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Levitation Sledlines of Taoi

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For many thousands of years, extensive sections of lakeshores and coastlines were modified by ancient civilizations using synthetic stone casting processes replicated today as *geopolymer* chemistry. Natural bedrock was contoured to form smoothly flowing curves for us a coastal superhighway for levitation sleds.

During the bygone Atlantean Era, the region of Taoi encompassed prairies and desolate areas known today as the Gobi Desert of Mongolia and the broader Tibetan Plateau. The southern areas of Tibet were known as Agharta, after the grand tetrahedral Pyramid of Agharta that was identified in previous work.

Modified sandstone island
Taoi - Tuosu Lake, Tibet

One of the most fascinating sites in this region is Baigong Cave on Tuosu Lake, where highly radioactive piping systems were dated to ~150,000 bp by thermoluminescence tests, and linked with the high purity of the lake water. Further investigation reveals an island with artificial contours designed as a levitation sled circuit temple with zoomorphic symbolism showing the head and neck of a large bird (submerged, above).

The island's sunken extension forms a beak pointing eastward to the exact location of Baigong Cave, situated low in the cliff face near the adjacent shoreline. The close proximity of this bird-shaped modified island to Baigong Cave is strongly indicative of a larger complex linking the sites below the lakebed.

The sled circuit temple at Tuosu Lake displays the same avian motif as observed at sites in other regions of the world, corresponding to the 3rd and final phase of the Atlantean psychoacoustic civilization lasting from 30,240–12,900 bp. During that extended period, the hi-tech temple-building, levitation technologies and alchemy practices of the Sons of the Law of One were disseminated across the world at temple sites designed with avian motifs and other overt zoomorphic symbolism not seen during the prior 2 phases.

Natural landscape features were strategically altered using artificial stonework constructed layer upon layer. reconstituted from mine tailings from the expansion of subterranean complexes. The bedrock was ground down into coarse powder and rough gravel for mixing in a geopolymer slurry before being cast.

The conspicuous contours of Tuosu Lake also show the recognizable profile of a bird's head depicted with a feathered frill on its neck, forming a 'beard' that distinguishes it from all other known bird species (below). The lake name 'Tuosu' is composed of 3 glyphs, reading: tu o su , meaning "Conferring, oh, (the) good."

Tuosu sledline temple
Taoi - Tuosu Lake, Tibet

Tuosu levitation sledline temple and underwater gnome UFO bases in Tuosu Lake, Tibet (37.154326°N, 96.952004°E, above) is located 3,755 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 15.09% of Earth's mean circumference of 24,892 miles ($^{3}/_{20}$). This resonant distance interval corresponds to the values of Fibonacci #1349 (3,757.00… x 10^{-279}) in miles and Fibonacci #170 (15.080… x 10^{-34}) in percent, ensuring efficient reception of infrasound standing wave resonance focused and amplified by the Orion Pyramid Complex.

When viewed from north of the site, the modified island resembles the head, neck and breast of a great bustard (Otis *tarda*), the heaviest flying bird alive today, weighing up to ~46 lbs (21 kg). The elaborate courtship displays of great bustard males are recognized across cultures as a symbol of health and fertility:

> The great bustard... is one of the few bird species that exhibits its most dramatic and fascinating behavior during the breeding season, [with the colorful males] performing an elaborate courtship display. This display is carried out by males to attract the attention of females.
>
> During the display, the male bustard flaunts his entire body, inflating his throat sac and expelling the air with a distinctive sound, while raising the white feathers on the insides of his tail and wings transforming his appearance to nearly all-white when viewed from a distance. Males typically choose high, open, and well-lit areas for these displays. There, they move slowly, stomp their feet, and produce a variety of unique vocalizations to captivate nearby females…
>
> The Mongolian name for the great bustard is ['Khonin toodog']; inspired by the male's [extravagant] breeding display. During the mating season, the male turns the inner side of its wings outward, creating a striking, sheep-like white appearance.[i]

The courting displays of great bustard males include a roaring call that can be heard from long distances. The throaty roaring of the great bustard is outdone by the even louder territorial roaring calls produced by the Australian bustard that are reminiscent of the infrasound roaring of the Orion Pyramids of Giza, Egypt. This acoustic aspect of bustard zoomorphic symbolism used by the temple builders of Taoi reflects a much deeper association with healthcare and fertility practices linked with unusual dietary habits of alpha males:

> Beauty is pain, the old saying goes. But for great bustards –the heaviest flying bird– a more accurate phrasing might be "beauty is poison". New research reveals that males of this species elect to consume small doses of a highly toxic compound to rid themselves of internal parasites and ultimately look more impressive for females.

Great bustard, bearded males
Otis *tarda*

> Bird-loving researchers from the Spanish National Museum of Natural Sciences discovered the bustards' beauty secret after combing through hundreds of fecal samples collected in the field and dissecting 25 of the birds. These investigations showed that male great bustards had consumed a conspicuously high amount of blister beetles, a foreboding-looking black and red insect that produces *cantharidin*, a highly poisonous compound that can kill many animals [when ingested at higher concentrations], including humans.
>
> While females did eat a few of the beetles, an inordinate amount of those insects turned up in the males' systems. The researchers hypothesized... bustards may be self-medicating for something, so they performed separate tests to see how various bacteria –including ones that cause sexually transmitted diseases in birds– might react to the poison. Sure enough, doses of cantharidin that turned up in the bird's droppings was enough to kill off bacteria. The researchers think that male great bustards seek out just enough toxic beetles to clear their systems of STDs and other diseases before mating season. Indeed, the team found the highest concentration of beetles around the time that males put on elaborate performances for picky females.
>
> As they point out in their paper, part of that choosing process involves the female inspecting the male's cloaca... –"A white, clean cloaca with no infection symptoms (e.g., diarrhea) is an honest signal of both resistance to cantharidin and absence of parasites, and represents a reliable indicator of the male quality to the extremely choosy females." For males, it seems, getting the girl is worth the risk of death by beetle poisoning.[ii]

The unique dietary biology of great bustard metabolism involving cantharidin ingestion has been used by the artists of Taoi as a reference to Siddha alchemy and the consumption of Rasayana elixirs –*also known as 'navapashanam' or "9 poisons".* Replicating medicinal diets of bustards, Siddha alchemy applies many brightly colored nanocompounds in micro-doses that would otherwise be toxic to the body at higher levels.

Known in modern medical terms as *hormesis*, the highly advanced concepts of Siddha nanomedicine were celebrated in the avian architectural design of Tuosu sled circuit temple, which can only be appreciated when seen from the aerial perspectives of flying birds and the antigravitic spacecraft of ancient Toai.

Hazel grouse
Tetrastes *bonasia*

Hazel grouse head motif
Taoi - Selincuo Lake, Tibet

At Selincuo Lake, the flowing contours of a peninsula were designed as the crested head of a bird with a small beak, representing a stylized caricature of distinctive features of a hazel grouse (Tetrastes *bonasia*, above) which is a species endemic to the arid, high-altitude regions known today as Tibet and Mongolia.

Selincuo levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in Selincuo Lake, Tibet (31.9588535°N, 88.9662712°E, above, opposite) is located 3,395 miles from the Great Pyramid, constituting 13.64% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{341}/_{2500}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the values of Fibonacci #454 (3,395.49… x 10^{-92}) in miles and Fibonacci #1122 (13.634… x 10^{-233}) in percent, in addition to showing exact placement at 32 North latitude for enhanced reception of planetary infrasound resonance.

