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Research Paper

Global Warming Problem Is Only Of Twenty Years: 'Patel's Theory of Thirty Three'.

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ABSTRACT: *'Patel's theory of thirty three' again tested on three plant species which showed capability of 2^{oC} temperature reduction of global warming in test chamber, if 2% forest of these species increased on the globe. In case, global average forests cover is increased 2% from 31% to 33% then increased global warming of about 2^{oC} will become zero. Reforestation is the simplest and the best solution of global warming control which could be achieved within 20 years as per Patel's plan.*

KEYWORDS: *0.1%, Plantation, 20 years, Global, Warming, Zero.*

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Now days, one of the alarming problem of entire the world is global warming which may affect ecosystem, biodiversity and livelihood [**1**]. There is distinction between global warming and climate change the Charney Report [**2**]. Indication in report was that increased concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere will result only negligible climate change [3]. Increase in global warming after industrialization is mainly due to decrease in forest cover consequently absorption of Photons (heat) of visible light is decreased [4]. the Intergovernmental Panel on ClimateChange opinion is that global warming is higher than 1.5 ^{oC} but lower than 2^{oC}, possibility is 50-50 of global warming rise 1.1- 1.7 during 2022-2026 above pre-industrial levels (average over the years 1850-1900) but temperature will be temporarily[5]. Under current policies of all governments regarding global warming management probability of temperature increase is around 2^{oC} above pre- industrial level by end of 21^{st} Century [6]. Forest cover in the world is 315 of the global land area [7]. In 2021, forest cover is 21.71% of geographical area of nation [8] and the total forest cover and trees cover is 24.62% in India [9]. trials on crop plants species revealed that approximate 2% increase in global average forests cover will decrease global warming approximate 2^{oC} [10].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Two chambers were made of 3cm thick thermocol seats of 38x 15 x 13 inches size. Inner surface of seats and joints were covered with white plane papers pasted with glue Fevicol. Upper surface was covered with a thin and transparent gelatin seat usually used in packing of gifts and fixed seats edges with help of glue Fevicol thereafter cello tap to make chamber air tight. One face (front face) of chamber remained open for putting pots into chamber. This face also covered with a thermocol seat after putting pot into chambers. Such artificial chambers were made for assay of cooling efficiency of plants. 25 – 30 days old plants on pots were placed in test chamber and a blank in control chamber. Digital Thermometers acetaq-288 and HTC-2 were used alternate days in test and control chambers. Thermometers were allowed about half an hour to destabilize temperatures with chambers. Thereafter pot with plants in test chamber and pot without plant in control chamber were place, readings were noted when temperatures changed on thermometers usually after fifteen minutes. Date of experiments, time of test, bulb used LED 9 Watt, plant tested mentioned just above tables.

III. OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS:

Table-1: Date- 29-05-2022, Time: 8.00AM, Bulb: LED 9 Watt, Crop: Wheat,
Fresh weight of leaves: 26 grams, Dry weight of leaves: 8 grams. Thermometer: HTC-2.

S. No.	Test Chamber	Control Chamber	Difference of test chamber	Difference of control chamber	Green area	Temperature decreased by 16.39% Forest	Temperature decreased by 2% Forest
1	31.4	30.0	0.4	0.0	16.39 %	0.4x40=16^{oC}	16x2/16.39 =2^{oC}
2	31.2	29.9					
3	31.2	30.0					
4	31.0	30.0					
5	31.0	30.0					
6	stable	stable					

Calculation: Area of test chamber was 38x13=494". Wheat crop area was 9x9=81" which was 16.39% of 494. Crop decreased 0.4^{oC} temperature of chamber which was multiplied by 40 (Patel Crop forest Converter-40) product was 16^{oC}, that is 16.39% area of forest decreased 16^{oC} . So, 2 % forest will decrease 16x2/16.39=1.95^{oC}.

Table-2: Date- 28-06-2022, Time: 9.20AM, Bulb: LED 9 Watt, Crop: Teak,
Fresh weight of leaves: 8 grams, Dry weight of leaves: 2.5 grams. Thermometer: Acetaq- 288- ATH.

S. No.	Time	Test Chamber	Control chamber	Difference	Green area	Temperature decreased by 20.27% Forest	Temperature decreased by 2 % Forest
1	9.20	32.0	32.1	0.5	17.53%	0.5x40=20	20x2=40 40/17.53 =2.28^{oC}
2	9.30	31.9	32.1				
3	9.50	31.5	32.1				
4	10.00	31.5	32.1				
5	10.20	31.5	32.1				
6	stable	stable					

Calculation: Area of elliptic leaves of *Tectonagrandis L.* was found out by formula : R rπ (long radius x small radius x Pai). Pai = 3.14. Leaf numbers (i) 3x3x3.14= 28.26 (ii) 3x3x3.14= 28. 26, (iii) 3 x2 x 3.14 = 18.34 (iv) 2.5 x 0.5 x 3.14=11.77. Total leaves area was 86.63", that was 17.53% forests in test chamber which reduces 20 Degree Celsius temperature of chamber. Thereafter, temperature decreased by 2% forest was calculated as40 x 2 /17.53 =2.28^{oC}.

