



The Climate is Governed by a New Substance - Artificial Vapors

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U.S. President Donald Trump does not recognize the 2015 Paris agreements.

And he does the right thing. He needs a theoretical basis for his refusal. This is the rationale proposed here.

The main theme of the third day of the Paris Climate Conference is resilience to climate change. Assistant Secretary-General on Climate Change Janos Pastor - <https://kvedomosti.ru/news/parizhskaya-konferenciya-izmenenie-klimata-ne-ostanovit-k-nemu-mozhno-tolko-prisposobitsya.html> - warns that the climate is already changing and this process cannot be stopped: "Even if we stop all emissions today, the climate will still change, because a significant amount of greenhouse gases has already accumulated in the atmosphere. Therefore, in our development, we must adapt to this situation, change economic approaches and learn to adapt to the changing climate".

To give up and adapt to its change means waiting for the end of life on the planet. The hunt and the fight against carbon dioxide emissions is a misguided direction that distracts attention, forces and funds from the true cause of climate change and leads the planet to a disaster.

10% of the world's river flow is spent by the inhabitants of the planet for their own needs: <http://zeleneet.com/skolko-ostalochistoj-vody-v-sovremennom-mire/18751/?unapproved=226315&moderation-hash=f6be09f52f0d2f75a7931459722ee584#comment-226315>.

This volume has formed over the past century and continues to grow at an accelerating rate. The water taken from nature by man has lost the meaning of its existence, its purpose, imprisoned

for millions of years for the creation and development of biota. The creation of water itself and life on Earth was carried out in their interaction with the atmosphere and the water circuit. The basis of the water cycle in nature is the biocenosis of water and biota. A complex process developed, consisting of sediment formation, the movement of clouds, the concentration of their volumes, the determination of the places of precipitation, the movement of water through the soil, the dissolution of organic matter and soil minerals, the supply of these substances to the roots of plants and animals. Vapors rise from oceans and other aquatic areas. Not less, if not a greater volume of evaporation goes into the atmosphere from vegetation and living beings (biota). Vapors from biota have their own unique for each locality bouquet of many individual wastes of respiration and excretions, which most likely form their own conditions of precipitation in the clouds. Over millions of years of interaction between biota and atmosphere, a special mechanism has been developed that has created various arid zones in terms of precipitation, weather conditions, and a variety of ecosystems. Not only does biota depend on atmospheric conditions, but atmosphere also depends on biota. It is possible that the properties of clouds depend on the quality of the molecules that are lifted up by evaporation. Water has not yet been studied by man and contains many secrets. Especially in its gaseous state. One of them is the processes of sedimentation and distribution of precipitation.

The substance, new to nature, of a significant part of the fumes from land is homogeneous in its structure and properties, returns to the atmosphere without performing its natural functions on the soil. It does not change in the soil, does not dissolve organic matter and chemical substances of the soil, does not transform in the roots and leaves of plants and tissues of living organisms. Evaporation without this main link in the water cycle can be called artificial.

They are produced from all areas taken from nature - arable land, areas cleared of forests, areas of garbage and ore landfills, man-made reservoirs and canals, sewage ponds, asphalt and other objects that blocked the path of water flow to historical ecosystems.

Anatoly Wasserman claims that water vapor in the atmosphere absorbs orders of magnitude more infrared rays more than carbon dioxide. - <https://yandex.kz/video/preview/?filmId=16091140096403881038&text=«Кто%20стоит%20за%20ГретоЙ%20ТунберГ»%20Виктор%20Савин&path=wizard&parent-reqid=1591855999491604-487002-15331399834500419-prestable-app-host-sas-web-yp-132&redircnt=1591856016.1>

The water cycle with artificial evaporation of previously unprecedented volumes does not fit into the natural biocenosis. The volumes and rate of evaporation have changed - water evaporates from asphalt and arable land much faster than from forest or steppe cover. The frequency and geography of precipitation has also changed due to numerous reports of floods in some places, lack of precipitation with droughts and fires in others. There are reports of rain and snowfall in the deserts that adversely affect local wildlife. But an even greater danger in the near future is caused by a decrease in precipitation on mountain and polar glaciers - they are disappearing.

<https://interesnosti.com/1974565708840831757/samyevysokie-gory-na-6-kontinentah/>: The snow cap that has covered the mountain top for 11,000 years since the last Ice Age is rapidly melting. Over the past 100 years, the volume of snow and ice has decreased by more than 80%. It is believed that this is not caused by a change in temperature, but by a decrease in the amount of snowfall.

The melting of mountain glaciers leads to dehydration of numerous continental zones and the disappearance of fresh water rivers. <https://hi--news-ru.turbopages.org/s/hi-news.ru/research-development/k-2050-godu-polovina-naseleniya-zemli-mozhet-ostatsya-bez-presnoj-vody.html>: By 2050, between 3.5 and 4.4 billion people in the world will have limited access to clean fresh water, with more than 1 billion of this number being residents of large cities. More than a quarter of 482 cities and settlements included in the study will face the problem of lack of fresh water to meet all needs in the future.