When seen from high-altitude perspectives, Selincuo sledline temple is connected with another sledline temple designed as the feathered legs of the hazel grouse that unifies what once formed several islands in the high-altitude lake. Viewed together, these sledline temple sites were designed to give the distinct impression of the silhouette of a hazel grouse seen in profile, with its wings raised high above its head.

Defining the southwest shorelines of nearby Namucuo Lake is a broad peninsular structure showing strategic modification to give the general impression of the head and neck of another bird, when seen from high above. Shoreline trackways were cast in geopolymer sandstone as a representation of the head of a male Mongolian pheasant, also called the ring-necked pheasant (Phasiarus *colchicus*, opposite).

The main temple building was designed to imitate the profile view of a pheasant's beak, with levitation sledlines encircling the peninsula and extending for many miles along the lakeshore in both directions. Trackways on the north side of the peninsula were expanded at the appropriate point to specifically depict the 2 small crests on either side of the head that distinguishes pheasants from other related bird species.

Mongolian pheasant head motif
Taoi - Namucuo Lake, Tibet

Karkana levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in southwestern Namucuo Lake, Tibet (30.609651°N, 90.307145°E, above) is located 3,495 miles from the Great Pyramid; comprising 14.04% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{7}/_{50}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the values of Fibonacci #1301 (3,494.90… x 10^{-269}) in miles and Fibonacci #1969 (14.033… x 10^{-411}) in percent, ensuring ULF reception.

A predominant theme among Paleo-Sanskrit votive names from the Atlantean Era is their indirect allusion to highly advanced physics concepts pertaining to the biophotonic functions of the pyramids that can only be understood by initiates of sacred temple practices. Infrasonic roaring of the world's pyramids inspired symbolic references to the deep roaring of lions; amplifying the cosmic 'Om' or 'Mu' produced by Voids.

The Paleo-Sanskrit votive place name 'Namucuo' is composed of 4 glyphs, reading: na mu ku o , meaning "(The) Void (of) Mu whereby, oh" in allusion to the fundamental ULF emissions of the Universal network of vacuous black holes distributed throughout the spacetime continuum at key nodal points in the Unity Field. 'Karkana' is the Paleo-Sanskrit name for the pheasant, which is composed of 3 glyphs reading: kar ka na , meaning "Works following (the) Void", *reiterating the concept of sonic black holes driving the pyramids.*

Both of these ancient names encodes high knowledge of the ULF acoustic emissions of cosmic Voids known today as 'black holes' –which was confirmed by modern physicists during the 2015-2025 decade (Antoniadis *et al.*, 2023). The latest findings of modern physics and astronomy confirm the stark scientific accuracy of votive phrases preserved in the place names of sledline temple sites in Mongolia and Tibet.

The ring-necked pheasant is an endemic species of the high-elevation regions of Tibet and Mongolia, which displays beautiful iridescent feathers covering the lower neck and breast of the large bird (below). Deep navy blue and iridescent green feathers of the upper neck display a bold color contrast with the white collar, and emphasizing the bright red orbital skin surrounding the eyes of male ring-necked pheasants.

Various species of pheasants inhabit the northern hemisphere, with western cultural associations linking the exotic bird to the arrival of the harvest season and the conclusion of a successful hunt. In the eastern hemisphere, the cultural significance of the ring-necked pheasant is linked with ancient imperial status, incorporating the elegance of pheasant feathers into tailored imperial garments:

Ring-necked pheasant
Phasianus *colchicus*

The ring-necked pheasant is a vibrant symbol of prosperity, good fortune, and rebirth. Celebrated for its striking, colorful plumage and resilient nature, it is recognized across cultures as an emblem of beauty, transformation, and the hidden magic of the natural world. The cultural footprint of this iconic bird varies widely across the globe.

In Asian cultures, the pheasant holds a prestigious place, often representing light, beauty and good governance:

- Imperial China: The pheasant was a symbol of the Empress, embodying both grace and high status. Its magnificent feathers were historically used to decorate the garments of royalty.
- Japan: The green pheasant is the national bird and heavily associated with maternal protection and courage.

Symbolic & Spiritual Meanings

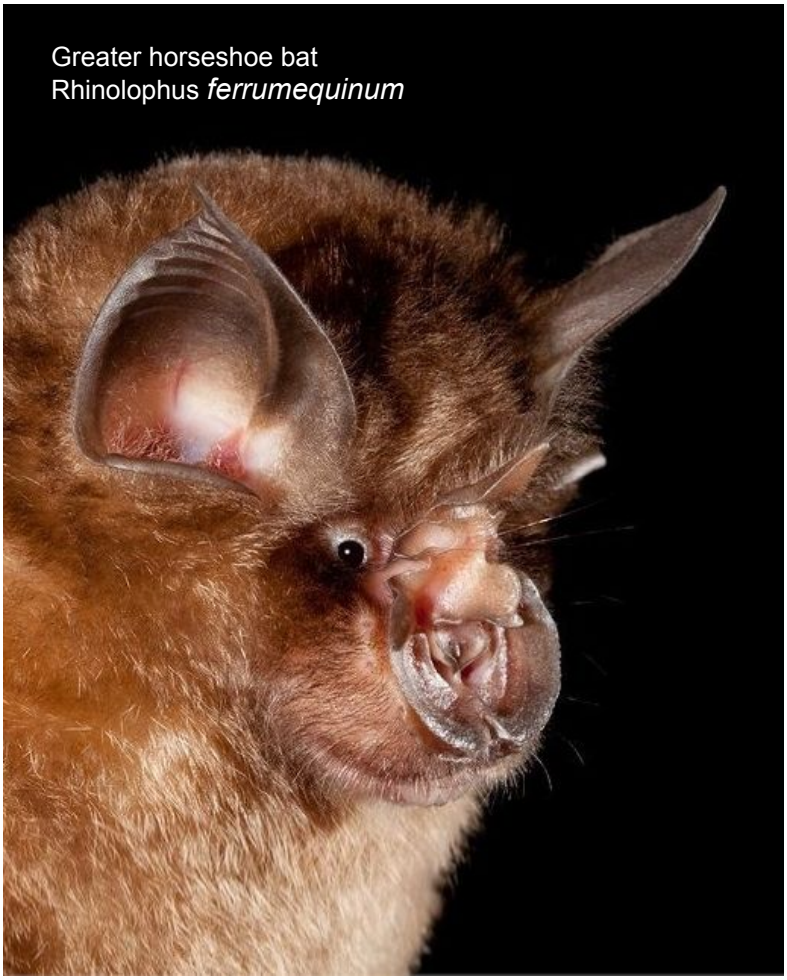
- The Art of Camouflage: The pheasant's ability to blend seamlessly into the tall grass despite its colorful neck symbolizes the dance between the seen and the unseen.
- Courage and Display: The male pheasant’s flamboyant display of feathers serves as a reminder to proudly showcase one's gifts and express creativity at the right moments. (Wiki)

The architectural designers and geopolymer structural engineers of Taoi accomplished monumental temple construction on an industrial scale that is difficult for modern engineers to comprehend. The grand scale and architectural complexity of strategically submerged sledline temples observed in every region of the globe confirms their use of metal-hydrides in the generation of pulsed superconductivity within the artificial temple stonework. Piezoelectric sandstone transduces acoustic waves into a localized EM field.

