

Full Length Research Paper

Impact on One Element of the Water Hydrological Cycle Changes the Climate

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An important link in transformations in a single process of water circulation is the dissolution of minerals and fertilizers from the bottom and banks of rivers and underground canals and their delivery to plants and animals. Water, as a vehicle - delivers solutes to living cells and leaves with waste. The quality of exhaled moisture and waste is highly individual, both within species and between species of biota. Water, its properties and purpose appeared and developed along with biota (a community of plants and living organisms). Water is one of the main driving forces of biota, as well as the environment itself. Among components such as oxygen, carbon, solar radiation. Just like the circulatory system in the body, water brings microelements to cells and carries away processed substances the most important components of the atmosphere.

Organisms and plants emit different waste products throughout the day and through life. These wastes are an integral part of the general circulation, a necessary attribute of the existence of biota. We are convinced of this when we smell flowers, see hunting animals, receive analyzes of our waste from laboratories. Waste moisture evaporates and forms its own, purely individual substance in each area. Mixing and concentrating with its volumes in

the atmosphere, at each place it provides a well-developed algorithm for the formation of precipitation, and their movement, distribution over the places of precipitation and precipitation in certain volumes at a certain time. It was these conditions that formed the tropics and savanas, forests and deserts, mountain and polar glaciers. All this - the regularity, volume and quality of precipitation on every spot of land were created consistently and purposefully for many millions of years.

All moisture raised into the planet's atmosphere consists of 2 parts - evaporation from water surfaces and evaporation from biota. Historically, a certain balance of their volumes was formed at a given time and in a given place. This balance stabilized itself and created life itself on the planet in a wide variety of natural conditions.

A quarter of the entire surface of the planet is land. The wide- spread notion that the seas and oceans, which cover 3/4 of the entire planet and, therefore, evaporate most of the water is a myth. It was found that if we sum up the transpiration surface of all vegetation, then the area of evaporation from land becomes equal to the area of the entire surface of the oceans - <https://vuzlit.ru/984043/> transpiratsiya#597: "The area of all leaves is 3 - 4 times larger than the area of the entire land, that is, in size it is not less than the area of the World Ocean". To this should be added 20 tons of underground living creatures on each hectare and living creatures on the surface of the earth, each unit of which drinks water and emits liquid waste and breathing moisture. Water in the body does not disappear anywhere - how much it has entered, so much will return to the atmosphere, but its quality is completely different.

According to experts, 1/5 of the water area of the World Ocean is already polluted with oil. The oil film disrupts the processes of photosynthesis and, consequently, gas exchange between the hydrosphere and the atmosphere". Evaporation, as an element of gas exchange, also stops.

These two circumstances should change our understanding of the ratio of evaporation from oceans and land. Even if we assume that the areas of evaporation are equal, then we can conclude that the volumes of evaporation should also be equal. Two types of evaporation are the two most important parallel links in a single hydrological cycle.

Vapors from the surface of reservoirs should have approximately the same structure, uniformity, quality.

The quality, quantity and rate of evaporation are the main components of the processes of precipitation formation and the entire water cycle. The ratios of the volumes of evaporation of these two types formed a certain substance of moisture in the atmosphere, which stabilized a certain algorithm of precipitation formation with its own mechanism of concentration, distribution and precipitation and created life in all areas.

With the advent of man and the development of civilization, evaporation from land began to change. The first intelligent creature on the planet began to use water not only for drinking, we began to exploit water, turning it into a working body - the simplest free natural remedy, as a driving force of hydraulic turbines, a vehicle, a carrier of heat, energy, feces, a means of washing, cooling, comfort, dissolution.

According to information from http://www.erudition.ru/referat/ref/id.48920_1.html it is known that every year people take about 2000 cubic meters from rivers and lakes. kilometers of fresh water, which is about 5% of the flow of all rivers on earth the globe. It is driven through pipes and canals, watering monocultures, washing and drying everything that surrounds us and ourselves. Everything that evaporates after such use - from plowed fields, surfaces of reservoirs, evaporators and coolers of power plants, from sewerage tanks, from towels, wet plates - evaporates into the atmosphere without natural changes. Such fumes are not foreseen by nature - they are unnatural. This part of the water falling on land has not fulfilled its main purpose. The path of natural transformations when moving on the soil has not been passed, food has not been delivered to living cells, the time of its stay on the ground has been reduced. As she came from the sky, she went back. There are already 30 percent of biota left on the ground. Everything else was destroyed under arable land, dumps, asphalt, cut down by felling and water reservoirs. In pursuit of comfort, we have reduced natural processes. Rivers, straightened and lined with concrete and stones, lose contact with the soil - the function of extracting minerals. Water loses its purpose, it has become just a liquid, a commodity, a means of production, a carrier of dirt and feces.

