space and the atmosphere begins thinning. When these coral reefs experience erosion and changing temperatures they die, and leave their calcium carbonate to weather, erode and start compressing from the water pressure. This is similar to coquina forming completely different structures than when it was initially formed.



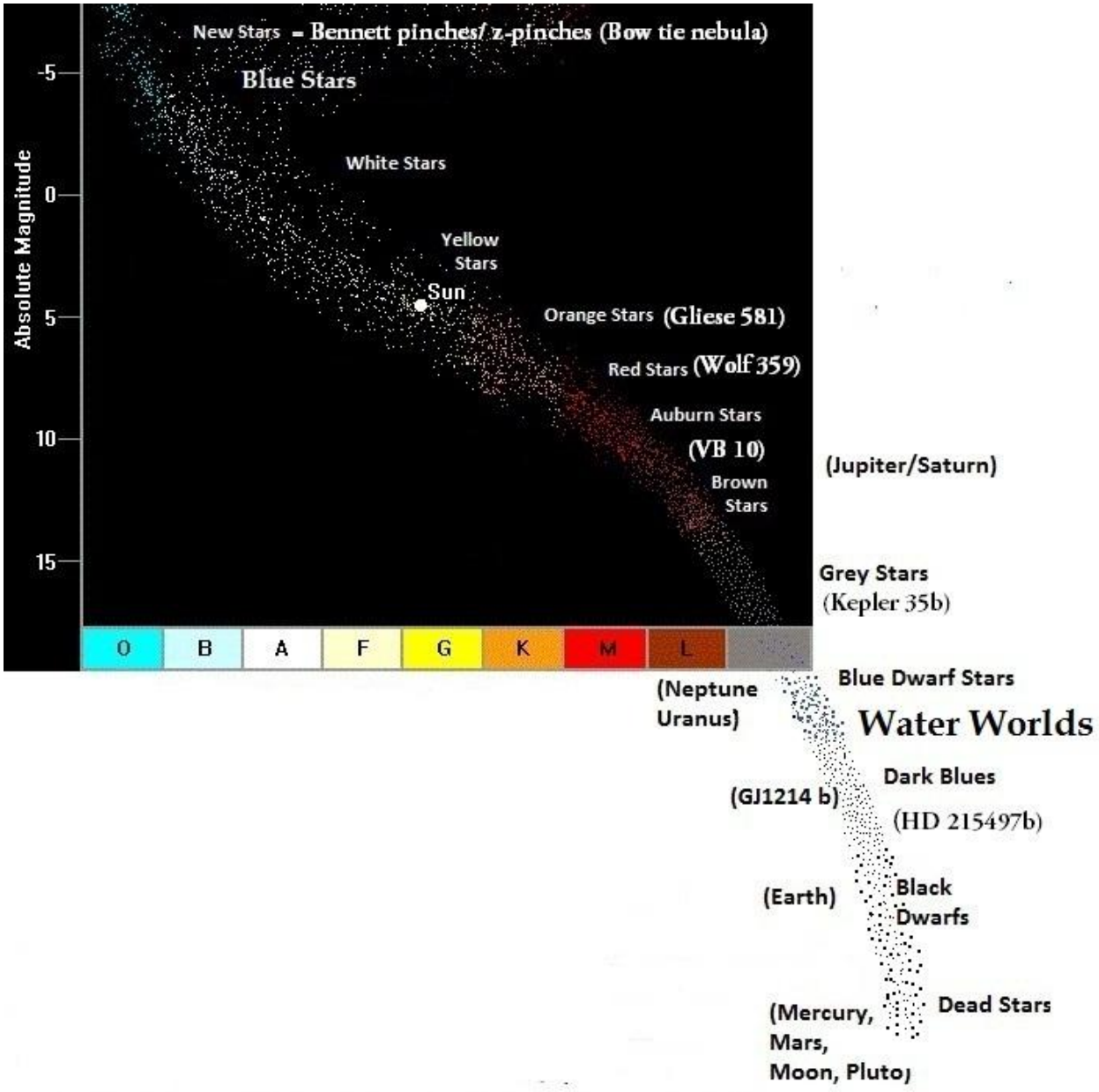
THE REEF WILL MOVE BASED ON ITS LOCATION FOR ITS ABILITY TO HOST LIFE.

IT WILL MOVE TO LOWER AND LOWER AREAS OF THE OCEAN AS THE WATER WORLD STARTS EVAPORATING.

IT WILL LEAVE LIMESTONE FORMATIONS IN ITS WAKE AS THE CORAL DIES AND CHANGES ITS POSITION. GROWING AT THE BEST LOCATION.

THUS LIMESTONE FORMATIONS ARE SIMPLY ANCIENT CORAL REEFS WHEN THE EARTH WAS COVERED IN WATER.

THERE ARE PROBABLY BILLIONS OF STARS COMPLETELY COVERED IN CORAL REEFS DEPENDING ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LAND. THEY ARE PROBABLY FULL OF ANIMALS AND CREATURES SIMILAR TO EARTHS IN VARIETY.



Stars cool and die becoming what are called “planets”.
Planet formation is star evolution itself.