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Short Communication

Human, Evaporation, Circle, Climate

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Abstract

Water has been created and accumulated on Earth for millions of years. The quality of water, its structure and its very purpose have evolved 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. Just like the circulatory system in the body, water brings nutrients to every living cell. The extraction of minerals and fertilizers from the bottom and banks of rivers and underground canals and their delivery to plants and animals is the most important link in the transformation - in a single process of the water cycle. The process of transferring substances is similar to the movement of air through organisms - it delivers oxygen, carbon dioxide and leaves the body with processing waste in a different form. Also, water, as a vehicle, delivers solutes to living cells and exits with other liquids and gases. The quality of exhaled moisture and waste is purely individual, both within species and between species of biota. Organisms and plants emit different waste products throughout the day and through life. This waste is an integral part of the same cycle of water and life on the planet.

Keywords: Artificial evaporation; Water cycle; Biota; Cycle links; Water transformations; Aqueous solution; Transpiration; Respiration; Sedimentation; New substance; Climate change.

Introduction

New qualities of the released moisture are necessary for the existence of the 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 a substance in every area. Mixing and concentrating in large volumes in the atmosphere, this substance provides, for centuries, an algorithm for the formation of precipitation, and their movement, distribution over territories and precipitation in certain volumes at a certain time. It is not just that the tropics and shrouds, forests and deserts, mountain and polar glaciers were formed. All this - the regularity, volume and quality of precipitation on each spot of land were created consistently and purposefully for many millions of years. All the planet's vapor can be conditionally divided into 2 parts - vapor from natural water surfaces - oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and vapor from biota. Historically, a certain balance of their volumes was formed at a given time and in a given place. It doesn't matter in what ratio. 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 widespread 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 also 20 tons of underground living creatures per hectare. There are still animals on the surface of the earth, each unit of which drinks water and releases liquid waste.

According to: http://www.kazreferat.info/read/antropogennoe-vozdeystvie-na-gidrosferu-normirovanie-ioniziruyuschih-izlucheniy-OTc0ODk= it was found, "... that each ton of oil covers a thin film of about 12 km2 of the water surface. 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 correct our understanding of the ratio of evaporation from the oceans and from 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. Evaporation from land is quite significant in the total volume of evaporation (Figure 1). It is assumed that evaporation from the surface of oceans and water bodies is less diverse in quality and rate than evaporation from land. Evaporation from the surface of water bodies should have approximately the same structure, uniformity, quality regardless of the geographical location. The quality, quantity and rate of evaporation are the main components of

the processes of precipitation formation and the entire water cycle. Regardless of the ratio of the volumes of vapor of these two types, their bouquet formed a certain substance of moisture in the atmosphere, which created life in all areas. With the advent of man, evaporation from land began to change. The first intelligent creature on the planet began to use water not only for drinking, but we also began to exploit water, turning it into a working body - the simplest free remedy from nature as a vehicle, a carrier of heat, energy, feces, driving force of hydraulic turbines, 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 are irretrievably taken from rivers and lakes of about 2000 cubic meters. kilometers of fresh water, which is about 5% of the flow of all rivers in the world. 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. Nutrition was not delivered to living cells, the path of natural transformations when moving on the soil was not passed, the time of its stay on the ground was reduced. As she came from the sky, she went back. There are already few biota left on the earth - only 30 percent of the entire land area. We have destroyed all the living creatures under arable land, dumps, asphalt, reduced it 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. Based on 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 counteractions and consequences. 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 health shows the difference between sputum, urine, blood, smears, exhalation of a healthy person from an unhealthy person. If the evaporation of waste is 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 to fumes from asphalt or wastewater. If this is really the case, then the conclusion suggests itself that different vapors must create different substances in the atmosphere. We have changed the sources of fumes and increased their quality, quantity and volumes, and they become comparable or competitive with the volumes of natural fumes.

Figure 1: Community of plants and living organisms.

Artificial evaporation is a new link in the circuit of the circuit and cannot be included in the categories of evaporation from water bodies and evaporation from land. Such fumes are not created by nature, their volumes are growing every year and every day. In developed countries, a person spends 200 - 300 liters per day. Nature provides 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. For example - https://ecology.md/ru/page/rashod-vody-na-proizvodstvo-produkto : for the manufacture of products such as: Rice - 3400 liters of water per 1 kg. The cultivation of 1 kg of wild rice requires an average of 2400 liters of water, further industrial processing requires another 1100 liters. Rice fields around the world consume about 1350 billion m3 of water 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 24 m3 of water, another 7 m3 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 kid's 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 transformations from liquid to gaseous and solid creates other processes, 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 are abnormally small in different 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. But all is not yet lost. On the basis of the shown assumptions about the change in the circulation, it is possible to create a new concept of the impact or, more precisely, the removal of the impact on the water cycle, which is not too late to apply and save life on the planet for our descendants.

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