

## **Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale)**

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055.

Email:- [scientistgangadhar@gmail.com](mailto:scientistgangadhar@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Malaysian-Australian Monsoon, the monsoon system affecting southeast Asia and Australia. It is characterized by winds that blow from the southeast during cooler months of the northwest during the warmer months of the year. Southeast Asia and northern Australia are Combined in one monsoonal system that differs from others because of the peculiar and somewhat symmetrical distribution of land masses on both sides of the equator.

[Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale)**. *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 277-299]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <http://www.sciencepub.net/academia>. 13. doi:[10.7537/marsaaj0805s1613](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsaaj0805s1613).

**Key Words:** Malaysian-Australian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena.

### **Introduction:**

The Malaysian-Australian 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 Malaysian-Australian Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities.

### **Preparation Of The Scale:**

Prepare the Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21<sup>st</sup> to next year March 20<sup>th</sup> (or 1<sup>st</sup> April to next year March 31<sup>st</sup> 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 Malaysian-Australian Monsoon time Scale.

### **Performance Of The Scale:**

Prepare the Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21<sup>st</sup> to next year March 20<sup>th</sup> (or 1<sup>st</sup> April to Next Year March 31<sup>st</sup> 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. 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 Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Malaysian-Australian 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 1<sup>st</sup> April to next year March 31<sup>st</sup> 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 east monsoon and north-west 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 Malaysian-Australian 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 Malaysian-Australian Monsoon having some peculiar measures just as identified in the Indian Monsoon.

### Conclusions:

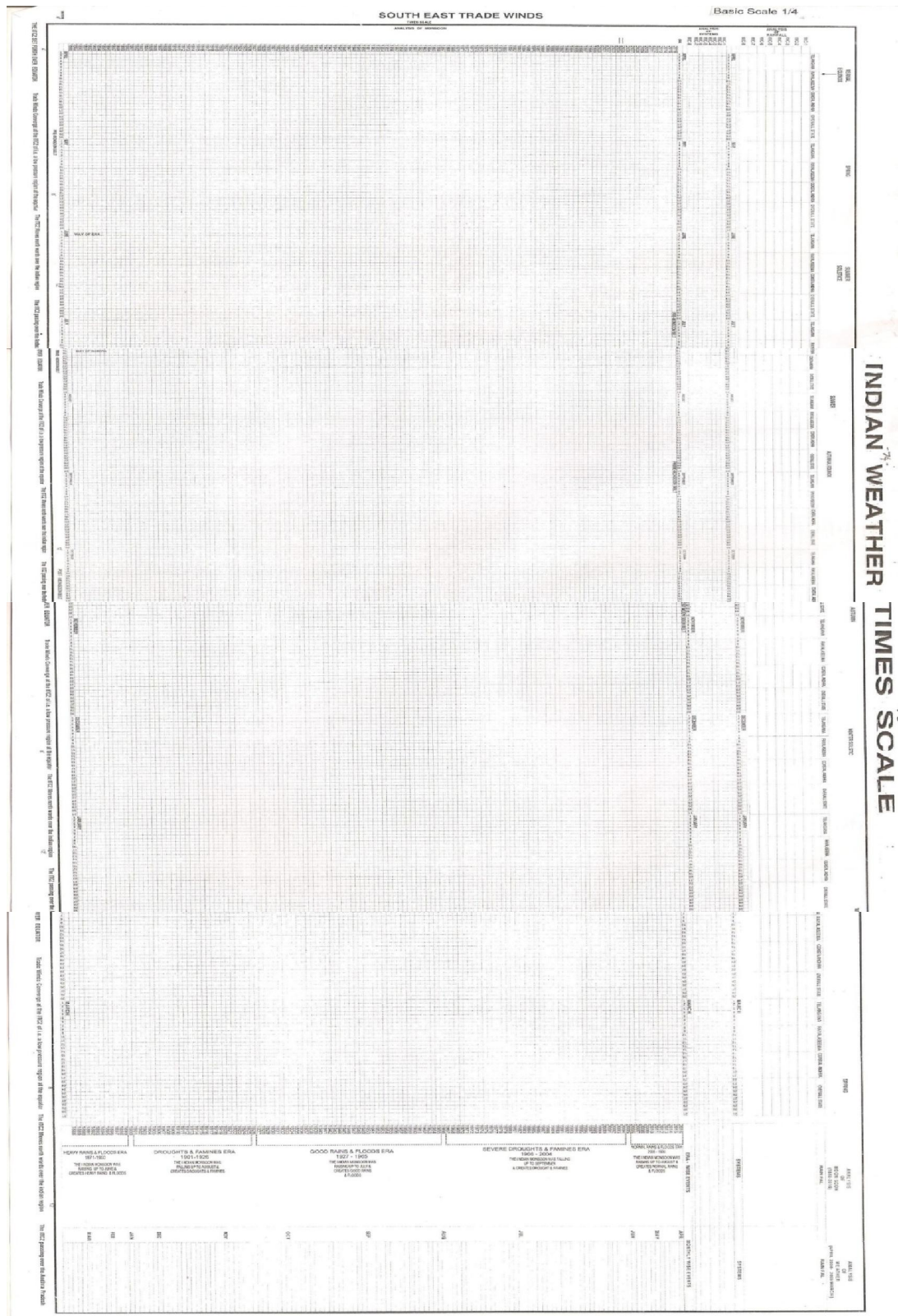
The world Scientist hereby requested to continue the further researches on the Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale and find out the mysteries of the Malaysian-Australian Monsoon. we can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale.

