

Marfa Lights Like Warmer Nights

Whether or not CE-III *Marfa Lights* are caused by pterosaur-like creatures similar to the ones in Papua New Guinea, we need to determine if they are very likely caused by any kind of creature, or if they could be non-biological. We also need to consider the warm-blooded question, well handled on this post: "How do Pterosaurs Survive the Cold?"

The data recorded by James Bunnell is priceless. The 52 sightings recorded by his cameras, from late in 2000 through late in 2008, give us detailed weather data, including the temperatures when sightings began, what he calls "at start." I list totals, by percentage of total, for four temperature gradations:

1. 32 F or colder: 11.5%
2. 32.1-39.9 F: 4%
3. 40.0-49.9 F: 11.5%
4. 50.0 or higher: 73%

That coorelates well with nocturnal hunting by predators that prefer reasonable temperatures, obviously. Could this be related to ground temperature in a way supporting some kind of energy from the earth? Bunnell's data does not smile on that conjecture, for when the total sightings are subtotaled by season of the year it shows 43% in the Spring, hardly a season to be noted for high ground temperature. By comparison, only 19% of the sightings were in the summer.

Examining the details from the eight sightings in Winter, we see the following, in order from coldest to hottest, remembering that this refers to the temperature when the sightings first began on the nights in question:

21.2 F., 24.8 F., 24.8 F., 32.9 F., 37.4 F., 43.7 F., 48.2 F.,

82.4 F.

We see that five of the eight are above freezing, which is notably moderate for that high desert area of southwest Texas, on Winter nights. The February 9, 2001, reading of 82.7 F. looks out of place, but I presume it was an unseasonably warm night.

Could the warmer temperatures be related to a non-biological energy source closely related to the atmosphere? There's a problem with that potential correlation. In my post "Analyzing Data for a Marfa Lights Interpretation," I mentioned the nights of July 14-15, 2006, (July 15th and 16th Universal Time) which involved appearances only one minute apart, 38 and 37 minutes after sunset. But the weather differed in temperature, Dew point, humidity, and wind speed. How could such a close correlation be the result of something primarily related to the atmosphere, when atmospheric conditions were so different?

Everything points to a group of intelligent bioluminescent flying predators that have some preference to warmer temperatures, but that still need to hunt at night, even when it is colder and less ideal. The potential complexities involving multiple species of prey and possibly more than one hunting technique, depending on weather and prey, make this a difficult puzzle, but the data does well support this biological interpretation.