Levitation sledline
Taoi - Namucuo Lake, Tibet

Another votive animal icon was referenced in monumental constructions now hidden below the brackish waters of Tangra Yumco Lake, Tibet. The western shorelines of the lake display the same characteristics of lakeshores modified by ancient hands of the geopolymer temple-builders of Atlantean high civilization.

On the western shores of Tangra Yumco Lake are arrangements of levitation trackways depicting the full body of a greater horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus *ferrumequinum*, below). This species possesses a nasal flange or nose-leaf resembling a rhinoceros horn that acts as an acoustic sensor. The detailed rendering of the greater horseshoe bat silhouette also delineates one of the bat's feet flapping with the wing membrane.



Greater horseshoe bat
Rhinolophus *ferrumequinum*

Bats possess highly specialized auditory systems capable of emitting and perceiving ultrasonic frequencies ranging from 9 kHz to over 210 kHz. Through echolocation and passive listening, they employ these finely tuned capabilities for flight navigation, rapid communication and hunting in complete darkness. Bats' acute echolocation ability relies on a form of acoustic 'vision' to perceive the shifting positions of objects, informed it use as an Atlantean cultural symbol associated with 3rd-eye activation technologies applying ULF psychoacoustic stimulation in resonant temple chambers.

The same use of bat iconography was previously discussed in the interrelated context of small ceramic whistling vessels produced by various ancient cultures of the South American Andes mountain range. Geopolymer sandstone construction of the site shows an unmistakable design of a bat in flight, displaying a distinctive, pointed nasal flange belonging to the greater horseshoe bat. The votive name selected for this submerged Atlantean Era circuit temple complex is 'Jatuka': the Paleo-Sanskrit name for the flying, nocturnal mammal referred to in English as a "bat".

Tangra Yumco levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in western Tangra Yumco Lake, Tibet (30.897878°N, 86.443343°E, overleaf) is located 8,090 miles from the sunken Atlant Pyramid off Florida, comprising 32.50% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{13}/_{40}$). This resonant distance reflects the values of Fibonacci #1030 (8,086.94… x 10^{-212}) in miles and Fibonacci #1253 (32.51… x 10^{-261}) in percent, ensuring efficient transduction of ULF planetary infrasound focused and amplified by the Orion Pyramid Complex.

The artificial peninsula of Tangra Yumco temple shows a series of eastward-facing triangular points linked by a series of curving sledline trackways that extends for 13 miles in total length, enclosing a large lagoon. The acoustic sensitivity and nocturnal lifestyle of bats were specifically used by the builders to reference the similar sensory capabilities and nocturnal lifestyle of the nimerigar gnome ET humanoid species.

The long, flowing contours of the bat's wing were selected to accommodate the high-velocity conveyance of levitation sleds along the lakeshore, gliding from one triangular point on the artificial peninsula to the next. Levitation sleds are powered by gravity motors of the type replicated by Serbian-American inventor Nikola Tesla during the 1920s, with the proper design schematics worked out using the help of the trance medium Edgar Cayce and the engineering completed with the assistance of Thomas Townsend Brown.

Flying bat motif
Taoi - Tamgra Yumco Lake, Tibet

Brown long-eared bat
Plecotus *auritus*

The great variety of symbolic forms employed by the Atlantean temple builders of Taoi is impressive. While many of these submerged complexes have been designed with the flowing contours of animal iconography, others sites present a simplified geometric format based on individual anatomical features.

An arrow-formed artificial island was constructed in Ren Co Lake, Tibet (below), symbolizing quick flight like that of an arrow shot from a bow. The arrow-shaped island forms a votive ligature composed of 2 hieroglyphs, reading: kar adhi , meaning “Works delivering” in allusion to acoustic powering of the sledline transport system. Like many others, this sledline temple presents sharp triangular points and conjoined levitation trackways that have become partly submerged by rising lake levels.

Swallow’s tail motif
Taoi - Ren Co Lake, Tibet

Ren Co levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base at Ren Co Lake, Tibet (30.953°N, 89.6365°E, above) is located 3,450 miles from the Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt, comprising 13.86% of Earth’s mean circumference ($^{173}/_{1250}$). This resonant distance corresponds to Fibonacci #210 (3,450.79… x 10^{-41}) in miles and Fibonacci #878 (13.856… x 10^{-183}) in percent, as well as showing exact placement at 31 North latitude.

The geopolymer construction plan of this ancient submerged temple complex was designed as the tail of a Tytler’s barn swallow (Hirundo *rustica tytleri,* opposite), which is endemic to the region of Tibet, China and Mongolia. The rusty orange coloration of its underside allow the Tytler species to be differentiated from other barn swallow species which possess off-white ventral plumage below the neck. ‘Ara’ is the Sanskrit name for the swallow bird, applied in the naming of this sledline temple on the lakeshore of Ren Co Lake.

Bifurcation of the sledline pathways creates a 3-way junction enclosing the arrow-themed island that was constructed on a small scale corresponding to the tiny proportions of gnome ET humanoids. UFO activity of small craft in the near vicinity of Ara sledline temple confirms the site as an active base of operations in modern times, despite the serene, desolate setting of this ancient, submerged temple complex.

The avian theme of Ren Co temple is expressed in a more abstract, geometric format than is commonly seen among sunken sledlines in Taoi. Incorporation of a Sanskrit votive ligature and an iconographic avian symbol into one graceful design exemplifies the gnomes' creative ingenuity and love of the geometry of Nature. Consistent themes are reiterated in the design of sledline temples in each respective region where Atlantean colonies were established, during a long expansion period that followed the Great Flood.

The swallow's tail symbolizes fertility, with the longest tail feathers being displayed by the most healthy male individuals. The geometric simplicity of the chevron-like design of the sledline temple also conveys the attributes of velocity and vector, which relates to the high-speed transit of Atlantean levitation sleds.

Tytler's barn swallow
Hirundo *rustica tytleri*

The barn swallow is a profound cultural symbol of spring, renewal, love, and homecoming. Because they build nests in human structures and complete incredible migrations, they universally represent the comforting embrace of home alongside the adventurous spirit of freedom and resilience. Across global folklore and history, the barn swallow carries several distinct meanings:

- Loyalty & Return: Their remarkable ability to return to the exact same nesting spot year after year makes them emblems of fidelity, loyalty, and safe return.
- Spring & New Beginnings: In many cultures –including Japan and China– the swallow's arrival signals the end of winter, bringing warmth, prosperity, and the blossoming of new life.
- Humility & Hard Work: In some Native American traditions, the swallow symbolizes steady, diligent work, humility, and the anticipation of coming rain. (Wiki)

The split tail format of Ren Co levitation sledline temple is reminiscent of the much larger Suolaskáiti temple at Wrangel Island, located in the ancient lands of Hyperborea. The significant difference in scale between the 2 sites corresponds to the extremely differing proportions of the many ET humanoids groups that built each of the respective sledline temple sites according to their particular design preferences.

The shorelines of Tibet's Ga'er Kongchaka Lake display the same characteristic remains of concentric arcs cast in geopolymer sandstone by the temple-builders of Taoi. The northeastern lakeshore is defined by another bird-shaped peninsula that can be readily identified by the small crest. The distinctive crest matches that of a Mongolian lark (Melanocorypha *mongolica*, opposite) –the only bird with a similar crest that is endemic to the semi-desert region.

