



## “THE STRATEGY FOR COPING WITH GLOBAL WARMING”

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** Preventing or reducing in the rate of global warming considering that, given the current situation of global warming, life on Earth will be impossible about 12 years from now. **Method:** Implementing “the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls” and “the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation” in order to obtain the required fresh water for carrying out “a Green Movement” to cope with “the Global Warming Phenomenon.” **Results:** In addition to slowing down the process of global warming and improving the current condition of the environment, more time is provided for different countries to reach a general agreement on reducing production and emission of greenhouse gases that does not stop their economic activities.

**KEYWORDS:** The Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls, the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation, Green Movement, the Global Warming Phenomenon, Additive Effects.

1. **Introduction:** The process of global warming is getting more intensive and powerful every year and becoming an unprecedented serious threat to human life on Earth.
2. **Statement of the problem:** If the current trend in global warming continues, human life on Earth cannot continue about 10 years from now.
3. **Necessity of the research:** The present research is carried out to determine why the Earth’s climate has changed into its current condition and how we can prevent a catastrophe befalling humanity.
4. **Purpose of the research:** The goal of this study is to find solutions for slowing down the process of global warming and for providing more time to reduce production of greenhouse gases.
5. **Research outcomes:** Developing strategies to reduce the rate of global warming and providing more time to decrease and ban production of greenhouse gases are among the outcomes of this research.
6. **Research innovations:** This study introduces “the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls” and “the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation” as its innovations.

### 7. Literature review

Given the current global climate situation, “The Strategy for Coping with Global Warming” is based on the two projects of “the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls” and “the Plan to Enhance Local precipitation” to obtain the required fresh water for carrying out “a

Green Movement” in order to cope with “the Global Warming Phenomenon.” The Green Movement intends to create green spaces for preserving moisture on ground surfaces in order to keep Earth’s temperature balanced and produce more oxygen to counter “the Global Warming Phenomenon.” It plans to achieve its purposes through carrying out forestry and forestation operations, preserving rangelands and sowing seeds.

**8. Research methodology:** The research methodology is based on the results of the study on the global warming process and on studies concerning climate conditions of the land areas on Earth in order to carry out the various projects for dealing with the “Global Warming Phenomenon.”

### 9. “The Strategy for Coping with Global Warming”

Given the current global climate condition, “the Strategy for Coping with Global Warming” is based on the two projects of “the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls” and “the Plan to Enhance Local precipitation” in order to obtain the required fresh water for carrying out “a Green Movement” for coping with “the Global Warming Phenomenon.” The Green Movement intends to create green spaces for preserving moisture on ground surfaces in order to keep Earth’s temperature balanced and produce more oxygen to counter “the Global Warming Phenomenon.” It plans to achieve its purposes through carrying out forestry and forestation operations and by preserving rangelands and sowing seeds.

The rate of global warming is increasing every year due its "additive effects", and the index of "average temperature increase" has risen. In the future, due to this phenomenon of "additive effects", the warming process will accelerate. Given this rising trend in temperature, it will be impossible to live on Earth about 10 years from now. "Additive effects" means that the damages to Earth's natural ecosystems caused by the global warming process will accelerate the global warming process in the coming years and will prepare the ground for increases in average temperatures. There are differences between various countries regarding reductions in greenhouse gas production because these reductions will decrease and/or stop their economic activities. Therefore, the necessity for carrying out this research is to provide a solution that both stops or reduces global warming and provides more time for all countries to reach a comprehensive agreement and implement it in order to decrease and ban greenhouse gas production. This research intends to introduce strategies for reducing or stopping the global warming process and for gaining more time to lower or ban greenhouse gas production.

Given the trend in global warming, it will be impossible for any life form to survive on Earth about 10 years from now. Consequently, necessary steps must be taken to prevent such a catastrophe. There are differences between various countries in the world regarding reduction in greenhouse gas production because such reductions will stop or severely reduce their economic growth. "The Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" and "the Plan to Enhance Local precipitation" are introduced as solutions that allow different countries to continue their economic growth and also provide more time for coping with the global warming phenomenon. The main goal of these plans is to obtain the necessary fresh water for building a green movement to confront global warming. Of course, implementation of these plans reduces environmental temperatures and freshens up the air, albeit temporarily, and also moves rainfalls away from the seas and oceans towards land areas. It will also decrease water vapor, clouds, and fogs that are formed on the surface of the earth and rise up into the sky and leave the Earth's atmosphere.

