

East Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The East Asian Monsoon Time Scale)

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Abstract: The East Asian Monsoon effects large parts of Indo-China, Philippines, China, Korea and Japan. It is characterized by a warm, rainy summer monsoon and a cold, dry winter monsoon. The rain occurs in a concentrated belt that stretches east-west except in East China where it is tilted east-northeast over Korea and Japan. The seasonal rain is known as Meiyu in China, Jangma in Korea, and Bai in Japan, with the latter two resembling frontal rain. The onset of summer monsoon is marked by a period of premonsoonal rain over South China and Taiwan in early May. From May through August, the summer monsoon shifts through a series of dry and rainy phases as the rain belt moves northward, beginning over Indo-China and the South China Sea (May) to the Yangzi River Basin and Japan (June) and finally to North China and Korea (July). When the monsoon ends in August, the rain belt moves back to South China.

[Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **East Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The East Asian Monsoon Time Scale)**. *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 139-161]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <http://www.sciencepub.net/academia>. 7. doi:[10.7537/marsaaj0805s1607](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsaaj0805s1607).

Key Words: East Asian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena.

Introduction:

The East Asian Monsoon Time Scale is a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of the East Asian Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities.

Preparation Of The Scale:

Prepare the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th (or 1st April to next year March 31st or according to convenience) for a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a Square graphic scale, or 2, or 4 parts later the parts may be combined with pasting.

Data Required For The Scale:

The main Weather events of the monsoon season if any pertaining to the monsoon season may be taken to formulating the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale.

Performance Of The Scale:

Prepare the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th (or 1st April to Next Year March 31st or according to convince) for a required period comprising of a Large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic Scale. The Scale may be prepared either in a single from, or 2, or 4 parts later the parts should be combined with

pasting. The main weather events if any pertaining to the monsoon season of the region have been entering on the scale as per the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the East Asian Monsoon and its relationship with weather problems and Natural calamities of the monsoon.

Sample Model Scale:

For example, I have prepared the monsoon time scale for India by preparing the scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 of the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past' present's and future's of the India Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

Analysis:

The India Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with

rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-west monsoon and north-east monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edged paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Measuring Of The Monsoon:

For example, during 1871-1990's, the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's, it was raising over August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, September and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-west monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south east monsoon and north-east monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Principle:

This is an Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and stimulates the Indian weather. The inter-tropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low pressure zone created by the rising heat of the sub-continent

due to direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Physical Appearance:

It is came to known in my researches that the East Asian Monsoon has a special physical appearance just as the Indian Monsoon.

Measures Of The European Monsoon:

It is came to known in my researches that the East Asian Monsoon having some peculiar measures just as identified in the Indian Monsoon.

Conclusions:

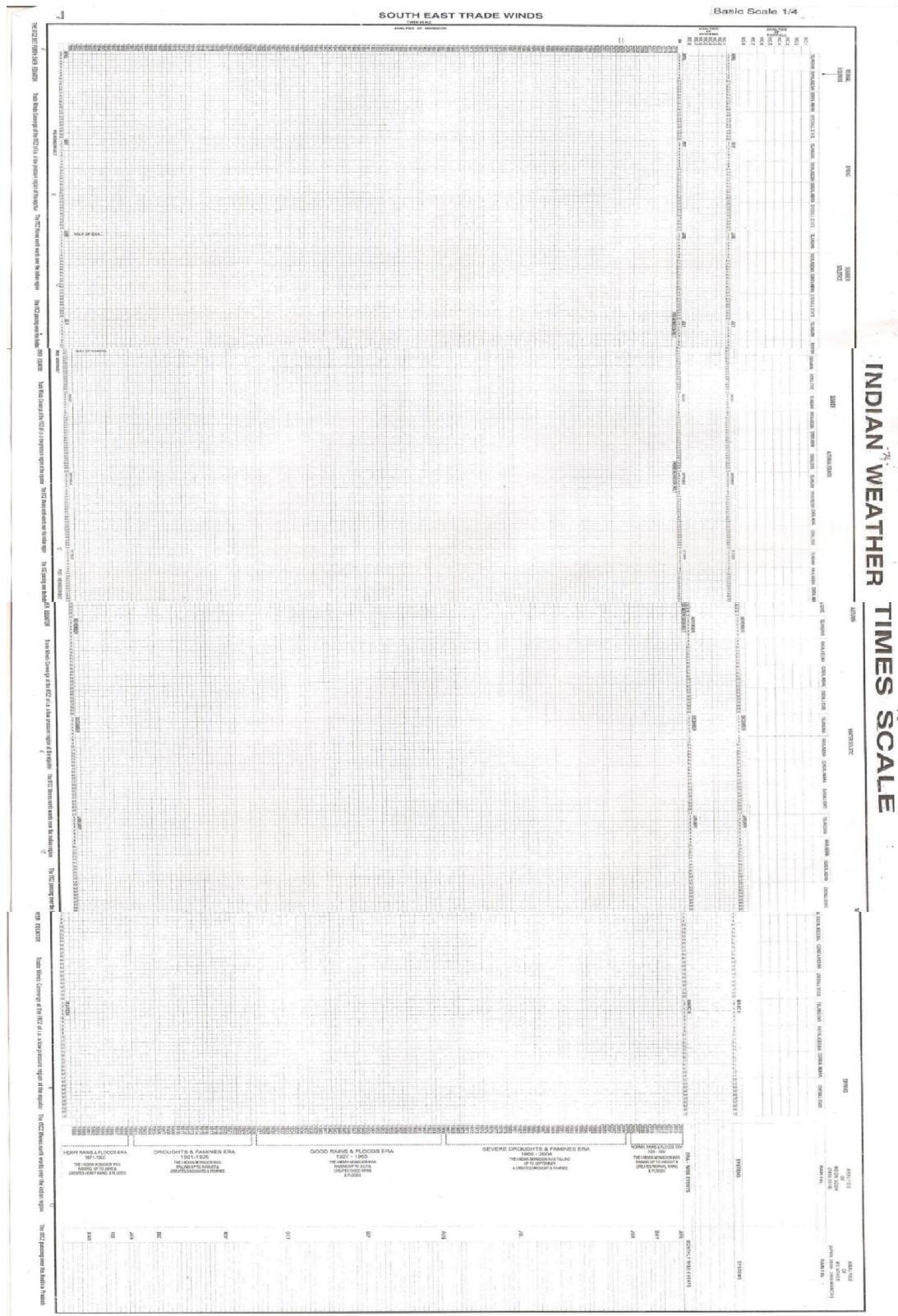
The world Scientist hereby requested to continue the further researches on the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale and find out the mysteries of the East Asian Monsoon. we can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale.