A series of 3 very small lagoons were designed to delineate the wing, tail and lower legs of the lark. The peninsular sledlines converge at the bird's beak before subducting below the present-day lake level and connecting with the shoreline to the west. *This repetition of avian themes has gone entirely unnoticed.*

Mongolian lark motif
Taoi - Ga'er Kongchaka Lake, Tibet

Ga'er Kongchaka levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base at Ga'er Kongchaka Lake, Tibet (34.00°N, 86.501381°E, opposite) is located 3,225 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 12.96% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{81}/_{625}$). This resonant distance reflects the respective values of Fibonacci #229 (3,226.15… x 10^{-45}) in miles and Fibonacci #452 (12.96… x 10^{-94}) in percent. The site demonstrates exact placement at 34 North latitude, conferring excellent reception of focused infrasound resonance.

The avian iconography of sledline temples distributed across the globe is always accompanied by accurate application of the Atlantean system of nodal geopositioning based on the nonlinear (ie. Fibonacci-ordered) quadrupolar distribution pattern defined by the quantum iterated function [$z_{n+1} = z_n^2$]. More than 2 decades of research has revealed hundreds of temples conforming to this geodetic system of resonant alignment.

Recent advances in AI software will facilitate the integration of these newly discovered sites into a global 3D mapping database that will cross-reference satellite imagery and bathymetric data from diverse sources. Laborious processes involved in the identification of ancient temple sites and the calculation of resonant alignments will be replaced by AI research tools (trained on the content of works by this author).

The identification of zoomorphic and anthropomorphic symbolism in the designs of submerged sledline temples built during the bygone Atlantean Era may prove to be a more difficult task for AI research tools. AI tools must learn to recognize cultural symbols pertaining to positive themes of health and fertility, as well as negative themes pertaining to envenomation, vampirism, predatory instinct and nocturnal stalking.

The profusion of Atlantean Era structures discovered by this author in diverse regions of the planet provide an essential compendium of the most impressive sledline temple sites in the world, from which AI systems will be able to make accurate determinations for new temple sites that are now submerged in the deepsea.

The relatively small scale of Ga'er Kongchaka sledline temple is reflected by the small scale of the bird species which inspired its design, referencing the small stature of gnome ET humanoids of Taoi that were responsible for its construction over >20,000 years ago. In Central Asia, Mongolian larks are considered to be heavenly messengers and heralds of the spring, symbolizing resilience and nomadic freedom:

Mongolian lark, males
Melanocorypha *mongolica*

In Mongolian culture, the Mongolian lark (Melanocorypha *mongolica*) is a deeply revered emblem of the open steppes, the arrival of spring, and the profound connection between nomadic herders and the vastness of the natural world. It is celebrated as the provincial bird of Inner Mongolia.

Its specific cultural symbolism centers around several key concepts:

- Herald of Spring and Light: Because it is highly active in the early morning and returns to the grasslands as the snow thaws, the lark represents rebirth, warmth, and the awakening of the natural world.
- Messenger of the Heavens: Due to its continuous, complex, and beautiful song –often delivered while suspended high in the air– traditional folklore (including Shamanist and Buryat epic traditions) views the lark as a sacred mediator between heaven and earth.
- Resilience and Freedom: The lark's ability to thrive in the harsh, unpredictable climate of the Central Asian steppes symbolizes endurance and the untamed, wandering spirit of the nomadic people.
- Biodiversity Indicator: In modern ecology and conservation, the lark serves as a prime indicator of the health and biodiversity of the Mongolian grasslands. (Wiki)

The contours of Ga'er Kongchaka sledline temple match the fully alerted stance of the Mongolian lark, with its head raised and its body poised for impending flight. This iconic bird species is also recognized as a fertility symbol relating to the courtship displays of male larks, which extend their wings to show off their brown and white plumage, while at the same time raising their tail to flaunt their cloacal health (above).

Another striking example of avian-themed lakeshore levitation trackways can be seen in aerial views of Luotuo Lake, Tibet. The lake's northwestern shoreline is dominated by a narrow peninsula presenting the contours of a bird's head and neck (below). The asymmetrical contours of the avian head show a linear shoreline on one side of the peninsula, complemented by an undulating shoreline on the other side.

Man-made trackways form a narrow causeway converting the former island into a peninsular sledline temple, with the contours of the island significantly modified for the high-speed transit of floating sleds. The geometric configuration of a 3-way junction is not a natural feature, but was cast in synthetic stone.

Snowcock head motif
Taoi - Luotuo Lake, Tibet

Luotuo levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in Luotuo Lake, Tibet (34.453856°N, 81.929228°E, above) is located 2,961 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 11.90% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{119}/_{1000}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the respective values of Fibonacci #1382 (2,960.96… x 10^{-286}) in miles and Fibonacci #203 (11.885… x 10^{-42}) in percent, ensuring ULF receptivity.

The Paleo-Sanskrit votive place name 'Luotuo' is composed of 4 hieroglyphs, reading: lu o tu o , signifying "(The) allure, oh, conferring, oh." This short, rhyming name references the beauty conferred by genetic enhancement achieved through psychoacoustic temple practices. The name employs a syllabic repetition also seen in many Atlantean votive names given in trance medium Edgar Cayce's psychic Life Readings.

The melodic name 'Luotuo' is reminiscent of the votive name 'Tulu', given to the daughter of an Atlantean leader named Ajax. Also known as Ax-tell, he was a technological innovator who worked in the fields of geopolymer chemistry, mag-lev sled systems, alchemical transmutation, superalloy production and antigravitic propulsion. Ax-tell took responsibility for the dissemination of Atlantean technologies to many other regions of the world, through the signing of peace accords based on technology-sharing agreements.

The splendid artistry of levitation sledline temples can be seen throughout the world, representing the hi-tech advancement of a large percentage of the global population during that elevated period recognized as the 3rd and final phase of high civilization on the surface of our planet. Of course, these same technologies have been in continual use within underground complexes that are only now becoming known to the world.

In Luotuo Lake, geopolymer sledlines were designed to emulate the profile view of the head and neck of a Tibetan snowcock (Tetraogallus *tibetanus*, below). The silhouette of the snowcock was emphasized by a straight line defining the flat head of the avian-themed temple. The distinctive beak of a Tibetan snowcock was precisely rendered in artificial sandstone through the deployment of fleets of remotely piloted drones.

Tibetan snowcock
Tetraogallus *tibetanus*

The Tibetan snowcock (Tetraogallus *tibetanus*) is a high-altitude pheasant that inhabits the unforgiving, rocky alpine zones of the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau. Because it thrives in a landscape most life finds uninhabitable, its cultural symbolism is deeply rooted in resilience, vigilance, and spiritual purity.

Key Symbolic Meanings

- Resilience and Adaptation: The snowcock lives above the tree line (often up to 5,800 meters) where temperatures are freezing and vegetation is sparse. To local communities, it represents the ultimate survivor –finding sustenance and thriving in extreme, harsh environments.
- Vigilance and Awareness: Snowcocks are highly cautious and employ sentries to watch for danger. If a predator or threat approaches, the sentry lets out a loud, piercing whistle to warn the rest of the covey. Culturally, this behavior embodies watchfulness, acute awareness, and community protection.
- Spiritual Purity: In Tibetan Buddhist folklore, wildlife that inhabits the highest, purest, and most inaccessible peaks is often seen as spiritually elevated. The snowcock's preference for the pristine, snow-covered summits ties it to concepts of untainted beauty and divine isolation.