Therefore, these plans are carried out to (1) allow economic activities in different countries, (2) provide human communities with more time to deal with the global warming phenomenon and reduce/stop production of greenhouse gases, and (3) cope with the global warming phenomenon. Obviously, these plans (discussed below) alone will not be the remedy for global warming without removal of the main sources of air pollution. In addition, all countries must take the necessary environmental measures and also simultaneously decrease /stop production of greenhouse gases.

The two plans mentioned above share the goal of obtaining the fresh water needed for organizing a green movement, a movement to create green spaces, to cope

with the global warming phenomenon. Although implementation of either of these two plans will be effective, albeit temporarily, in reducing environmental temperature, the main purpose in both of them is to acquire the needed fresh water for the green movement in order to confront the global warming phenomenon. These two plans will be discussed below.

### 1. "The Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls"

Despite the small number of places in the world where this plan can be implemented, it plays the major role in countering the global warming phenomenon as it targets the main hotspots of global warming and desertification. It also has a wider scope of action compared to "the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation," and has the main role in reducing desertification and droughts.

In "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls," the advantages of hot and scorching deserts are utilized to prepare the conditions for rainfalls. Hot deserts have two important characteristics. One is that the temperature changes drastically from day to night so that daytime temperature is very high (especially in the cold seasons of fall and winter) and temperatures at night even drop below 0°C (the difference between daytime and nighttime temperatures sometimes reaches even 40°C). It will be explained in later sections that the reason for this is the lack of moisture in the environment. In general, presence of moisture in the environment acts as a thermal insulator and prevents extreme temperature fluctuations. The second main characteristic of hot deserts is that the environment has very little or no moisture. Therefore, there is very little or no rainfall in deserts throughout the year. Even if rainfall does occur, raindrops evaporate and do not reach ground surface because of the dry air. These two advantages of hot deserts are used in "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls."

In this method, water vapor is produced on a large scale by pumping and transferring salty water from seas and oceans to the margins of the very hot deserts. Obviously, this mass of water vapor will undergo volumetric expansion on ground surfaces due to its higher density compared to that of the surrounding environment. As previously stated, there is no moisture in the environment in very hot deserts. Therefore, the mass of water vapor will mainly expand radially on ground surfaces, whereas on sea and ocean surfaces the produced water vapor rises vertically and then expands radially. Obviously, the vast sources for water vapor production (the seas and oceans) cause saturation of surface moisture and the produced vapor rises up into the sky. It is important to note that lack of moisture in the deserts causes development of features that are used in the "Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls."

In "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls," taking wind direction into account, which is usually in the west-east direction in most regions of the world, water is transferred (pumped) through special pipes to the

margins of very hot deserts in places where the passing clouds cross over the deserts. Using the advantages of the hot deserts, conditions are prepared for the clouds to rain. The mechanism in this plan is designed in a way that during the day, when the air is hot and scorching, the transferred water rapidly evaporates. The intense sunlight quickly evaporates the water, excites the mass of water vapor and increases its electrical load. When this mass of water vapor rises into the air, the very cold higher layers of the atmosphere condense it. This will create greater friction between the particles in the mass of water vapor and its electrical load (in the form of static electricity) will increase further. The generation of this electrical load in the mass of water vapor causes reactions between it and the passing clouds that move at very high altitudes. These reactions, in the form of electrical discharge manifested as thunder and lightning, eventually result in rainfall, especially at night and in cold seasons (fall and winter).