On the basis of such facts, we can safely assume that, when water evaporates, which has not fulfilled its natural functions, the quality, volume and rate of evaporation should change. Evaporation new to nature can be called artificial.

Each action must have its own opposition and consequence. A change in the conditions of evaporation led to a change in the evaporation itself and should lead to a change in the subsequent link in the circuit of the circuit. The composition, structure, properties of vapors depend on the quality of the supplied material. It is assumed that the difference in the vapors of these two species should be very different from each other. This assumption can be confirmed by modern medicine. Analysis of human secretions, as one of the subjects of nature, to determine his state of health, show the difference in the properties of sputum, urine, blood, smears, exhalation. If the fumes of waste are different for each subject of the biota, then they are different for each unit of a living being and a plant. From mosquito, blade of grass, microbe to elephant and crocodile. And, of course, the differences should be more striking when compared with fumes from asphalt or wastewater.

If this is true, then the conclusion suggests itself that different vapors must create

different substances in the atmosphere. The new substance of artificial vapors becomes commensurate or competitive with what was before the appearance of man.

Artificial evaporation is the third kind, a new parallel link in the circuit of the circuit, which cannot fall into the categories of evaporation from water bodies and evaporation from land. Such fumes are not created by nature, their volumes are increasing every day.

In developed countries, a person consumes 200 - 300 liters of water per day. Nature provided for humans - only 2 - 3 liters - only for ingestion. Everything else is the exploitation of water for comfort purposes. Water gives us energy, warmth, means of washing. Without water, we cannot produce a single item. So, the manufacture of each product requires water consumption.

The cultivation of 1 kg of wild rice takes an average of 2400 liters of water, further industrial processing requires another 1100 liters. In the rice fields of the world, about 1350 billion m^3 of water is consumed annually - 21% of the total water consumption for growing crops. Beef - 4500 liters of water per 1 steak A cow is raised before slaughter for 3 years, from the carcass about 200 kg of boneless meat is obtained. During her life, she eats 1300 kg of grain and 7200 kg of roughage, drinks $24m^3$ of water, another $7m^3$ is spent on keeping it clean. Total water costs - 3 million 1500 liters of water. Passenger car - 147,972 liters, car tires - 1960 liters, 1 barrel of beer (121 liters) - 5678 liters, 1 ton of steel - 234696 liters.

The tremendous growth of new technologies with the exploitation of water increases the volume and speed of artificial evaporation, and, as a result, the volume and speed of the cycle between the soil and the atmosphere. Look at just one industry of kids water toys or sprayers.



The impact on individual links of the water cycle in significant volumes destroys the natural process. The type, volume and rate of transformation from a liquid state to a gaseous and a solid creates other processes, the accumulation of moisture in the atmosphere and precipitation. The volumes of artificial and natural evaporation have never been counted, but

it is possible.

Historically, the stability of the quality and amount of precipitation has provided comfort conditions for each zone. Now this stability is being destroyed. The speed and frequency of circulation between the atmosphere and the soil are visible from regular reports and chronicles of floods and fires, which are abnormally large and abnormally small in various zones of the planet. Their destructiveness and frequency are growing. We regularly hear reports of melting glaciers, snowfalls and flooding in deserts. The geography of precipitation distribution, their volumes and frequency is breaking down. The water's obedience was not endless. With its floods and fires, it warns mankind about its recklessness.

All is not lost yet. Based on the shown assumptions about the change in the circulation, it is possible to create a new concept of the impact or, more precisely, the reduction and removal of the impact of civilization on the water cycle, which is not too late to apply and save life on the planet for our descendants.

Adapting to climate change, fighting CO₂ - all this is a war on fleas.

I propose to take part in the creation of a team to prove the hypothesis. A new vision of the climate is the most correct explanation for the reasons for its change. Uncomplicated evidence of certain provisions can change the understanding of the climate, stop the revenge of water.

The idea is an alternative to the global CO₂ dogma adopted by the Paris agreement and it is not so easy to move away from the established opinion.

Some part of the thinking population is beginning to be tormented by vague doubts about the dogma being promoted. All these movements to combat CO₂, alternative energy, "green technologies" are, of course, necessary, but they are microscopic and distract forces and resources from a direct source of impact on climate change and lead to disaster.

If there is such a company or supporter, I will transfer all the materials and take part in further work, I will be able to supply plans, ideas, theses and advice.