The black-and-white striped patterning of feathers of the Tibetan snowcock’s chest strongly resembles the concentric arcs of curving sledlines that delineate the lakeshores of major lakes throughout the region. Another bold representation of the avian motif was incorporated into the design plan and arrangement of geopolymer sandstone sled trackways resembling the head and neck of a white-tailed eagle (overleaf).

Garuda levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in Alucuo Lake, Tibet (33.971799°N, 82.4260598°E, above) is located 2,995 miles from the Great Pyramid of Egypt; comprising 12.03% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{3}/_{25}$). This resonant distance interval corresponds to the values of Fibonacci #1071 (2,994.17… x 10^{-220}) in miles and Fibonacci #1294 (12.037… x 10^{-270}) in percent which, in addition to the site's exact placement at 34 North latitude, ensure efficient reception of focused infrasound resonance.

The robust depiction of the eagle's bill formed by the levitation sledlines indicates the exact species being represented –the largest living eagle in the region: the white-tailed eagle (Haliaeetus *albicilla*, opposite):

> Known as the fourth-largest eagle species in the world, the white-tailed eagle is awe-inspiring in size and stature. Measuring between 65–95 cm in body length and boasting a wingspan of 170–260 cm (5' 5" to 8' 5"), this raptor may have the largest wingspan of any living eagle. While males and females share similar plumage, females are generally 30% heavier and 15% larger in linear dimensions than males. However, differentiating them in the wild can be difficult without physical measurements.[i]

The design of the eagle head at Alucuo Lake implicates white-tailed eagles were used for eagle hunting by the ancient people of Taoi, representing a traditional hunting method still practiced in Tibet and Mongolia today (opposite). Eagle hunting festivals are promoted in Mongolia to conserve ancient hunting practices.

White-tailed eagle
Haliaeetus *albicillat*

Fanged mouth motif
Taoi - Alucuo Lake, Tibet

The ancient votive name of the lake –'Alucuo'– shows Paleo-Sanskrit origins, being composed of 4 glyphs, reading: a lu ku o , meaning "Ah, (the) allure whereby, oh". This curious phrase typifies Atlantean spiritual expressions, implicating the alluring beauty conferred by genetic purification practices in the Great Pyramid.

The eloquent naming of the lake is reflected by the majestic eagle head symbolism seen at Alukuo sledline temple in the southern part of the lake, which is sharply contrasted by the much more sinister symbolic representation presented by another sledline temple site located in the northeastern area of the lake.

Passage through the narrower northeast section of the lake is constricted by a series of 4 artificial points jutting out into the lake. When seen from aerial perspectives high above the site, these pointed structures were clearly designed to represent pairs of fangs on the upper and lower jaws of a predatory ET species.

Allied with the Baal ET syndicate are multiple non-human species that possess fangs, most notably seen among the large human-hybrid populations of hairy sasquatch giants. Sasquatch possess both upper and lower sets of fangs, with the lower set positioned outside of the upper fangs. The arrangement of fangs depicted in Alucuo Lake does not match the sasquatch denture, but more closely matches the physiology of nimerigar gnome ET humanoids, previously classified by this author as Homo *nimerigari* (opposite).

Alukuo levitation sledline temples and underwater UFO bases in Alucuo Lake, Tibet (33.999794°N, 82.36890°E, above) replicates the same 12.0% resonant distance relationship with the Great Pyramid, whereas the fang temples display precise alignment, with 34 North latitude passing directly between them.

Nimerigar gnome mummy
Homo *nimerigari*

The malevolent fang motif is related to the blood-consumption and hemoglobin-metabolism of the vampiric type of nimerigar ET humanoid species. Native American elders have related the details of encounters between their people and the diminutive nimerigar gnomes, whose small size is counterbalanced by super-strength, -speed and amazing agility that allow them to run, jump and fire tiny arrows in the blink of an eye.

The service-to-self (STS) character of the Atlantean gnome societies of ancient Taoi is clearly expressed in their depiction of the upper and lower fangs of nimerigar mandibles, which match those seen in the x-ray imagery of a gnome mummy recovered from a small cave in the Pedro Mountains near Casper, Wyoming.

An x-ray view of the divergent skeletal physiology of nimerigar gnomes (ie. ‘Pedro’, above) shows their extremely robust vertebral column and cat-like cranium. Their very large eyes are adapted for nocturnal or low-light cavern environments, being a troglodytic ET humanoid species that requires protective seclusion from humanity. Fleets of tiny hyperdimensional spacecraft are built and operated by the nimerigar gnomes.

Gnome tooth symbolism represents the most commonly seen design motif expressed in the forms of small-scale sledline temples distributed throughout many regions of the world, with particular clustering of many submerged sites in the Philippine Islands and Novaya Zemlya Island in the Russian High Arctic.

Double rows of teeth-shaped sledline temples of the nimerigar gnomes have also been discovered at Burunnaya Lagoon, situated along the southwest coastline of Wrangel Island, in Russia’s East Siberian Sea. The alignment of conjoined sledline temples forms the *toothy smile* motif covering 18 miles in length.

Satellite imagery of southeast Selincuo Lake shows a modified island with sledline trackways forming the long snout of the seahorse, which has been partly submerged by high lake levels in recent times. The body of the seahorse is represented by the original island, with curving sledlines on the west side firming the tail.

Aśvamīna levitation circuit temple complex and underwater UFO base in southeast Selincuo Lake, Tibet (31.5988293°N, 89.0626408°E, above) is located 8,086 miles from the Atlant Pyramid off Jacksonville, Florida, representing 32.48% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{203}/_{625}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the respective values of Fibonacci #1030 (8,086.94… x 10^{-211}) in miles and Fibonacci #1698 (32.473… x 10^{-354}) in percent, confirming placement within a nodal point of focused infrasound resonance.

The Sanskrit name for the seahorse is 'aśvamīna', literally signifying "horse-fish," reflecting their horse-like appearance; with *aśva* meaning "horse" and *mīna* meaning "fish". The ancient votive place name 'Selincuo' is composed of 5 hieroglyphs, reading: se l in ku o , meaning "Bearing (the) essential glory whereby, oh" in allusion to benefits of the ingestion of Siddha elixir nanocompounds by the Atlantean alchemists of Taoi.

Seahorse juveniles spawn in mangrove estuary environments, enabling adaptation to semi-saline aquatic environments like that of Selincuo Lake, Tibet. The seahorse represents yet another zoomorphic fertility symbol, alluding to the extended period of gestation and parental care provided by male seahorses, which receive and fertilize the female's eggs in an abdominal brood pouch while providing oxygen and nutients.

Yellow seahorse
Hippocampus *kuda*

Aśvamīna sledline temple
Taoi - Selincuo Lake, Tibet

Vṛntāka circuit temple
Taoi - Lake Rakshastal, Tibet

Symbolic imagery of marine organisms can also be seen at an artificial island in the northwest area of saline Cuo'e Lake, in Tibet, with levitation sledlines having been specifically designed with the contours of a swimming sea slug (below). As previously discussed in depth, the sea slug is a key symbol referencing the physiology of photosynthetic symbiosis employed for life extension by the Atlantean alchemists of Taoi.

