

If the Earth's ocean and land area ratios were reversed, what would happen?

The surface of the Earth is divided into two parts: land and ocean, in which the ocean accounts for a large part, but if the land and ocean ratios are interchangeable, what happens?

The Earth is a beautiful planet in the solar system and it is currently the only planet to have a fairly large amount of water on its surface. Water on the surface of the Earth combined to form vast oceans. The earth's surface can be divided into two parts, the sea and the land, thus forming two main ecosystems: the marine ecosystem and the terrestrial ecosystem.

The total surface area of the Earth is about 510 million square kilometers, of which the ocean accounts for the majority. The total area of the oceans on Earth is about 361 million km², accounting for 71% of the total surface area of the Earth, of which the total land area is only 149 million km², accounting for about 29% of the planet's total area of the planet. we.



If the Earth's ocean and land area ratio were reversed, meaning that the land area would increase to 361 million square kilometers and the ocean's area would shrink to 149 million square kilometers, the Earth's geographical environment would be There will certainly be a significant change.

If the total amount of water in the Earth's oceans remains the same, it is certain that the average depth of the ocean will greatly increase due to the reduction in surface area.

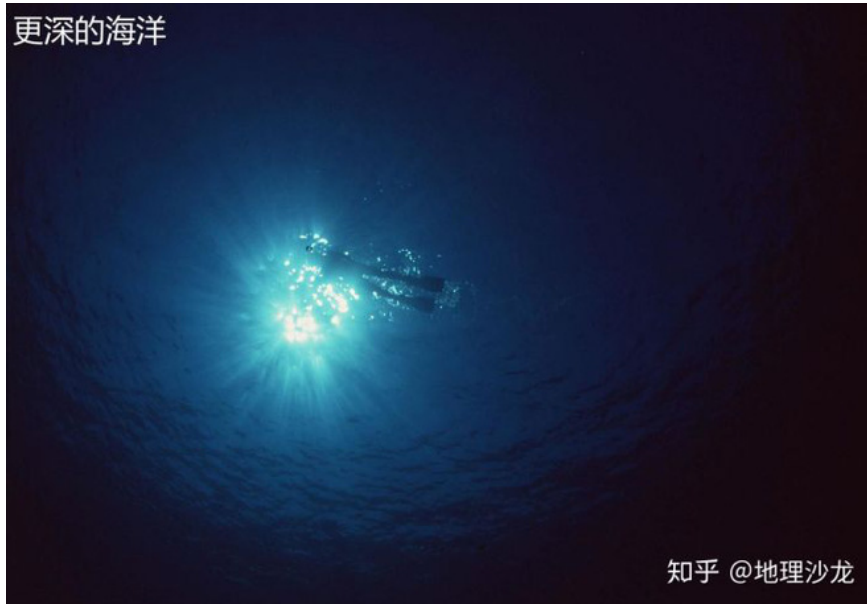
Currently, the average depth of the ocean in the region is about 3795 meters. If the surface area of the ocean decreased, the average depth of the ocean would be about 9194 meters, meaning that the depths of many of the ocean floor would be deeper than the average depth of the current Mariana Trench. And obviously the discovery and research of human ocean floor will face a lot more difficulties compared to the present.



The Mariana Trench, also known as the Mariana Trench or the Mariana Basin, is the deepest ocean trench known, and its deepest point is the deepest in the Earth's crust. It is located on the bottom of the Pacific Northwest, east of the Mariana Islands. The deepest point has coordinates of 11 ° 21 'North and 142 ° 12' East. The Mariana Trench extends near Japan. This trench is the boundary where the two tectonic plates meet, the subsidence area where the Pacific Plate subsided below the Philippine Plate. The trench has a length of about 2,550 km but the average width is only about 69 km. The bottom of the trench is lower than sea level a much larger distance when compared to Mount Everest above sea level. The maximum depth of this trench is 11,034 meters below sea level according to the most recent measurement. When taking into account the latitude of the Mariana Trench and the protrusion in the equatorial region of the Earth, the Mariana Trench is located at a distance of 6,366.4 km from the center of the Earth. The Arctic Ocean, only about 4-4.5 km deep, but from the bottom, the Arctic Ocean is only about 6,352.8 km from the center of the Earth, which is closer to the center of the Earth than the deep point. most of the Mariana Trench 13.6 km.

The expanded surface area of the Earth also means that the area of all countries in the world is also expanded to a larger scale, the land area of each country can be expanded. 2.4 times. For example, the current land area of Russia is 17.09 million square kilometers and the 2.4-fold expansion has become 41.06 million square kilometers.

As the ocean area becomes smaller and the land area becomes larger, it is estimated that the number of coastal states will decrease, while the number of landlocked countries will increase, and the total length of Global coast is likely to be shorter.



Saltwater covers an area of about 360,000,000 km² and is generally divided into several major oceans and smaller seas, of which the ocean accounts for about 71% of the surface and 90% of the biosphere. 97% of the Earth's water belongs to the ocean and oceanographers have stated that more than 95% of the world's oceans have not been discovered. The total ocean capacity is about 1.35 billion cubic kilometers with an average depth of nearly 3,700 m.

From a natural geographic perspective, due to the decrease in ocean area, the amount of water vapor evaporating into the atmosphere due to the effect of solar radiation will decrease and the total amount of water in the atmosphere will decrease accordingly. Global rainfall will decrease.

This means that there will be many parts of the world on land that will have a climate similar to that of Central Asia today - inland away from the sea and sparse rainfall.

Due to the large land area, the number of inland areas will increase greatly. It is almost impossible to have ocean vapor in these inland areas. The surface of the land will be dominated by desert belts. Therefore, the increase in land area is not really a good thing because there will be many desertized lands and are not eligible for human habitation.



Desertification is a phenomenon of land degradation in arid regions, caused by human activities and climate change. Recent desertification trends have increased rapidly worldwide due in part to population pressures and the need for crops and livestock. The greatest impact of desertification is the decline in biodiversity and also lesser land productivity.

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