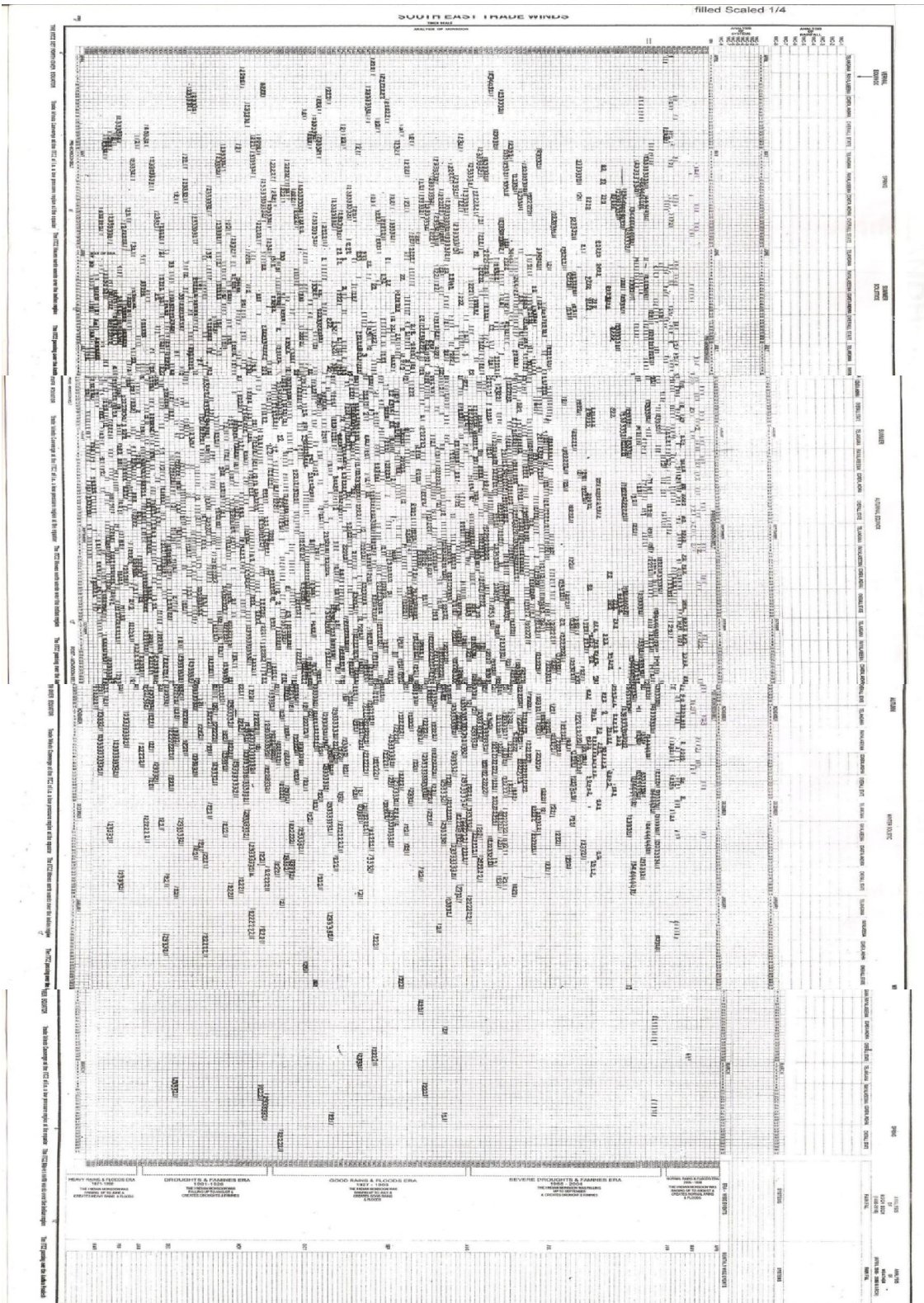
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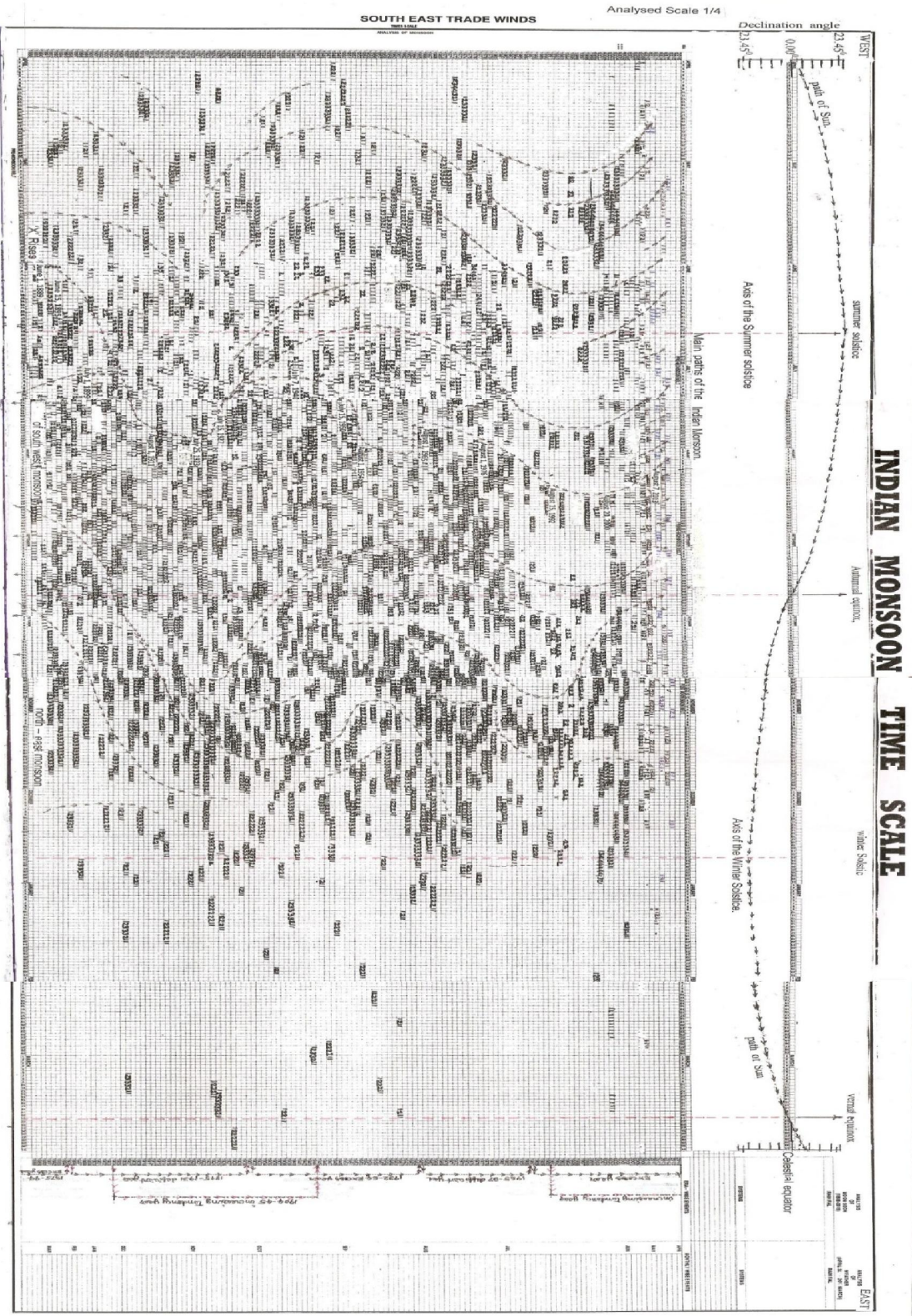
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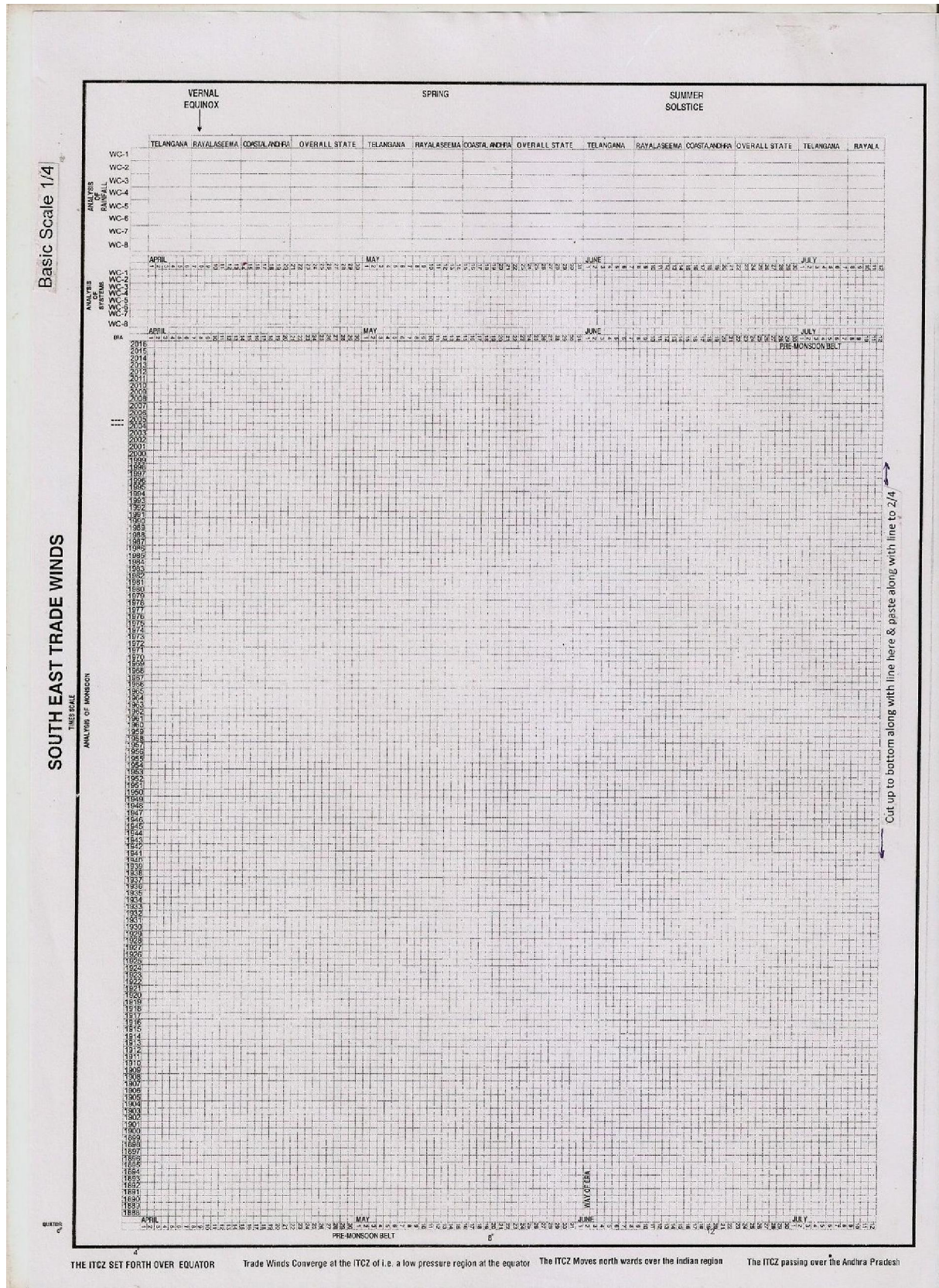
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Appendices:



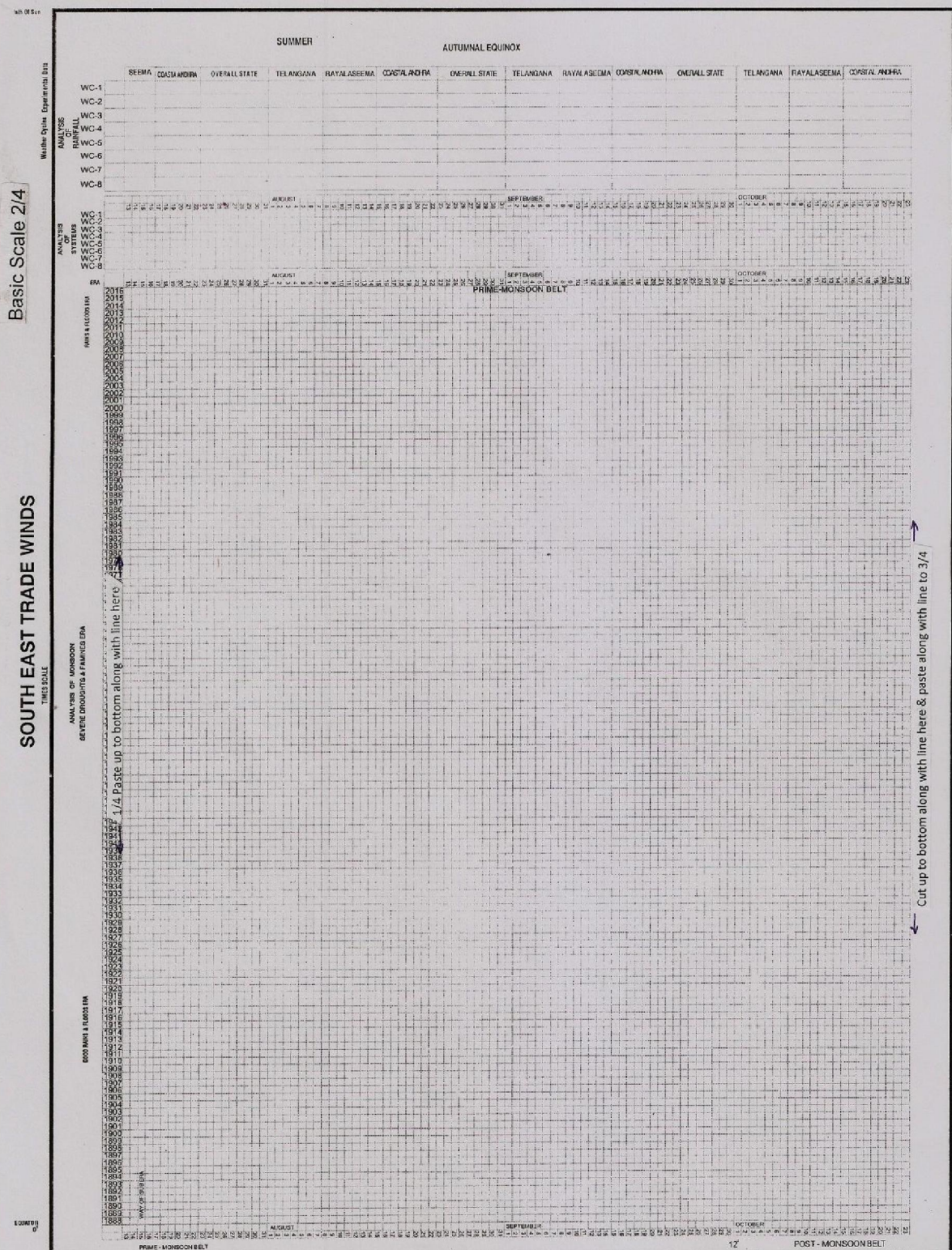






INDIAN WEATHER

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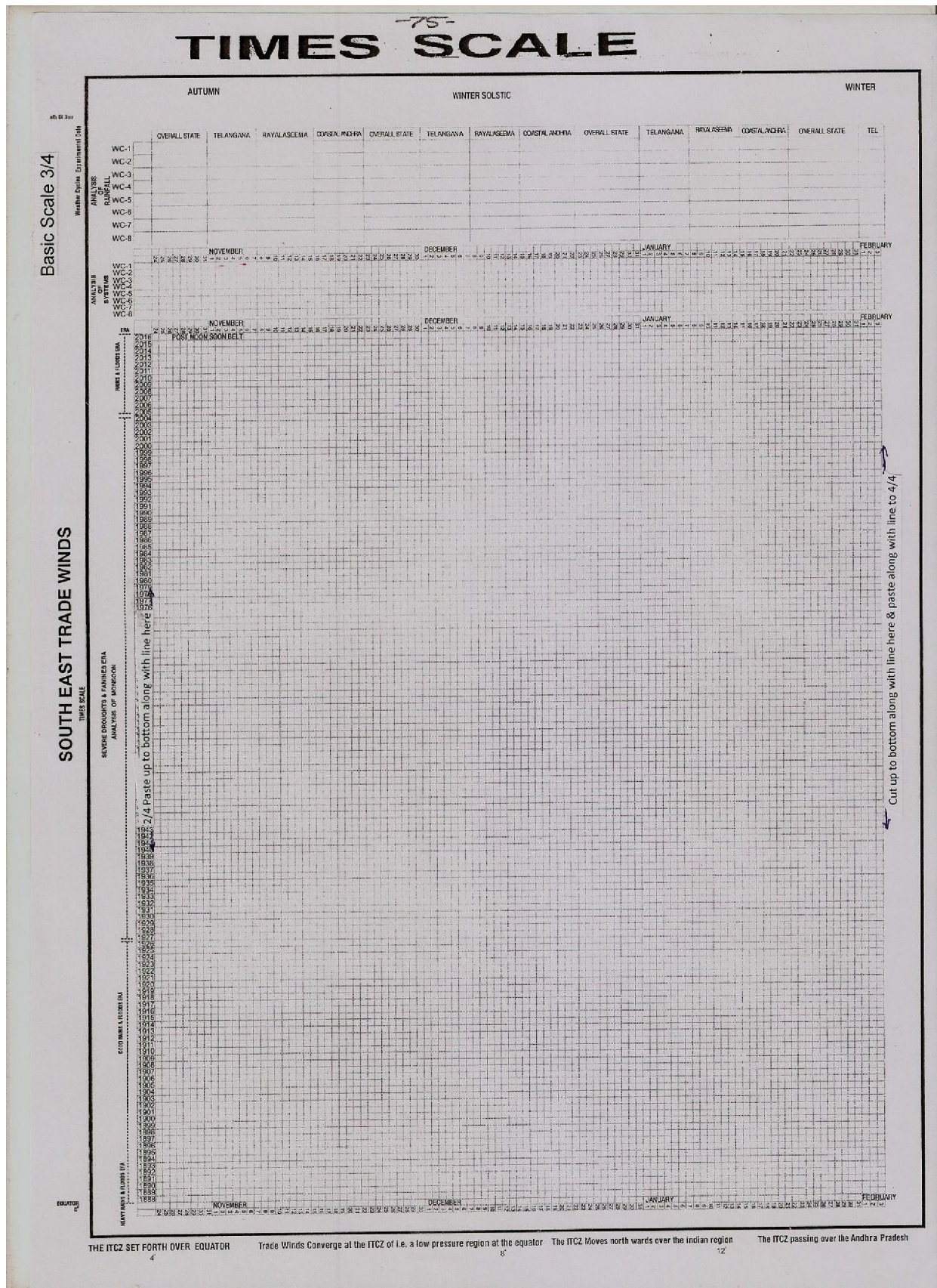


