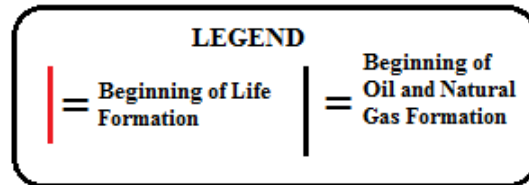
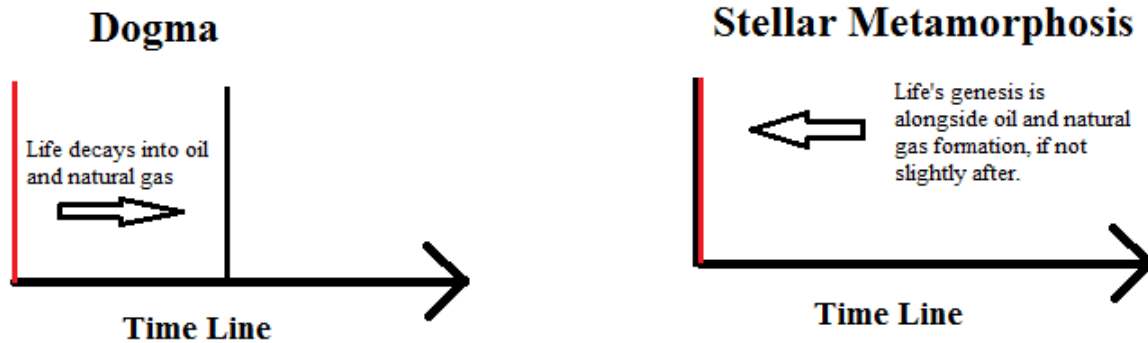


# When Were Hydrocarbons Really Formed?

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*Abstract: Establishment dogma has a false worldview, which compounds into hundreds of false smaller theories, models and guesses. They accept that hydrocarbons found in oil and natural gas form as a by-product of decaying life. This is false. Oil and natural gas formed alongside the beginning formation of life itself. It can even be argued that oil/natural gas formed even slightly before life began. This would render the accepted decaying organic material dogma false. Explanation is provided.*



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According to dogma, oil and natural gas form as a by-product of the decay of life/organic matter. This means life came well before oil/natural gas formation.

In stellar metamorphosis, the beginning of life and the beginning of oil and natural gas formation happen simultaneously. This means oil and natural gas are the remains of the processes involved in the formation of life at its earliest stages.

As the reader can see, the beginnings of both life and the formation of oil and natural gas happen nearly simultaneously. In fact, one could argue the production of hydrocarbons themselves signals the beginning of life formation at its very earliest step. It would make more sense to have both happen at the same time, as early life itself would also have formed simple hydrocarbon chains, before being extended greatly into fats and the phospholipid bi-layers so common in organic cells. The dogma fully accepts the false notion of life somehow being independent of the natural world, unfortunately this leaves a very acute reasoning problem. How exactly does life form if nothing in the natural world played any part? It leaves a mysterious and disconnected gap, that gap can be observed in the left side of the diagram. What was happening before natural gas and oil appeared and life had already been flourishing, completely oblivious to the fact that life consists of huge amounts of long chain hydrocarbons? The reasoning the dogma gives is not convincing. They want people to believe the hydrocarbons formed naturally first to

form life, and then the life decayed forming oil and natural gas. Did they forget that natural gas is just one carbon connected to 4 hydrogens and is found in seemingly abiogenic atmospheres such as Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus? It should be 100% clear to the reader that life and natural gas/oil formed side by side. This means oil and natural gas are more likely the leftovers of the formation of the molecules required for life to form, they are not the end result of the decaying of organic matter. Worded differently, the oil and natural gas found today were mostly never alive to begin with, they are just the remaining molecular combinations that never came "alive". What this also means is that for any given amount of a star's ability to combine the available hydrogen with carbon, only a very small percentage of it will actually form structures that meet the conditions defined as "life". This hypothesis inside of the general theory both explains why there is so much oil/natural gas, as well why it is found deep in the interior crust. Just so the reader can comprehend this in multiple avenues, it is suggested as an example to use some percentages. Given the complete amount of hydrocarbons that exist on the Earth now and in the past, it could be reasoned that only .01% of those would have composed anything resembling even the simplest cells.

Finally so we are made clear 100%, coal is the decaying matter found from life. It is composed of mostly carbon and a various mix of previously organic matter, not mostly long hydrocarbon chains found in oil and natural gas. Coal can NOT be confused for oil or natural gas, they are not the same. One is formed from compressed decaying organic material, the other is formed simultaneously as the beginnings of life itself, high in the atmosphere of an evolving late stage star, such as Uranus or Neptune. As a further note to help spread awareness of the new principles of stellar evolution, the mobility principle of life formation can be included. For life to form on any object, the molecules for life formation need to be able to move on vast scales. This means life evolves on objects which have large gaseous atmospheres, as that would provide the most motion, as opposed to solid or liquid objects. Life begins where large amounts of mixing can take place between molecules. It is much more probable that a star can form complex chemistry naturally when it can mix trillions of tons of matter in a giant blender like configuration, as opposed to thinking that there is very little mixing. This means that the process that formed the hydrocarbons deep in the Earth was environmentally different than their current state. They were gaseous compounds that could move freely and combine to form long chains, well before they ever became trapped in a thick crust many hundreds (sometimes thousands) of meters deep.

It should be interesting to note for any future readers of this paper that biologists could experiment with the first lifeforms if they wanted, just find the bacteria that eat hydrocarbons/alkanes the best. One can wonder the scale of bacterial blooms that appear on evolved stars that are essentially pre-Earth/ocean world stages of evolution.