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Short Communication

Climate Change and the Possibility of Influencing it

Oleg Khalidullin*

Kazakh National University, Russia

*Corresponding Author: Oleg Khalidullin, Kazakh National University, Russia.

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The study of water structures in their smallest size in the vapor state can give new insights into the mechanisms of atmospheric phenomena on a global scale. Studies of water structures in a liquid state are well known. Less in solid and gaseous species. Transforming in the belly of living organisms and plant capillaries, the spent substances, after exiting the body, do not just fly to the heavens, but perform an important function in the food chain - spread information about its source in the form of odors and phytoncides. Plants allocate their personal phytoncides. Phytoncides are all volatile substances released by plants, and every smell has its purpose - they are the basis for the existence of the entire biota.

By the exhalation of a person, one can diagnose his illness: https://www.golos-ameriki.ru/a/254391.html. It follows that the exhalation of each person is strictly individual. But man, as an element of nature, represents a living being and his properties extend to all life, and therefore the individualities of each living being, and plant are also individual.

There is evidence that each smell has its own chemical formula. Smells and phytoncides control the actions of the entire animal and vegetable worlds-show the location of the victims and the opposite sex, attract or drive away insects and birds.

The composition and properties of organic fumes, as well as their further movements, are not well known. Each individual in his own way processes moisture. Together with the smells and phytoncides, and other secretions from the organisms, moisture also leaves. Birch gives out up to 200 liters per day, a person drinks daily up to 3 liters. If the effect of odors visually and causes a sufficiently strong impact on the environment, the effects of expiration molecules and other secretions are generally unknown and not investigated.

It is assumed that, summing up in the atmosphere, all moisture from the biota creates a certain substance, which controls the mechanisms of atmospheric phenomena, built millions of years. Each hectare of land contains 20 tons of only underground organisms, each of which absorbs water and exhales couples of a purely individual species with different molecular structure.

Proceeding from this, it can be concluded that evaporation from organic matter has certain properties and, accumulating in the atmosphere, create the conditions on which the mechanism of atmospheric phenomena depends. It is these conditions that form the volume of precipitation, the location of their distribution and the graphs of deposition. It should be noted that the volumes and speed of all organic fumes stabilized for each area in accordance with their needs. It was these conditions that created and maintained deserts, tropics, forests.

A man with his civilization destroys two links in the everlasting path of water conversion in food chains from the moment of water consumption by animals and plants and the path of the exhaled and evolved moisture movement into the atmosphere. Vapors from landfills, arable land, asphalt, surface of reservoirs are dead, not organic, the rainwater stood in a pool and its evaporation rose into the air unchanged. In terms of the area of the entire land area of the planet, such areas have become 63 percent for 2015, which are expanding with the development of technology.

Even greater evaporation produces man from production and communal industries. Water coming from the water pipe evaporates in millions of evaporators, heaters, washers, dryers, from every wet rag, from each washed cup without changing its structure. These evaporations, let's call them artificial, are unknown to nature, they were not in the pre-industrial era, and now they are growing with the development of civilization.

Nothing in nature is done just like that. What is the further path of the new object - artificial vapor? What is their structure, volume, speed and direction of movement? Artificial evaporation rises to the sky in volumes growing every year, and regardless of living and

plant organisms. We turned water into a working reagent, depriving it of two main natural functions, increased the volumes, speed and quality of new fumes. This can easily be imagined if we compare nature in the pre-industrial era and at the present time.

Transfer the infrastructure of production, the cities themselves under the ground and under water. Return the nature of what we took from her.

The impact of artificial fumes we feel every year more and more. They cover the sun for a long time. They fall out incredible rainfall in some places, and do not carry water masses to others. The mechanism of rational circulation has disappeared. This is no longer a cycle of water in nature, but a cycle of artificial fumes. Nature is powerless to control such volumes and such velocities.

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Obviously, a violation of the geography of the distribution of precipitation affects the glaciers at the poles and in the mountains. Probably, the necessary dose of precipitation does not arrive there, dropping out along the way and this explains the rise in the level of the oceans.

From here we get droughts in some areas, floods in others. In fact, the destruction of the links shown in the circuit of water on the planet led to the creation of an entirely new atmospheric mechanism - the circulation of artificial fumes - uncoordinated with nature, a new source of natural disasters, to climate change.

The officially accepted hypothesis of carbon emissions leads the planet to an imminent catastrophe because, by its meager impact, it distracts humanity from the true causes of climate change and natural disasters.

If we want to ensure the existence of life on the planet to our descendants, the development of a new concept is urgently needed. The main elements of stopping climate change should be:

Complete and unconditional stoppage of all projects and construction of facilities for the accumulation of water, flooding of new territories. Gradually let out water from all artificial reservoirs.

Total water saving in production and everyday life by each enterprise and each person. Do not just close forgotten cranes, but revise all technologies, all production, all utilities.