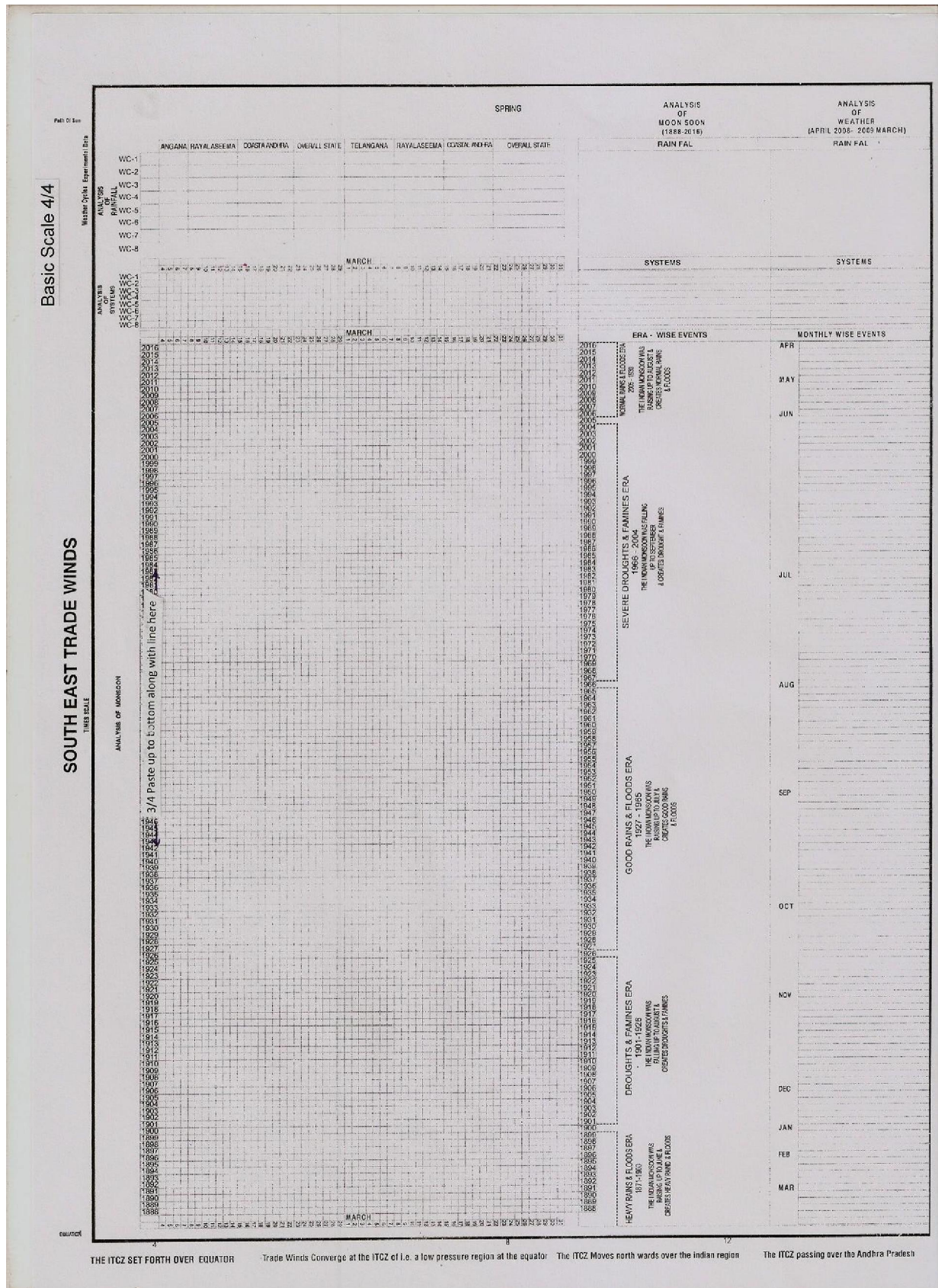
Basic Scale 2/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

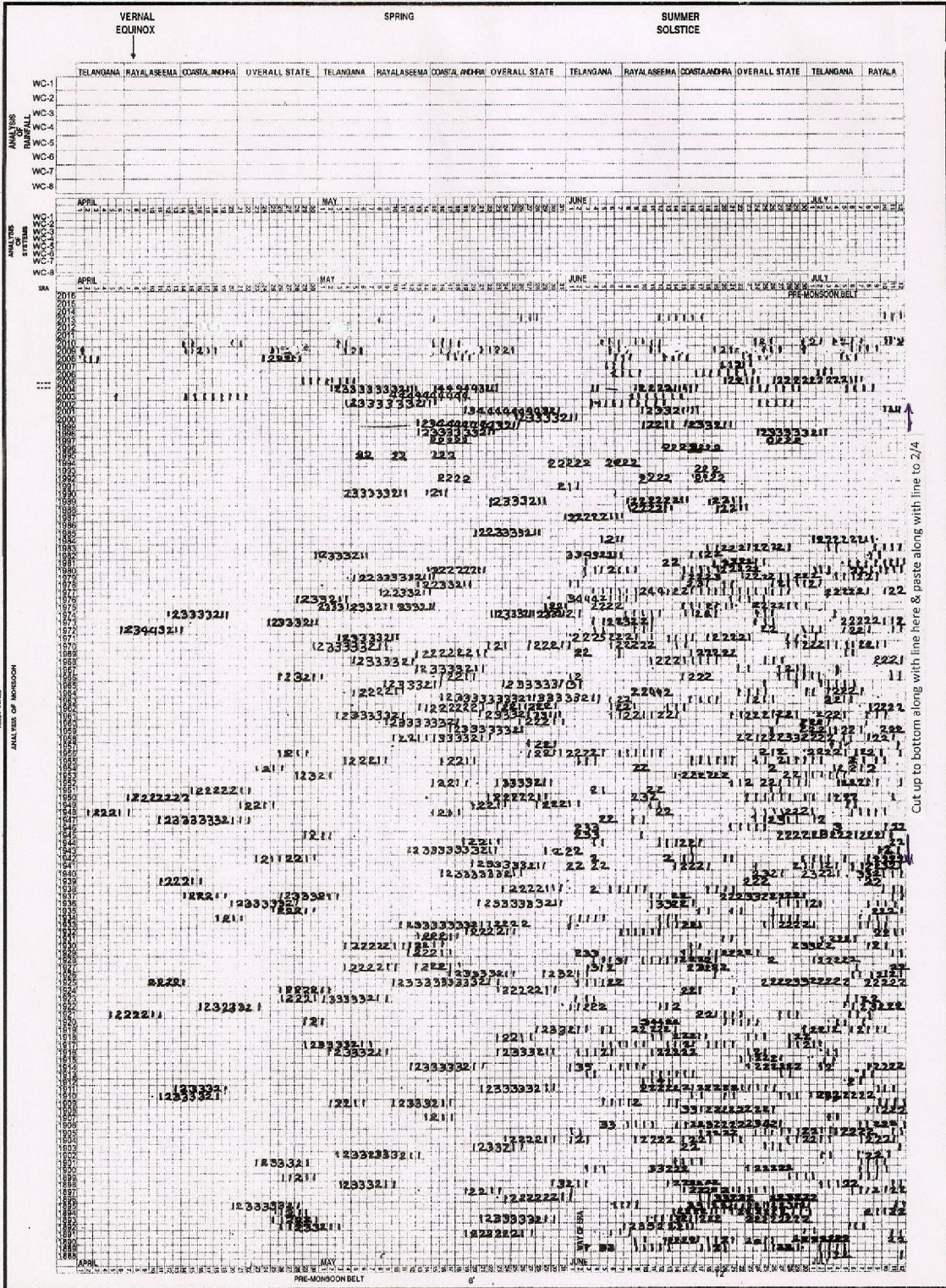
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SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THREE SCALE
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON

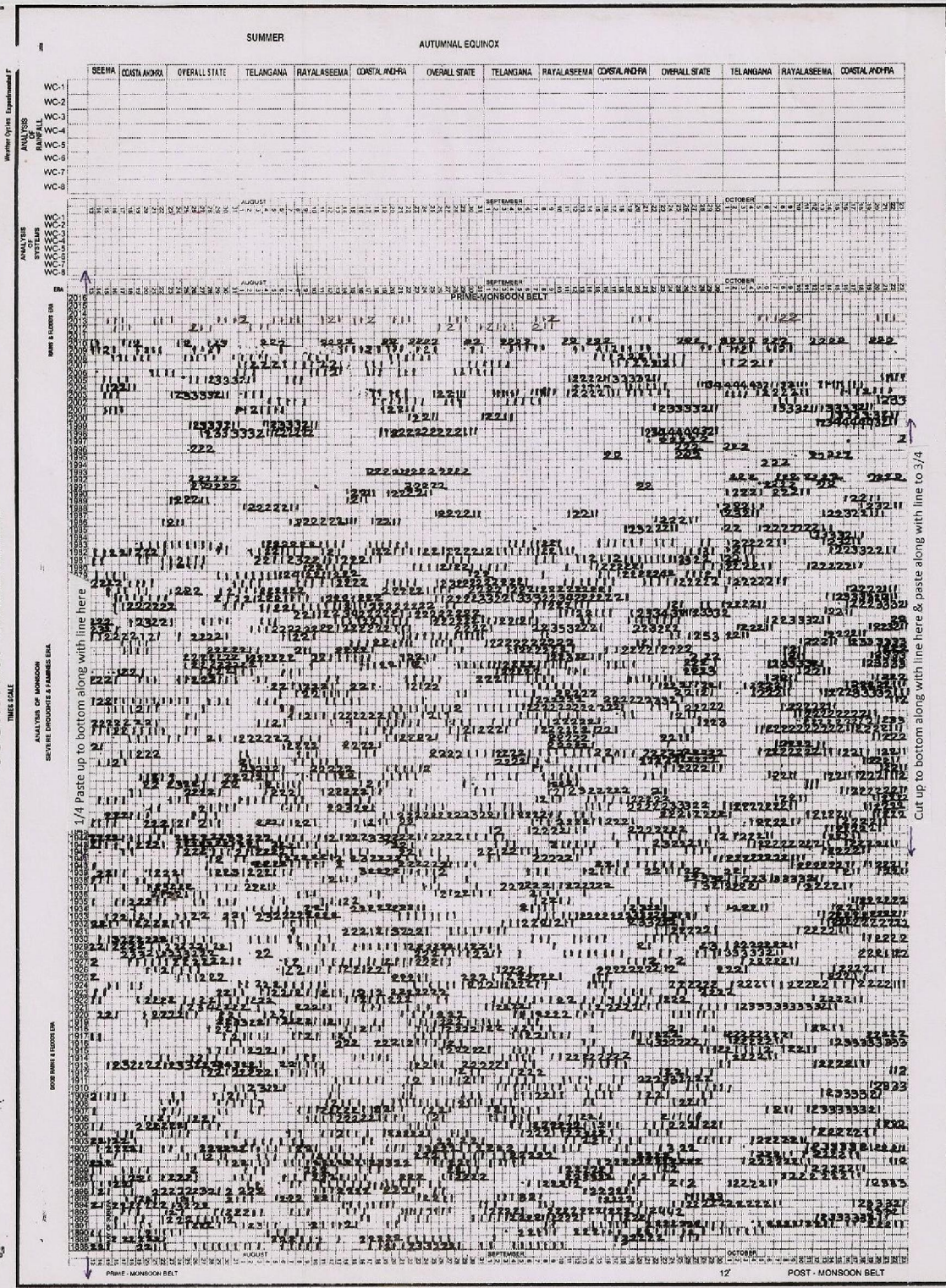


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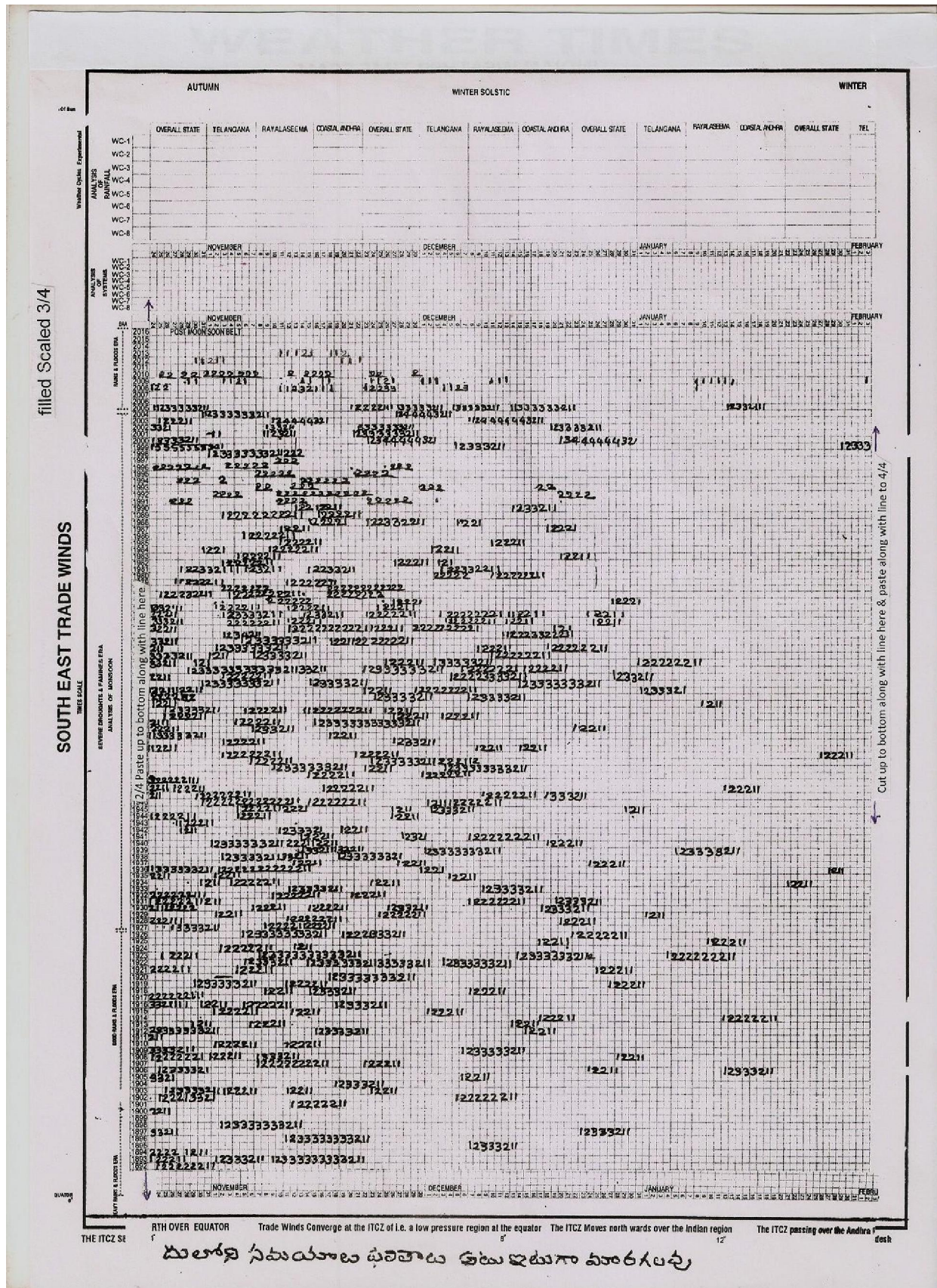
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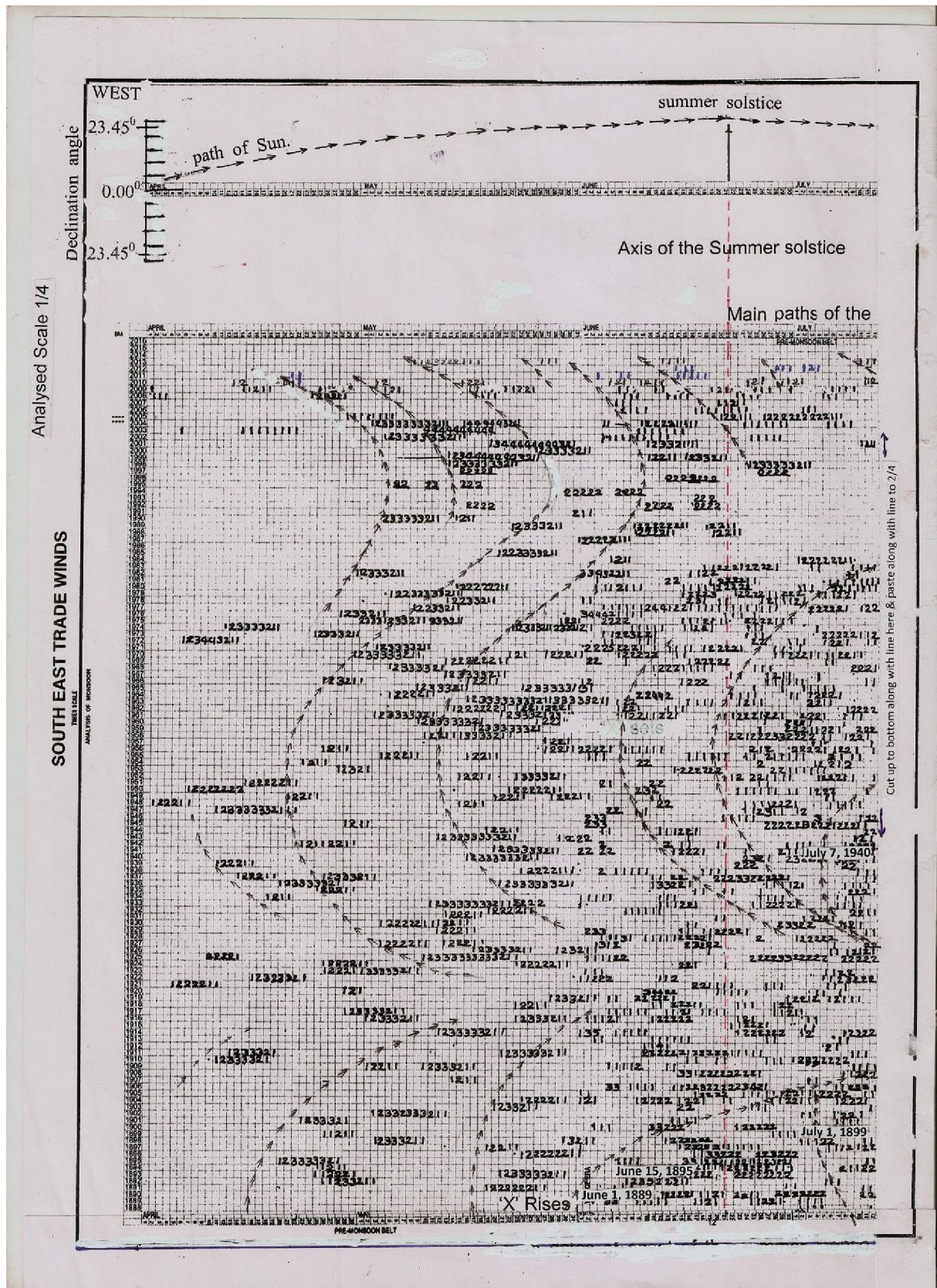
