

# Is Glyphosate killing the oceans? The probability cannot be denied.

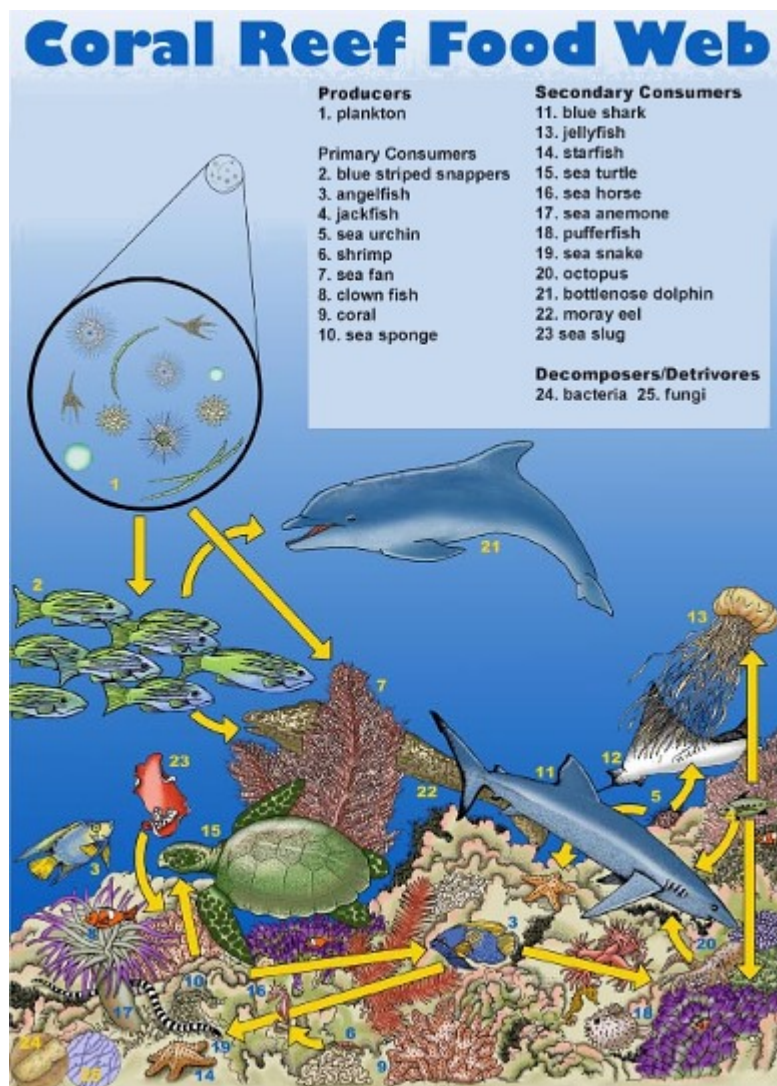
Jim Stone, March 18, 2017

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## Something is DEFINITELY killing ALL of the world's oceans

It cannot possibly be Fukushima, which will never affect the great barrier reef, which is now dying, or the Atlantic. And it is not global warming, despite a hoax report produced by the New York Times this morning that claimed that. However, the [New York Times](#) at least confirms that the dying reefs are a widespread reality, while damaging the truth by saying global warming is causing it.

**I decided to have a look at what is really killing the oceans. And I think I found the key indicator - phytoplankton die off. To find the reason for the ocean reef die offs, we need to look at what is killing the phytoplankton. Let's look at the life cycle of a reef to see why a huge reduction in phytoplankton would be a good reason for a reef to die.**



Corals, barnacles, sponges, - all animal life in the entire ocean, even the whales, [have plankton as the root source of all food](#), that the entire ocean is based around. Look at the chart to the left here - there is ONE producer in the ocean - plankton - that everything else ultimately uses as a food source. This is common 6th grade knowledge. And zooplankton, that many corals feed on, use phytoplankton as a food source. Even starfish, which feed on clams, use phytoplankton as a food source via clams, which filter large amounts of ocean water through themselves to get the plankton out for food. **Everything in the ocean, at the root of the food supply, starts out with phytoplankton as the key to get the entire chain moving.**

**Phytoplankton levels in the ocean have recently dropped by [more than 40 percent](#). What could cause that? FACT: it is NOT global warming, despite claims that it is. Clear proof it is not global warming is in the fact that phytoplankton exist from the equator to the arctic, which represents an enormous temperature gradient, and phytoplankton is dying off at all temperature gradients. This proves global warming as a reason to be a hoax.**

**To take steps toward the real answer then, we have to look at exactly what phytoplankton is.**

Phytoplankton is a photosynthetic plant that basically amounts to ocean algae. Its biological processes are the same as land based plants. **AND WHAT NEW MATERIAL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED THAT KILLS VIRTUALLY ALL LAND BASED PLANTS? ANSWER: GLYPHOSATE.**

All man made materials have what are called half lives, which, at the completion of one half life, still has half of it remaining. Question: How long is Glyphosate's half life in the wild? In most cases, up to 175 days. And that means that 350 days later, almost a full year later, any glyphosate the farmers spray still has 25 percent of it left in the environment. How long does it take glyphosate to reach the ocean? That varies, but in a best case scenario, taking the longest time possible, glyphosate sprayed in Minnesota, where the Mississippi river starts at a total river average speed of 2.25 mph, will be to the ocean after running off into the Mississippi in 1050 hours (43.5 days) if the glyphosate is sprayed at Lake Itaska. That's the longest time it will take. And that means it will hit the ocean with well over 80 percent of it's killing capacity in a minimum lethality scenario.

Monsanto claims that half lives in fresh water are as little as 90 days. However, studies have shown that even in fresh water, it can be found over a year after it is applied.

**QUESTION: THE OCEAN IS SALTY, VERY ALKALINE. WHAT HAPPENS TO GLYPHOSATE IN THAT SCENARIO?**

ANSWER: it does not go away. You can tell just from [This abstract](#) that glyphosate, when it hits the ocean, is going to suddenly acquire a much longer half life. Though this group talks about what happens to glyphosate in slightly alkaline pond water, it takes absolutely no leap of logic to figure out what will happen to glyphosate when it hits the ocean. Glyphosate is a salt. And when it is put in the presence of strong salts, it is only rational to conclude the strong salts will act as permanent preservers when it is proven that even a very low presence of salts can dramatically boost it's environmental persistence.

**Oh, but the oceans are big, they can soak it up, right?**

Answer: I would not bet on that, because when glyphosate, which is a salt, gets in the presense of other salts, [it's potency is greatly boosted](#).

**Conclusion: All the star fish die offs, all the reef die offs, have their roots in phytoplankton die offs, which is extremely likely to be triggered by use of glyphosate in agriculture. Once Glyphosate hits the ocean, you can say ADIOS to half lives, it instead most likely becomes virtually permanent and on top of that, it's ability to kill is greatly boosted. It will keep building up in concentration year after year, due to the fact that the salt water will preserve it. When the timing of these massive phytoplankton die offs which trigger broader die offs is considered, a potential link to glyphosate becomes obvious.**