### References:

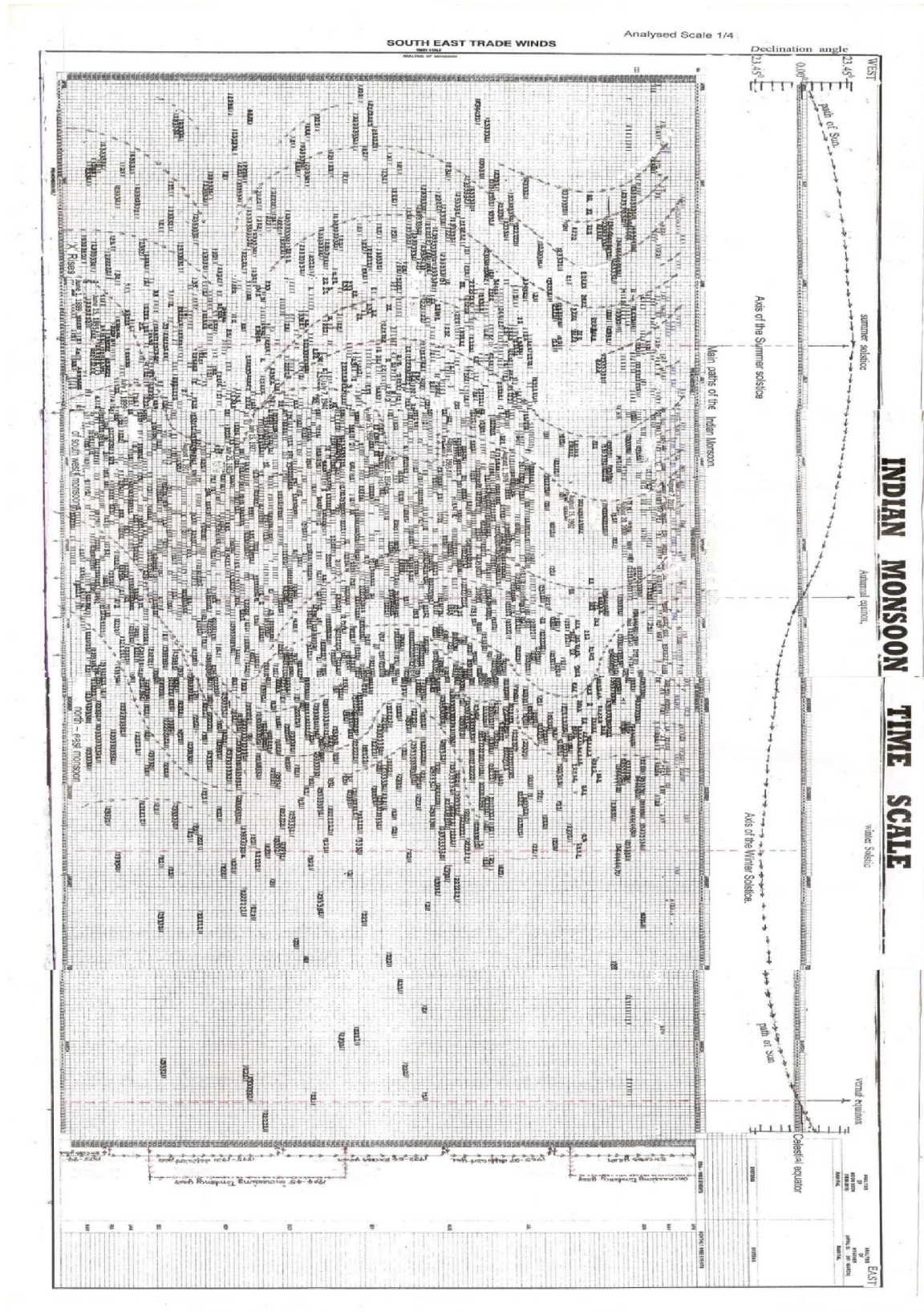
1. Mooley DA. Shukla J(1987); Characteristics of the west ward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall. Centre for ocean-land atmospheric interactions, university of Maryland, college park, MD.
2. All India monthly and seasonal rainfall series, 1871-1993, B. Parthasarathy, A.A Munot, D.R. Kothawale, Theoretical and applied climatology, 1994, Springer.
3. Das P.K. and B.L. Bose, 1958, Numerical study of movement of monsoon depression, Ind. journal of meteor. Geophysics.
4. Analysis of variability and trends of extreme rainfall events over India using 104 years of gridded daily rainfall data, M. Rajeevan, J. Bhate, A.K. Jaswal, Geophysical Research letters, 2008, online library.
5. Jadhav, S.K. and A.A. Munot, 2004; statistical study of the low pressure systems during summer monsoon season over the Indian region, *mausam*, 55,15-30.
6. Clustering of low pressure system during the Indian summer monsoon by intra seasonal oscillations, bn. goswami, rs. ajaya mohan, prince Xavier, and d. sengupta, centre for atmospheric and oceanic studies, Indian institute of science, bangolour, India.
7. Composite structure of monsoon low pressure system and its relation to Indian rainfall, v. Krishna murthy and rs. Ajaya mohan, 2010, *j. climate*, 23,4285-4305.
8. Indian monsoon university of st Andrews [www.andrews.ac.uk/dibz/asia/monsoon/html](http://www.andrews.ac.uk/dibz/asia/monsoon/html).
9. Indian monsoon /meteorology/Britannica/.com [www.britanica.com/science/Indian monsoon](http://www.britanica.com/science/Indian%20monsoon).
10. The global monsoon system: research and forecast; caos.iisc.in/faculty/bng/iwm-iii-bng-overview.