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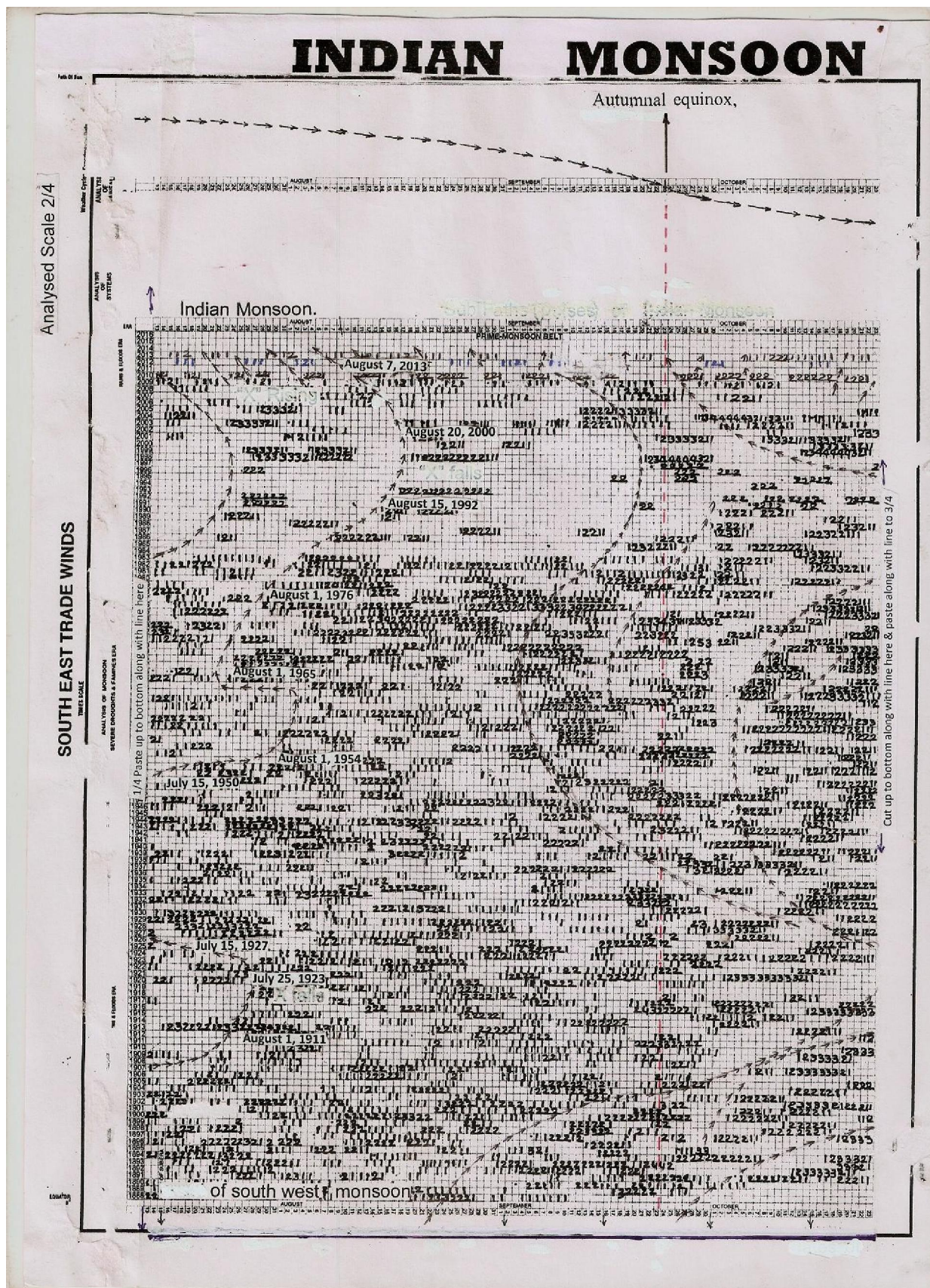
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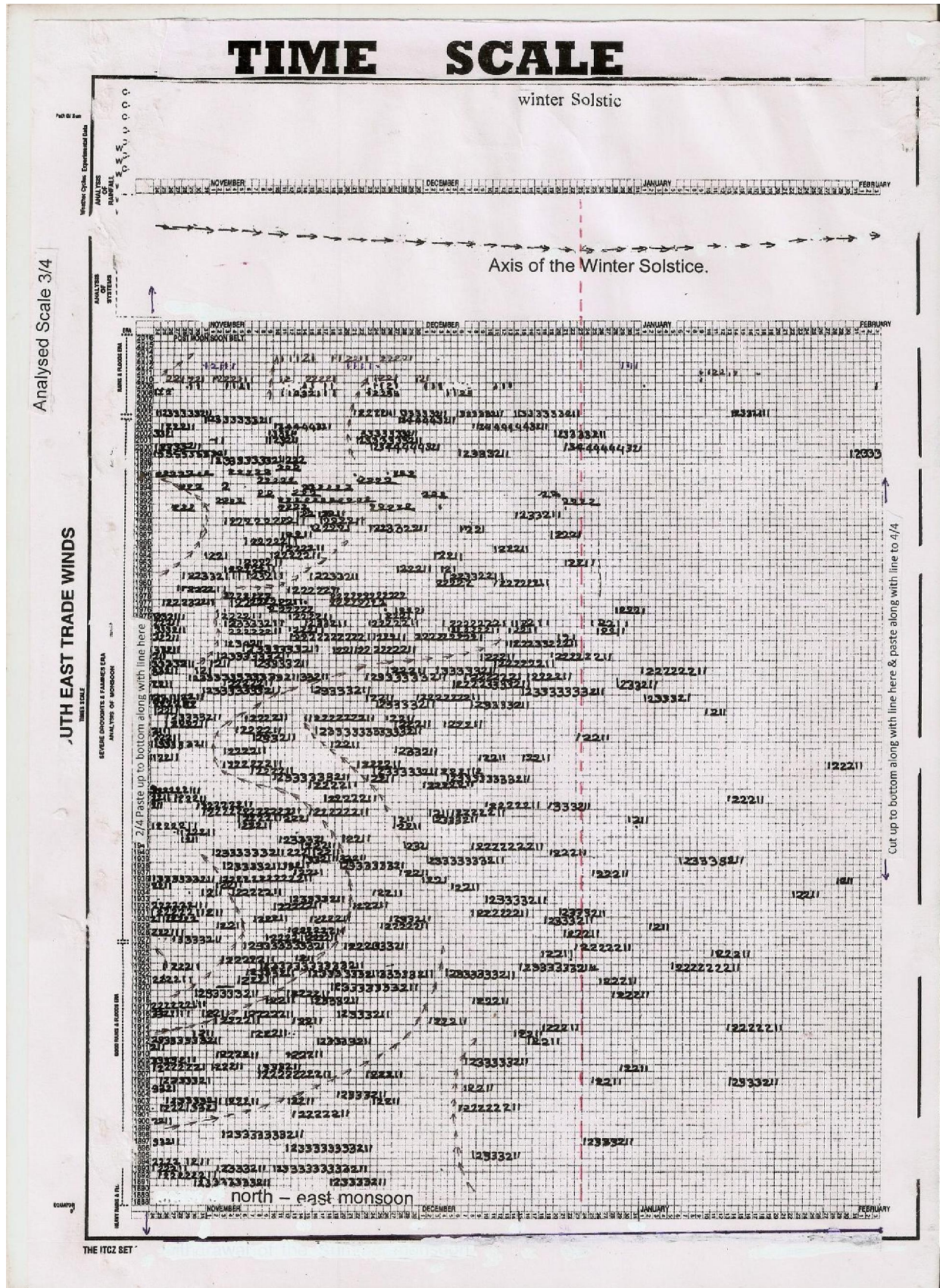


