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Introducing the terrarium effect model of water salinity incorporating reflective factors of geophysical balance of seas and oceans by considering weight, volume and composition of land homogeneity as well as the triple influence of water, mountains and air pressure

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Comparative equilibrium of geophysics
Closed climate relativity

Extended Abstract

Summary

The water salinity of oceans and seas is an important geophysical parameter in the studies of Earth's atmospheric changes and a fundamental factor for understanding the dynamics of the seas, atmospheric changes, energy exchange with the atmosphere and the global water cycle. One of the global questions that has been occupying the human mind and the rites of marine science and oceanography for a long time is the answer to the question of what factor or factors determine the water salinity of seas and oceans. The purpose of this research is to justify the water salinity of seas and oceans by using the theory of the aquarium effect of marine development of the ocean compared to the land. This theory seeks to justify the relative and periodic stability of the water salinity level of seas and oceans. However, many other factors such as water surface temperature, evaporation, sedimentation, rainfall and chlorophyll also affect the salinity parameter.

Introduction

The water salinity of seas and oceans is the result of complex processes that have occurred on Earth over millions of years. This salinity plays a significant role in the marine ecosystem and has various impacts on humans and their activities. An important question in this regard is that what factor or factors determine the water salinity of seas and oceans. In this study, the water salinity of seas and oceans is discussed using the theory of the aquarium effect of marine development of the ocean compared to the land in order to justify the relative and periodic stability of this salinity.

Methodology and Approaches

Since every theory has pre-comparisons or questions, this theory has precedents against the tampon theories or the rate of action and reaction of unchangeable reserve. In this theory, the water salinity of seas and oceans is justified. At the same time, it determines the volumetric scale of water and land, including mountains, through the reflective method of comparative balance in terms of weight and volume in the composition of the similarity of mountains and water in seas and oceans.

Findings:

Results and Conclusions

Since it has taken a long time for the seas and oceans to be in balance with the land, which is mainly formed by the mountains and the roots of the mountains, i.e. faults, they have formed in a balanced way. Although this balance has a buffer state, but for an unknown period of time, this stability can withstand the changes of various factors, including the external temperature of the earth (greenhouse effect), the internal temperature of the earth (the temperature of the earth's core), the volume and weight of mountains, and the volume and weight of water in seas and oceans.

This study also shows that three important factors of 1. major waters including seas and oceans, 2. lands including mountains and mountain ranges, and 3. the mass of the total volume of air, are in the comparison of reflective exchange with each other. These three factors are like dependent variables, and factors such as changes in side factors such as

temperature, pressure, melting rate of glaciers on the planet, etc. can upset the balance between these three important factors. With the disruption of any factor affecting a dependent variable, two other factors will gradually change and the reflection of this change will cause disturbance in the rotation and rotational balance of the globe in the translational and postural movement of the globe. Therefore, in order to establish centrifugal motion, some factors, such as fault slips, continents moving away from each other, and earthquakes on land and tsunamis in the seas, as well as the development of water bodies and the rise of water in some regions of the world and its lowering in some areas, should be considered. Finally, the water salinity will decrease for a temporary period. After a long period of time, the salinity will gradually increase again and reach a long-term regional stability.