Table-3: Date- 07-07-2022, Time: 2.40 PM, Bulb: LED 9 Watt, Crop: Janglijalebi,
Fresh weight of leaves: 8 grams, Dry weight of leaves: 1. 8 grams.Thermometer: ACETAQ-@288-ATH.

S. No.	Time	Test Chamber	Control Chamber	Difference of test chamber	Green area	Temperature decreased by 12.95% Forest	Temperature decreased by 2 % Forest
1	2.40	29.8	29.8	0.4^{oC}	12.95 %	0.4x40=16^{oC}	32/12.95 =2.47^{oC}
2	3.00	29.7	29.8				
3	4.10	29.4	29.8				
4	4.30	29.4	29.8				
	stable	stable					

Calculation: Vegetation green area of pot was 8x8=64" which is 12.955 of test chamber of 494" (13x38"). Difference of first reading and last reading of test chamber is 0.4^{oC} which multiplied by Patel Crop Forest Converter (PCFC) a constant value of 40 product was 16^{oC} which is temperature decreased by 12.95% forest in test chamber. Thereafter, temperature decreased by 2% forest was calculated (temperature decreased by 12.95% forest (16^{oC}) multiplied by 2 then divided by 12.95%) result was 2.47^{oC}.

Table – 4: PATEL'S PLAN OF 20 YEARS FOR FOREST RE- PLANTATION AND GLOBAL WARMING CONTROL.

S. No.	PROWP/Y	Year of start	Leaves strata form/year	Strata by 2045	G.W. less by 2045	PROIWP/Y	G.W. less by 2045
1	0.1%	2025	4	80	2^{oC}	0.5%	2^{oC}
2	0.1%	2026		76		0.5%	
3	0.1%	2027		72		0.5%	
4	0.1%	2028		68		0.5%	
5	0.1%	2029		64		0.5%	
6	0.1%	2030		60		0.5%	

7	0.1%	2031		56		0.5%	
8	0.1%	2032		52		0.5%	
9	0.1%	2033		48		0.5%	
10	0.1%	2034		44		0.5%	
11	0.1%	2035		36		0.5%	
12	0.1%	2036		32		0.5%	
13	0.1%	2037		28		0.5%	
14	0.1%	2038		24		0.5%	
15	0.1%	2039		20		0.5%	
16	0.1%	2040		16		0.5%	
17	0.1%	2041		12		0.5%	
18	0.1%	2042		8		0.5%	
19	0.1%	2043		4		0.5%	
20	0.1%	2044		0		0.5%	
Total Forest Increase in world	= 2%			840/20 = 42 strata	2^{oC}	Total Forest increase in India =10%	2^{oC}

PROWP/Y= Percentage Requirement Of World Plantation Per Year. G.W. = global Warming.
PROIP/Y= Percentage Requirement Of India Plantation Per Year.

Explanation: If, minimum four strata of leaves are formed in a year on trees. The average of strata of all plants in twenty years is forty two which is near to Patel Crop Forest Converter -40. Trials carried out on Teak plant bearing only one layer /strata of leaves decreased around two Degree Celsius temperature in test chamber after calculation table -1. If, 2% forests are increased on the globe then 2^{oC} global warming will decrease from the globe by 2045.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Trials carried out onWheat**(***Triticumvulgare*(L.)Salisb., Teak (*Tectonagrandis* L.) and *Pithecolobiumdulce* (Roxb.) Benth., revealed temperature decrease around 2^{oC}. Wheat crop and trees both showed capability of global warming decrease of approximate 2^{oC}. Wheat has narrow leaves, Janglijalebi has compound leaves and Teak has large simple leaves, average of temperature decreased by all these three plant species is 2.25^{oC}. Table-4 shows this could be achieved within 20 years if sincerity is shown by all governments.In present**,** India has about 22% forest and 11 % less than world requirement, therefore, is a major contributor in increase of global warming, but recently government decided to increase forest level to 33% (11, Hindustan). Current reforestation rate = 0.1 + deforestation rate of previous year. Say, 0.1+0.05 = 0.15% per year. India is needed about 0.7% rate of reforestation per year to cope with the global requirement for global warming management.

V. CONCLUSION:

If, average two percent global forest will be increased within 20 years then global warming will decrease by two Degree Celsius. 'Patel's theory of thirty' is right that is: "33% average global forest is must across the world to maintain natural global warming of 33^{oC}".

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Figures:1: (A,B,C,D) Artificial test chamber.


A


B


C


D