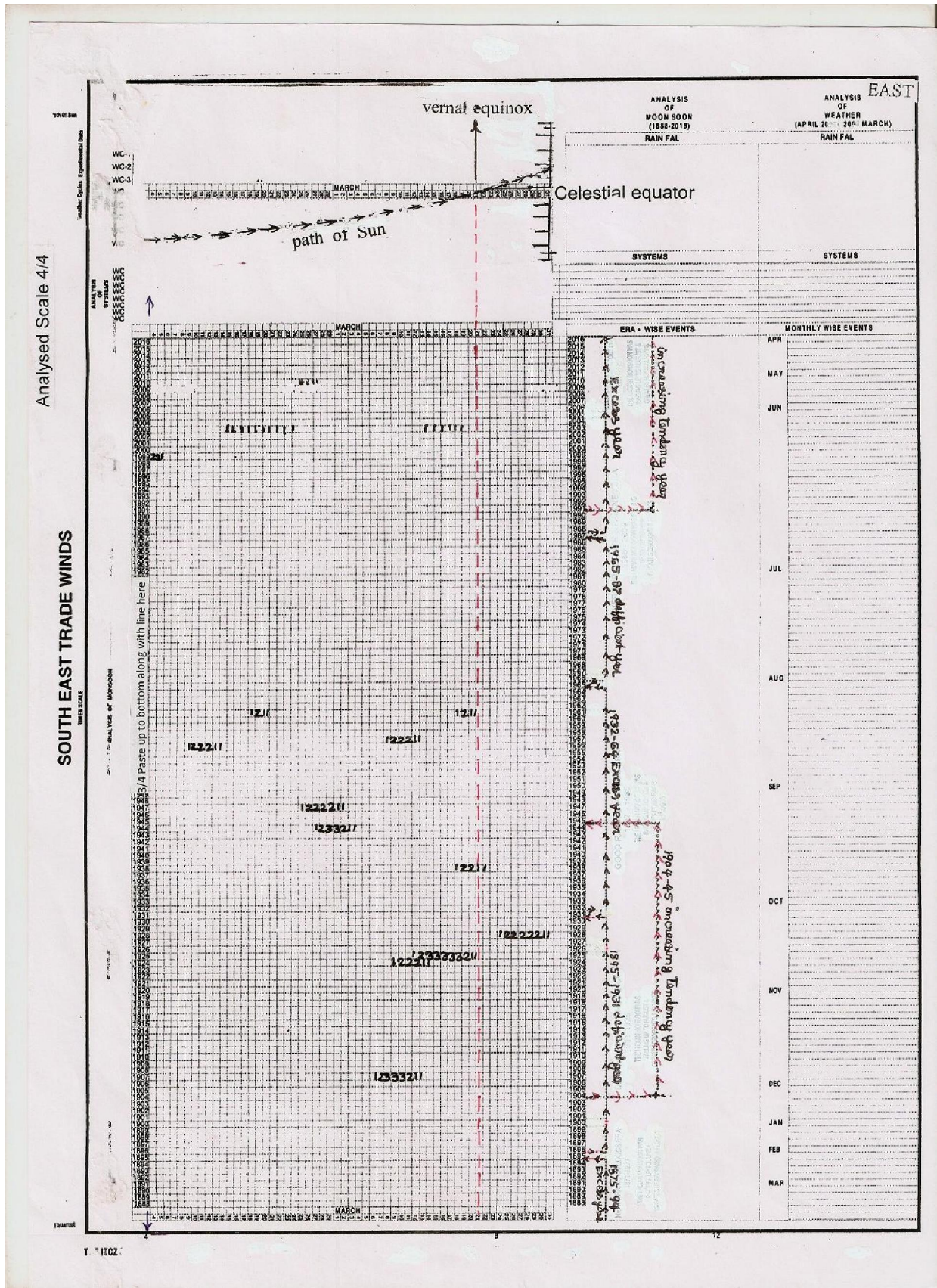
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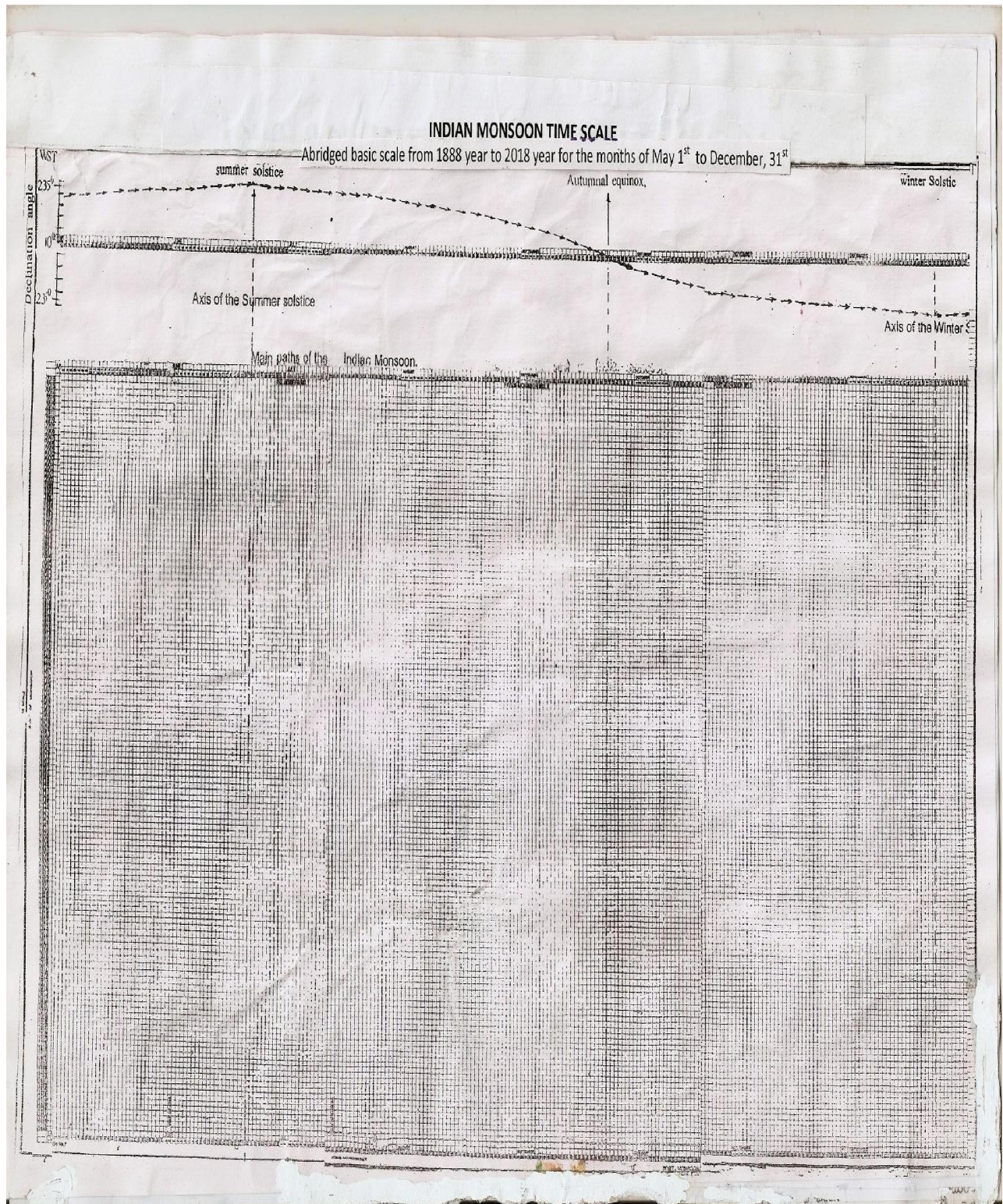