The hump on the back of the sea slug, also called the sea hare, is a remnant trait related to their ancestral growth of protective shells. The Sanskrit word for *sea snail* is 'vṛntāka', of which the sea slug is a shell-less species that inhabits the estuary and reef environments of coastal zones and shallow seas.

Atlantic mottled sea hare
Aplysia *fasciata*

Vṛntāka levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base at Zhoubakabujin Island in Cuo'e Lake, Tibet (31.6405054°N, 88.7165917°E, above) is located 3,386 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 13.60% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{17}/_{125}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the values of Fibonacci #1344 (3,387.68… x 10^{-277}) in miles and Fibonacci #1567 (13.619… x 10^{-326}) in percent. In addition, the site shows exact placement at 31 North latitude, ensuring efficient reception of ULF waves from the pyramids.

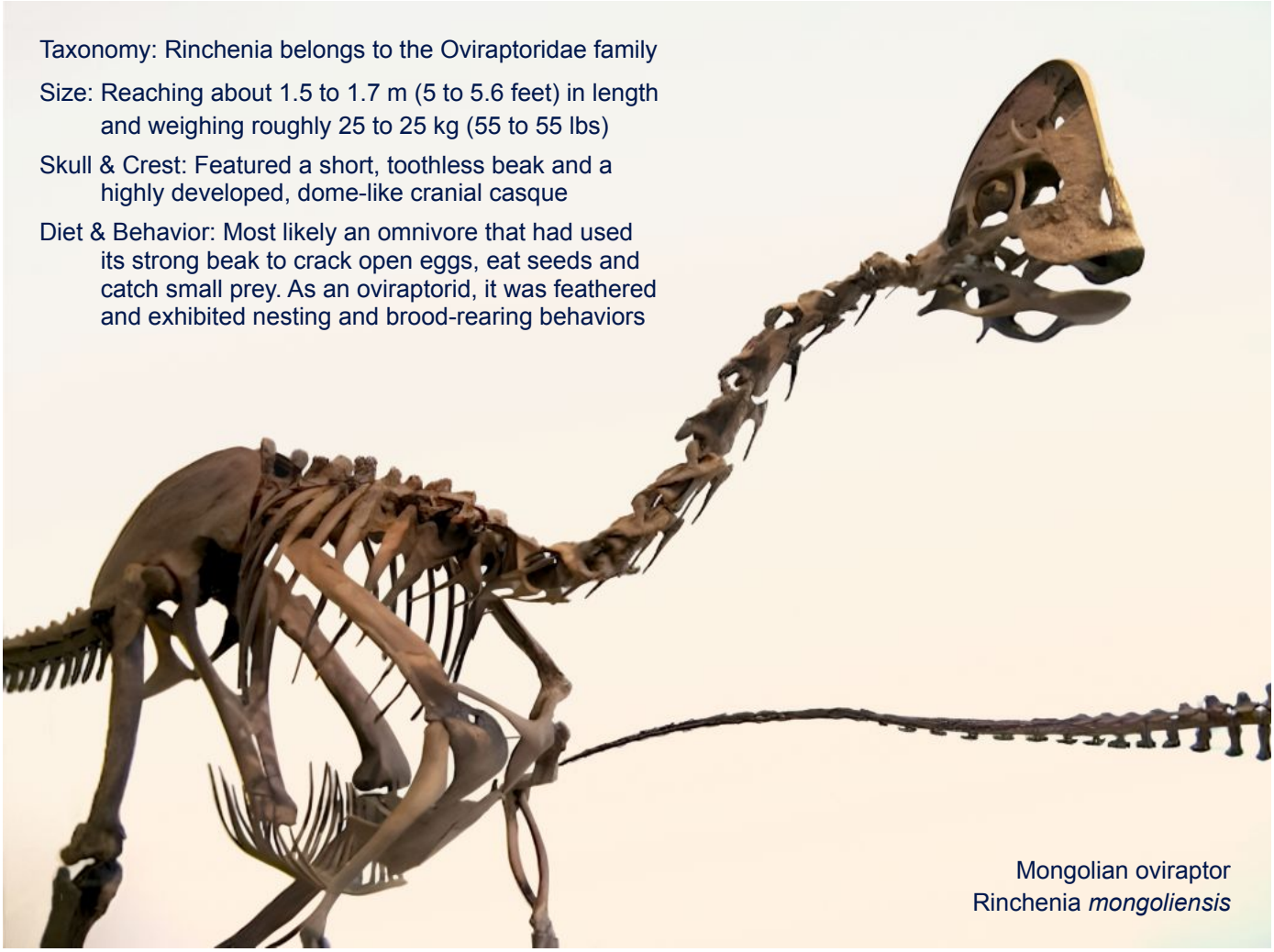
Freshwater slug, photosymbiont
Acoclidium *bayerfehlmanni*

The shorelines of Zhoubakabujin Island have been modified to accommodate the broad arcs of levitation sledline superhighways. The builders' depiction of the symbolic form of an aquatic slug references their special ability to sequester photosynthetic chloroplasts from its algal diet, reflecting Atlantean high medical knowledge of *symbiotic photometabolism*. Sledline temple depictions also included exotic animals from the Jurassic Period, revealing advanced paleontological knowledge possessed by Atlantean Era scientists.


Oviraptor head motif
Taoi - Namucuo Lake, Tibet

Situated along the northern lakeshores of Tibet's Namucuo Lake is an unusually shaped peninsula that resembles the long, thin neck of a large bird, with a tall crest similar to that of a cassowary. This feature displays artificial sandstone sledlines designed to depict the neck and head of an oviraptor dinosaur. The crest of the dinosaur rendering matches that of Rinchenia *mongoliensis*, which was once endemic to the region millions of years ago. As the lake level lowers, the neck and crest become more boldly expressed.

Living populations of many species of oviraptor have been conserved and bred within artificial habitats maintained in immense subterranean cavern systems in several regions of the Earth. Cryptid sightings in the semi-desert of the Tibetan Plateau include brief encounters with dinosaur species such as oviraptors.



Mongolian oviraptor
Rinchenia *mongoliensis*

Namucuo levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in northeast Namucuo Lake, Tibet (30.851860°N, 90.676424°E, above) is located 3,512 miles from the Great Pyramid; comprising 14.11% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{141}/_{1000}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the values of Fibonacci #1368 (3,512.42… x 10^{-283}) in miles and Fibonacci #1591 (14.120… x 10^{-332}) in percent, for ULF reception.

Modern-day paleontological reconstructions of the complete skeleton of Rinchenia *mongoliensis* leave absolutely no doubt concerning the intentional design of landscape modifications made by the temple-builders of ancient Taoi. This remarkable depiction of a long extinct species of endemic fauna is not unique to the Tibetan Plateau, but is reiterated in the design of a levitation sledline temple in Beringia (Alaska).

Dinosaur symbolism was also used extensively by the ancient artisans of the Andes mountain range, to reference the roaring of psychoacoustic stone temples. The roaring dinosaur motif was applied in complex designs of woven textiles, polychrome ceramic vessels, and wood or stone *keros* –ceremonial vessels excavated at the psychoacoustic temples of Tiwanaku and Puma Punku, located in present-day Bolivia.