Lack of precipitation in the mountains and at the poles of the planet means a decrease in long-term accumulations of water, and their fallout in valleys and oceans leads to a rise in ocean levels and flooding of coastal territories.

The deprivation of water of its main functions leads to reciprocal resistance. It is expressed by natural disasters, tactically, and we do not understand this and continue to exploit it with increasing acceleration. We load her with various works more and more. Her responses are amplified in power and frequency. Strategically, water, in defending its rights, begins to destroy what interferes with its nature - man. This confrontation leads the planet to its original state of isolated islands of dry, lifeless solid, surrounded by a salty ocean.

Neither water nor biota needs this, even more for ourselves.

Salvation is possible if we manage to free water from slavery - return natural and reduce artificial evaporation.

It's not that hard.

What does a person spend so much water on? According to information: <http://vitality.moscow/kak-chelovechestvo-rashoduet-vodu/>. In the world, 70% of water resources are used for irrigating agriculture and only 10% for domestic purposes. The remaining 20%, obviously, goes to production. All these waters are excommunicated from the wild and, after using a small part of it, leaves the atmosphere unchanged. Man, as one of the subjects of nature, can only consume water for drinking. We, without thinking about the essence of water, have made it a means of production and comfort. They forced her to turn turbines, flood fields and reservoirs, wash herself and all the objects around her, have fun with fountains and water parks, carry her feces. Having dressed the rivers in concrete and stone banks of canals and reservoirs, we have deprived the possibility of contact of water with soil and minerals, destroyed the link for converting water into a solution necessary for biota. Biota disappears, and water has lost its job, its nature.

Considering the production of the most common product - rice, you can see that its cultivation is one of the traditional types of agriculture is the most wasteful - irrigation, when the field is flooded with water, turning it into a pool: <http://www.upcscavenger.com/WikiMedia/stgeorgecottonirrig-1122288835/#page=media>



Figure 1

Here, the root of the plant we need consumes an insignificant fraction of this volume, the bulk of the water evaporates and goes underground.

Scientists from some countries, in particular Israel and Ukraine, have found the possibility of growing plant products and rice, with minimal water consumption. Drip irrigation is applied, in which each drop is supplied only to a given root.



Figure 2

Here, much less water is used for evaporation. Although such fields have destroyed natural ecosystems, the flow of water is no longer so ugly. And on the scale of the world's rice field, this method will take a big step towards reducing artificial evaporation.

Considering, therefore, each type of water consumption of human activity in interaction with biosystems, it is probably possible to stop the catastrophe.

For example, ore deposits are harmful to nature not only by converting fuel into carbon dioxide, but also by the fact that in all disfigured areas the natural evaporation of the precipitated moisture turns into artificial. <https://theconversation.com/cop24-in-coal-country-why-poland-is-europes-climate-denial-capital-103573>.



Figure 3

It is still possible to save life on the planet. Not by appeals and wishes, but fundamentally, at state levels, to rebuild their attitude to water; to reduce their needs for water; to make this a strategy of every country, every person. Nature urgently needs to return its natural process of water circulation.

All actions, works, movements on green technologies, reducing carbon dioxide emissions, alternative energy, preserving biodiversity, protecting and restoring nature - all this is combined into a single direction - restoration of natural ecosystems and reduction of artificial evaporation.

Some of these opportunities can be applied everywhere, if you use the experience of developed countries, implement a lot of inventions to reduce artificial evaporation, reduce water consumption. It is known that in the Scandinavian countries and Japan there are no longer landfills; in Israel, plant products are grown with minimal water consumption. In many cities, houses with vertical and roof greenery are being built (Figure 4).

There are unlimited opportunities for growing plant products, and, with a normal organization on the scale of the city, this will reduce the need for expanding agricultural areas.

There are inventions that make it possible to generate electricity without reservoirs in rivers.



Figure 4

There are ways to conserve water on airplanes that use water repeatedly. The principle applies to homes and businesses. An example of saving water in everyday life is the following information: <https://aquabalt.ru/blog/skolko-nuzhno-chelovechestvu-vody>: In Tel Aviv, this is in Israel, - 140 l / day, however, 90 liters of them are waste water is purified and supplied for irrigation.

A new technology has been developed to deepen the river bottom by using the movement of water, with minimal energy consumption, without polluting coastal areas and protecting them from floods.

All such measures should be developed and applied when using water in all technologies in all cities and countries. Only returning it to nature, millions of years of accumulated water cycle, can reduce natural disasters and stop climate change. It is necessary to fulfill such tasks by the whole world, every enterprise, every country, and every person.

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