



The global changes and influencing factors

K. Kapochkin (1), K. Kucherenko (2), D. Dolia (3), D. Dolia (4)

Odesa State Ecological University, Odesa, Ukraine (vinm3@ukr.net)

The climate of the Earth is defined by global features of atmospheric pressure field distribution (APF). Spatial features of APF are characterized by latitudinal zone and local features of quasistationary type anomalies such as Azores maximum and Icelandic minimum. APF is formed by energy in the form of heat streams, as movement. Irregularity of receipt of a solar energy on the Earth surface and arising by it systems of circulation in atmosphere and ocean like would form known features APF and accordingly a climate. Experience of studying a climate changes problem shows on existence of objective discrepancies between changes of analyzed streams of energy and actual changes of a climate. We offer to consider a climate as function of wider spectrum of influencing factors. It is expedient to add the system by the energy of gravitational interaction between mobile spheres of the Earth, a cloak, hydrosphere and an atmosphere. Energy of such interaction just as the energy of the sunlight can form latitudinal zone of climatic zones of the Earth. The changes of a gravitational field of the Earth are identical to the changes of its form and sizes. The attendant effect of such changes is a variability of streams geothermal energy and changes in the system moisture rotation in atmosphere. The changes of the form and the sizes of the Earth are connected to changes of parameters of its rotation about the axis. The attendant effects of such changes are activation of seismicity and vulcanism and respective alterations of gas structure of an atmosphere its optical characteristics. Studying the global changes it is expedient to use supervision over parameters of rotation of the Earth as prognosis factors.