Levitation sled trackways
Taoi - Namucuo Lake, Tibet

The shorelines of Zhari Namco Lake have also been modified (above, overleaf). Geopolymer sandstone sledlines were designed to show the caricature profile of the head of a vampire bat, showing the pointed noseleaf and unique denture of the common vampire bat (Desmodus *rotundus*). The vampire bat is the only species with large gaps between its triangular teeth, as clearly represented by the temple builders.

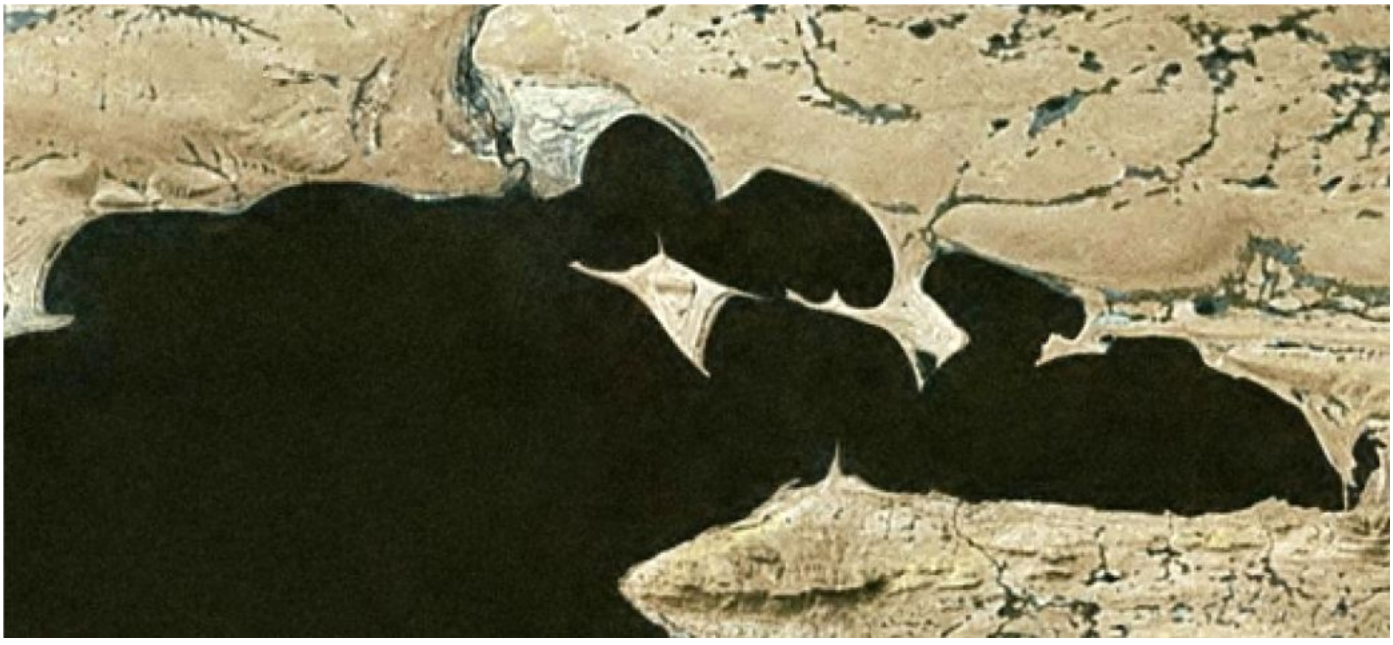
Zhari Namco levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in southeast Zhari Namco Lake, Tibet (30.79845°N, 85.802274°E, above) is located 3,232 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 12.98% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{13}/_{100}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the values of Fibonacci #1631 (3,231.14… x 10^{-338}) in miles and Fibonacci #1854 (12.989… x 10^{-387}) in percent, ensuring ULF receptivity.

This site displays the same radial distance to the Atlant Pyramid as demonstrated by Aśvamīna levitation sledline temple located in Selincuo Lake, conforming to the mandala distribution pattern of the Unity Field.

Nesting bird motif
Taoi - Yamdrok Lake, Tibet

The bird-inspired contours of another levitation sledline temple can only be partly seen, due to its present submersion in the brackish waters of Yamdrok Lake, Tibet (above). A linear ridgeline temple is situated at the highest point of the artificial island, which transforms into a different representation as lake levels fall.

At high water levels the site displays a simplified nesting bird motif, which is linked with artificial sandstone sled trackways at lower elevations designed to depict a the stylized silhouette of nimerigar fangs when lake levels decline. Low-resolution satellite imagery of the site shows its lower shoreline configuration (below).



Yamdrok levitation sledline temple and underwater UFO base in Yamdrok Lake, Tibet (35.7256°N, 86.6711573°E, above) is located 3,213 miles from the Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt; comprising 12.91% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{129}/_{1000}$). This resonant distance interval reflects the values of Fibonacci #1564 (3,215.02… x 10^{-326}) in miles and Fibonacci #385 (12.904… x 10-80) in percent, for ULF reception.

Levitation sled trackways
Taoi - Zhari Namco Lake, Tibet

The many notable geometric structural features of the shorelines of Zhari Namco Lake include a linear peninsula that continues below the present-day lake level (above). High-resolution bathymetric mapping of the entire lakebed will reveal the sunken network of levitation trackways that connects multiple sites.

A phenomenal series of technological stone structures can still be observed along the southern shores of Zhari Namco Lake, where the concentric curves of levitation sled trackways circumnavigate a large rock outcropping (above, opposite). The trackways' stepped terraces can be seen in profile views (opposite).

Levitation sled trackways
Taoi - Zhari Namco Lake, Tibet

Bowl, trackways motif
Glaze-painted ceramic
Majaiyao culture, Tibet

Painted earthenware pottery excavated in the Qinghai region of northeast Tibet and northwest China are covered with highly complex pattern-work, featuring arrangements of concentric arcs that have not been accurately interpreted by state archeologists. Cultural anthropologists have classified these designs as abstract geometric patterns, but this is not the case. More significantly, these painted patterns closely emulate the hi-tech alteration of lakeshore sites by the sledline temple-builders of ancient Taoi.

Geometric expressions of the ancient Majaiyao culture actually depict the dispersion of levitation trackways running along the perimeters of large lakes distributed throughout the region. The swirling sets of circles and conjoining arcs also form Paleo-Sanskrit votive ligatures, employing the same sacred visual language developed by the ancestral culture of Taoi, which preceded the Majaiyao culture by >10,000 years.

The central element of a small Majaiyao bowl presents a simple Paleo-Sanskrit votive ligature that reads ‘Eka si raua’, meaning “(The) One: Yours roaring” (above) in allusion to the great bioelectrical influence of infrasound resonance received from *Indra*, the giant, one-eyed planet Jupiter. The arrays of concentric arcs reiterate the primary ligature, signifying “delivering roaring” in reference to the artificial stonework’s transduction of cosmic and planetary infrasound standing wave resonance.

Similar sentiments were glaze-painted on another Majaiyao bowl, with geometric patterns of dots and angled lines adorning the rim –representing the votive phrase ‘Eka-as raua’(opposite). This basic phrase means “For (the) One roaring”, once again referencing beneficial radiations of the one-eyed Jupiter.