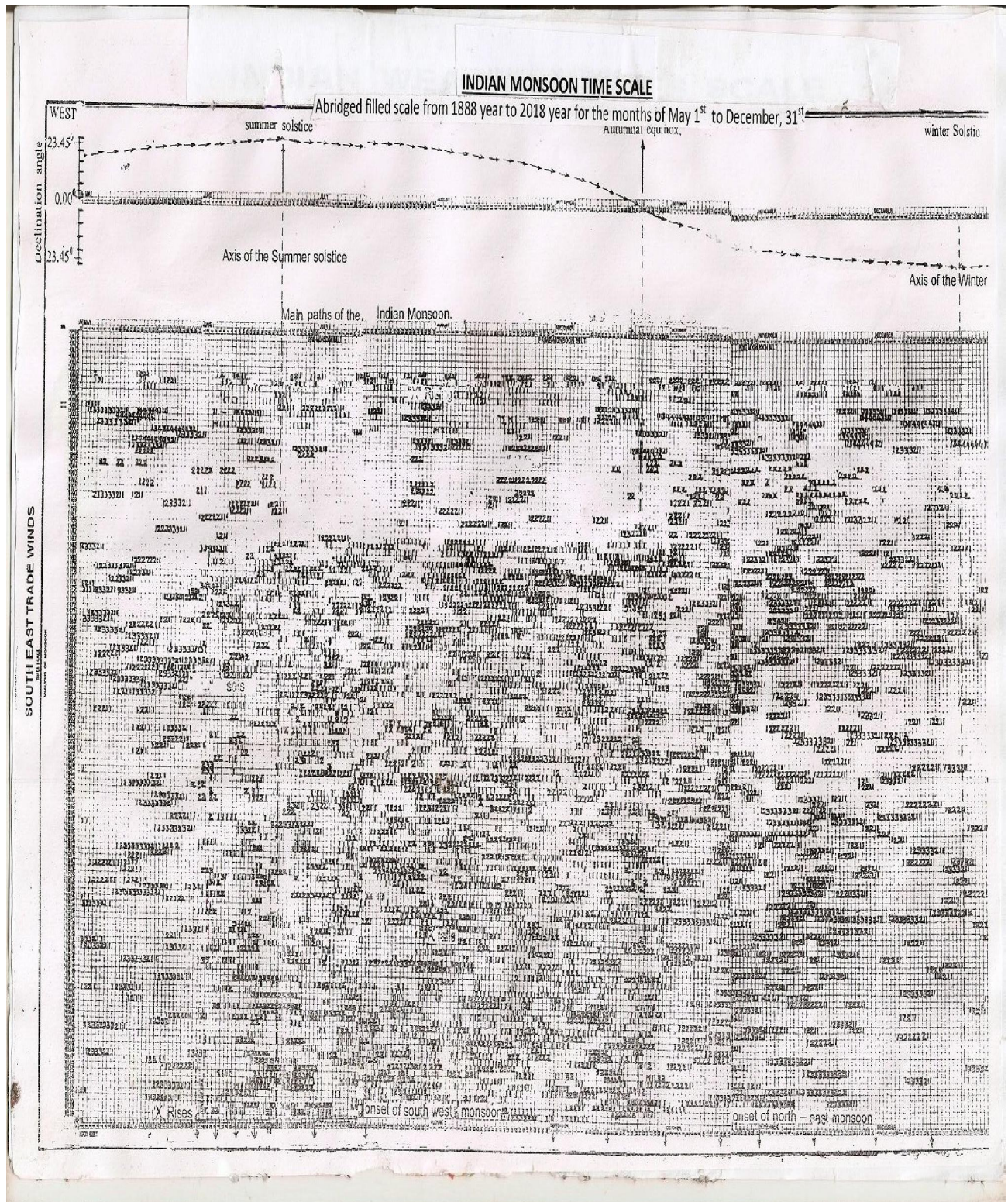


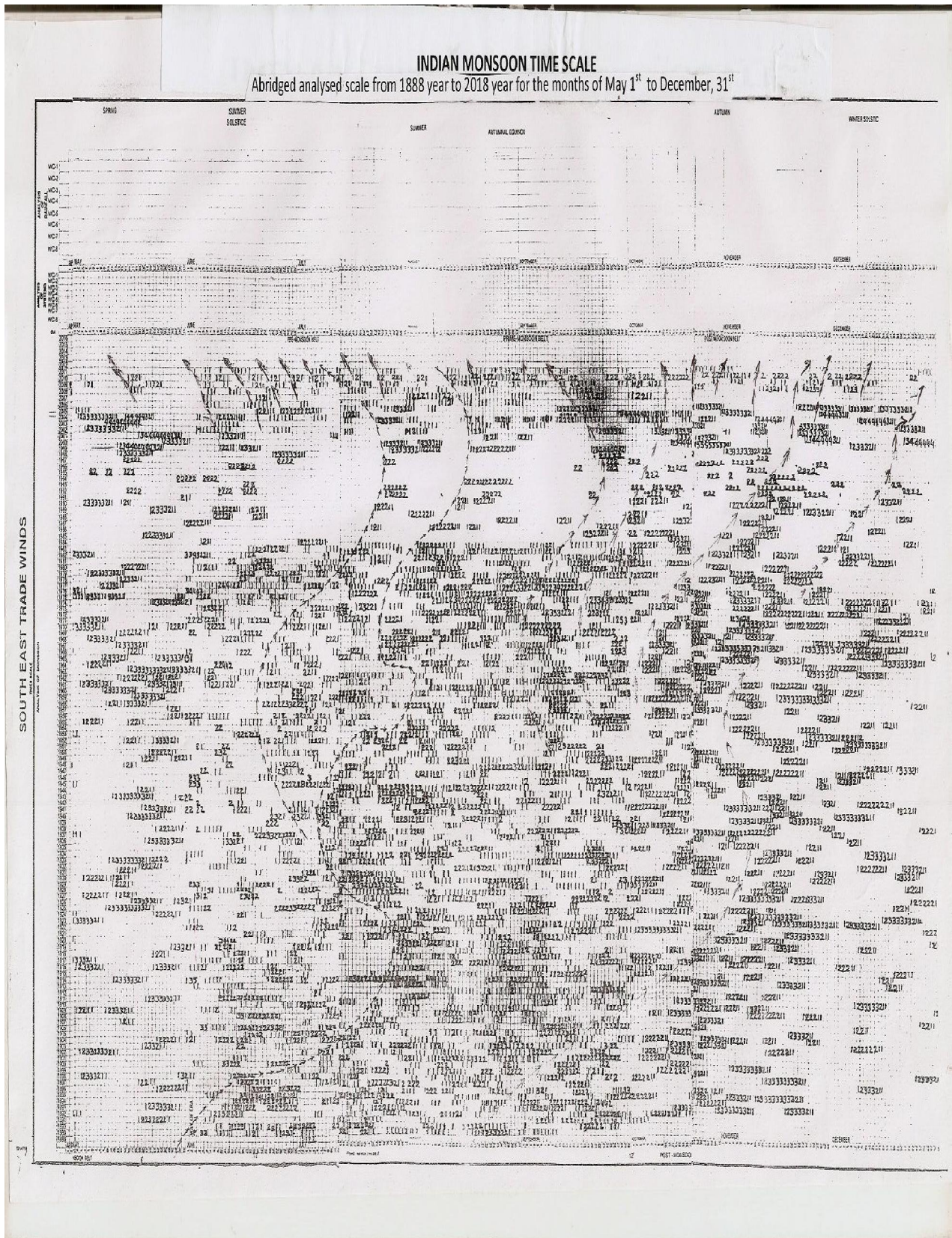


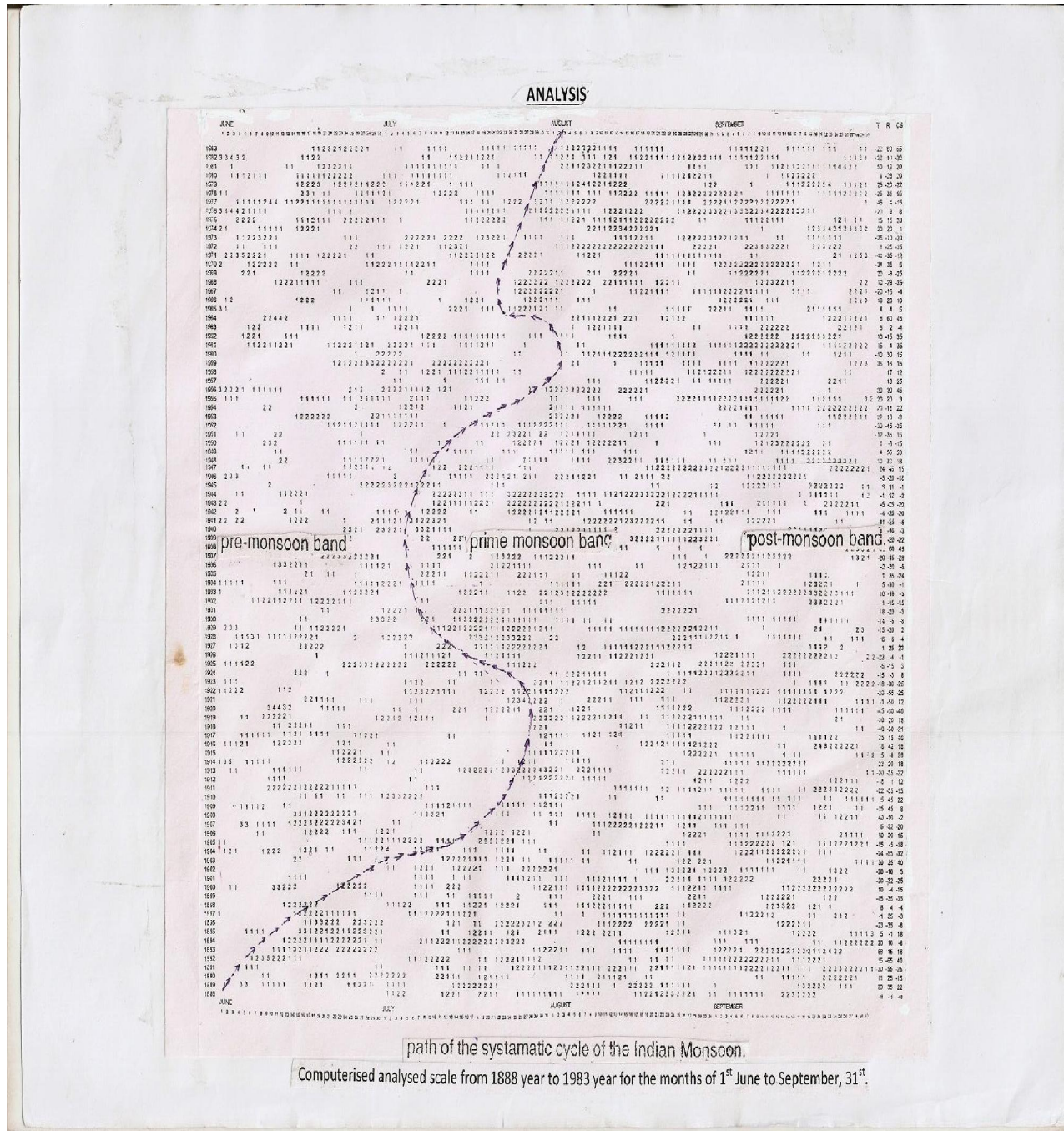












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