The very hot deserts have the characteristic that the ambient temperatures are very low at night (down to minus 7°C). This makes the mass of water vapor formed in "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" to settle on the ground at night as dew. The next day, this water is evaporated again by the intense sunlight increasing the percent humidity and ionization of the materials in the environment. These are two of the factors required for occurrence of rainfall. It is important to note that there may absolutely no moisture in the hot desert environment. Therefore, the conditions are prepared for rainfall and for raindrops to reach ground surface by raising the relative humidity of the environment. We must remember that there is no rainfall in many of the hot deserts throughout the year, and even if rainfall does occur, raindrops do not reach ground surfaces and evaporate again into the air.

Although "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" can be implemented in a small number of places, it has the very important feature that its scope of action is very wide and may even include several countries. In other words, the warm and dry air of the hot deserts along with the lack of moisture and presence of persistent winds expand the scope of action of this plan.

Another important feature of "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" is that it prevents desertification and preserves and even increases the humidity of the areas surrounding the deserts. This is the main goal of the plan: to prevent or cope with "the Global Warming Phenomenon".<sup>[1,2]</sup>

## 2. "The Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation"

"The Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" cannot be implemented in all parts of the world. For this reason, in other areas facing the warm and dry air phenomenon weather conditions can be prepared for rainfall to occur by executing "the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation."

"The Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" is not specific to any particular place and it is possible to implement it in most parts of the world. The purpose in this plan is to increase moisture on the ground surface and prepare the conditions for rainfall to occur. In this plan, "water vapor," "clouds," and "fogs" are produced by special machines. In general, if water is expelled from a hole at high pressure, it will automatically turn into "clouds" and "fogs." As a general principle, considering the available facilities, and as previously explained,<sup>[3,4]</sup> this operation can be carried out by using any machine that produces "water vapor," "clouds," and "fogs."

In "the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation," machines that produce water vapor are used to disperse it in the environment. This mass of water vapor, which is dispersed in the environment, can be thin and light or thick and heavy depending on the environmental conditions and on making optimum use of the produced mass of "fog" (3, 4, 5, and 6). In addition to freshening up the ambient air and keeping its temperature balanced, this mass of water vapor rises up into the air and the very low temperatures in the upper layers of the atmosphere condenses it into a cloud. This will result in friction between the particles in this cloud leading to generation of static electricity. Intense sunlight will increase the electrical load of this cloud artificially made by "water vapor" and "fog" producing machines. When this cloud strikes the natural passing cloud masses, electric discharge takes place in the form of thunder and lightning and results in rainfall. Ionization of the artificial cloud mass produced by the "fog" producing machines plays a very important and vital role in increasing the efficiency of this plan. Obviously, this artificial cloud mass creates favorable environmental conditions for the occurrence of rainfall because it provides the sufficient moisture required for rainfalls to happen.

To further clarify these two plans, their differences are summarized as follows:

1. "The Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" covers a wider area compared to "the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation."
2. In "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" warm water vapor is dispersed in the environment. This plan can be implemented in particular regions of the world where there are hot and scorching deserts. However, in the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation," the produced water vapor or fog to be dispersed in the environment is much colder, thicker and heavier.
3. In "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls," the advantages of hot deserts are utilized, but "the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" can be implemented in many places in the world; in other words, we can use it anywhere we want.

## 10. Suggestions

The author believes that, under the current conditions of the Earth, "the Strategy for Coping with Global Warming" based on "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" and "the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" is the only way to deal with the "Global Warming Phenomenon," and that these two plans should be adopted by the world community.

In the current global conditions, there are differences between countries regarding the contribution that each one should make to reduce production of greenhouse gases and no comprehensive treatment for decreasing production of these gases can be agreed by all of them. However, the process of global warming is still accelerating and the catastrophic impacts of global warming and droughts are becoming more evident every year. The inhabitants of the planet Earth have only 10 years to remedy this catastrophe. Consequently, "the Strategy for Coping with Global Warming" based "the Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" and "the Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" is the only solution that allows the economic activities of different countries to continue and provides a longer time period for reaching a general agreement on preventing the production and emission of greenhouse gas and on ending global warming. In addition, this strategy makes it possible to obtain the required fresh water for implementing a "Green Movement" for coping with the "Global Warming Phenomenon."

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