Bowl, trackways motif
Glaze-painted ceramic
Majaiyao culture, Tibet

Glaze-painted earthenwares of the Majaiyao culture are decorated with swirling patterns that resemble the ceramic expressions of the Cucuteni-Trypillia culture of southeastern Europe, spanning the present-day nations of Romania, Moldova and Ukraine. Not only are the predominant shapes of the vessels similar, but the specific iconography of levitation sled trackways forming legible Paleo-Sanskrit ligatures is also shared.

In both cases, state-run archeologists in various countries have not been able to offer any insight into the significance of these geometric patterns shared by many ancient cultures around the world. The same is true for state-run linguists and epigraphers that refuse to acknowledge the clear presence of hieroglyphic passages in an ancient, logographic form of Sanskrit that was comprehensively deciphered decades ago by K. Schildmann, a German professor of ancient languages. *Why has this global fraud been perpetrated?*

The present findings of this author prove beyond any doubt that the worldwide governmental shadow-ban on these topics has been orchestrated *to conceal the Atlantean technology of aurichalcum levitation sleds.*

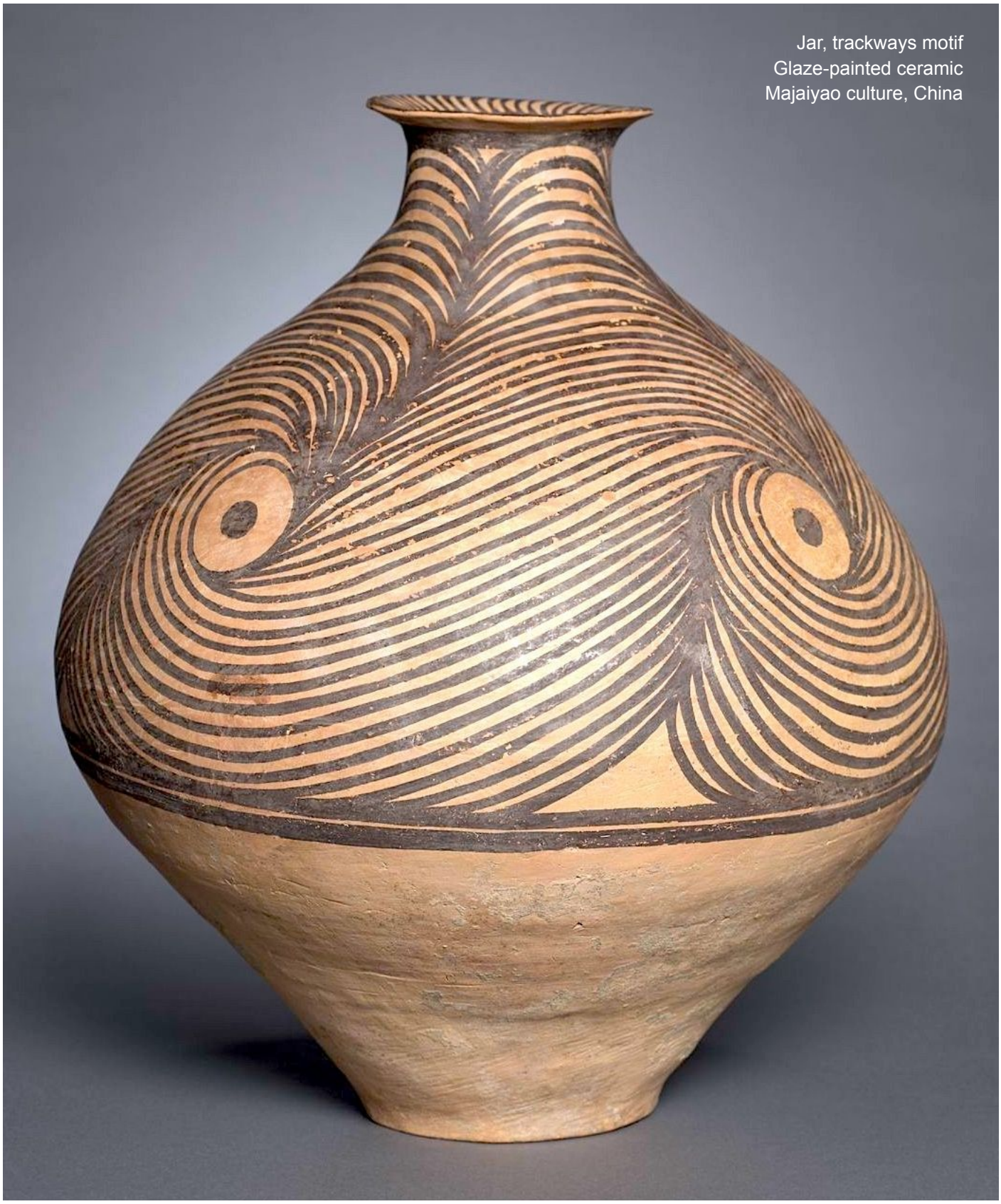
Jug, trackways motif
Glaze-painted ceramic
Majaiyao culture, Tibet

Jug, trackways motif
Glaze-painted ceramic
Majaiyao culture, Tibet

Since the time of their excavation many decades ago, the beautifully rendered arrays of circles and spirals covering earthenware vessels of the ancient Majaiyao culture have been appreciated as simple decorative elements showing a mathematical symmetry and composition that is pleasing to the eye. The present work elucidates hidden connections linking these patterns to the Sanskrit builders of grooved stone trackways.

Anthropomorphic symbolism is also expressed in the painting of many vessels, which include humorous renderings of levitation sledline trackways designed to give the impression of a facial caricature. The pair of round eyes is depicted with a widely smiling mouth resembling the cloud patterns of Jupiter (opposite).

Bowl, trackways motif
Glaze-painted ceramic
Majaiyao culture, Tibet



A large vase produced by Majaiyao artisans reiterates the trackways symbolism in a spectacular manner, depicting a complex array of convergent and divergent grooves spiraling around 4 circles. These special hieroglyphic patterns form a ligature that reads: Eka-as adhi raua ra , meaning “For (the) One delivering, roaring granting” (above), praising the beneficial infrasonic influence of Jupiter, the giant one-eyed planet.

The central element of the bowl's glaze-painted patterns represent nested arcs forming the 'mi-is' glyph signifying "synchrony", alongside clear depictions of *levitation sledline portals* where the trackways subduct below ground level (above). The present revelation of architectural features of levitation sledline temples exposes high technology of the Atlantean civilization *that has been hidden by governmental organizations.*

Majaiyao ceramics display the same intricate pattern-work based on levitation trackways observed among the Gran Coclé ceramics of present-day Panama. In the case of the ancient Coclé ceramics collection, the levitation sled trackways were cleverly contoured to depict the forms of birds and reptiles, closely matching the depictions of levitation circuit temples set into the ancient landscape by Atlantean temple builders.

Photographic comparison of the sophisticated cultural remains found in Tibet, China and Mongolia present unmistakable correlations between the appearance of technologically altered landscapes of large Tibetan lakes and the refined, glaze-painted patterns of ancient ceramics from the same region. The remarkable similarity between the artificial landscapes of Taoi and the patterning of traditional Majaiyao ceramics deserves worldwide attention, and full acknowledgement from government-run archeological institutions.

[i] https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/great-bustard_eng.pdf

[ii] Nuwer R (2014) 'Male Great Bustards Eat Poison to Look Sexier for the Ladies' Smithsonian Mag, online https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/male-great-bustards-eat-poison-look-sexier-ladies-180953131/