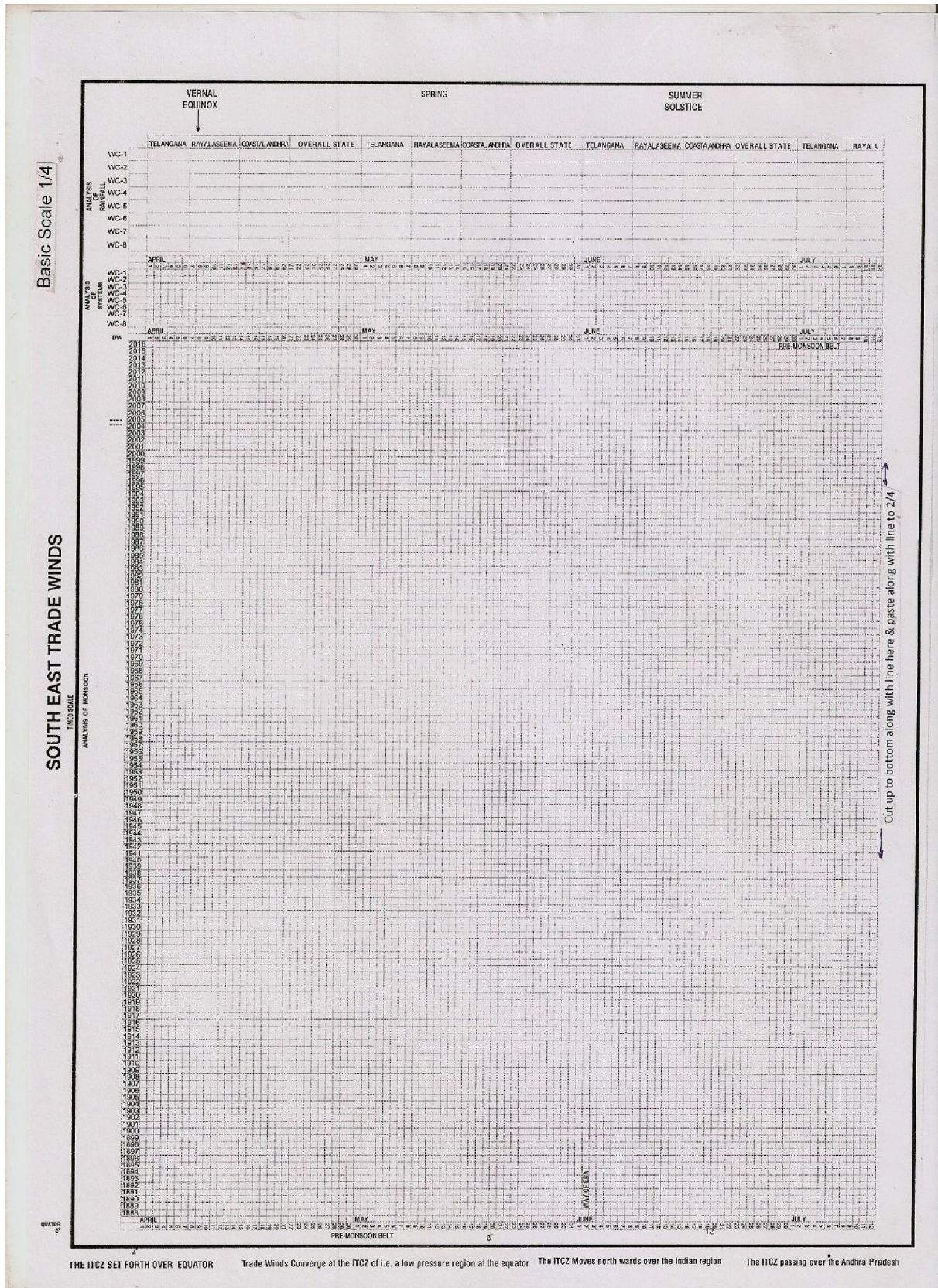
11. Climate prediction centre-global monsoon; [www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov), climate. weather.
12. The global monsoon system, [www.wcrp-climate.org/documents/monsoon-factsheet](http://www.wcrp-climate.org/documents/monsoon-factsheet).
13. All India monthly and seasonal rainfall series, 1871-1993, b. parthasarathy, a.a mount, Dr. kothawale, theoretical and applied climatology, 1994, Springer.
14. Parthasarathy. b, mount. aa, kothawale. dr, monthly and seasonal rainfall series for all India homogeneous regions and meteorological subdivisions, 1871-1994, research report, iitm Pune.
15. Longest instrumental rainfall series of the Indian regions (1813-2006), Indian institute of tropical meteorology, Pune.
16. All Indian data series-(imd) Pune.
17. Monthly rainfall data series-ministry of earth sciences, [moes.gov.in/](http://moes.gov.in/).
18. 114 years rainfall in India-interactive, India environmentportal.org.in/rainfall in India.
19. Education national geography.org/encyclopedia/monsoon.
20. Phoenix about.com/od/weather/a/monsoon trivia/htm.
21. In wikipedia.org/wiki/monsoon.
22. [www.wcrp-climate.org/documents/monsoon facts sheet](http://www.wcrp-climate.org/documents/monsoon-factsheet).
23. The Global Monsoon system: Research and forecast (Report of the India National Committee of third International workshop on Monsoon (IWM-III)) 2-6 Nov-2004, Hangzhou, China Report No.70.

Appendices:





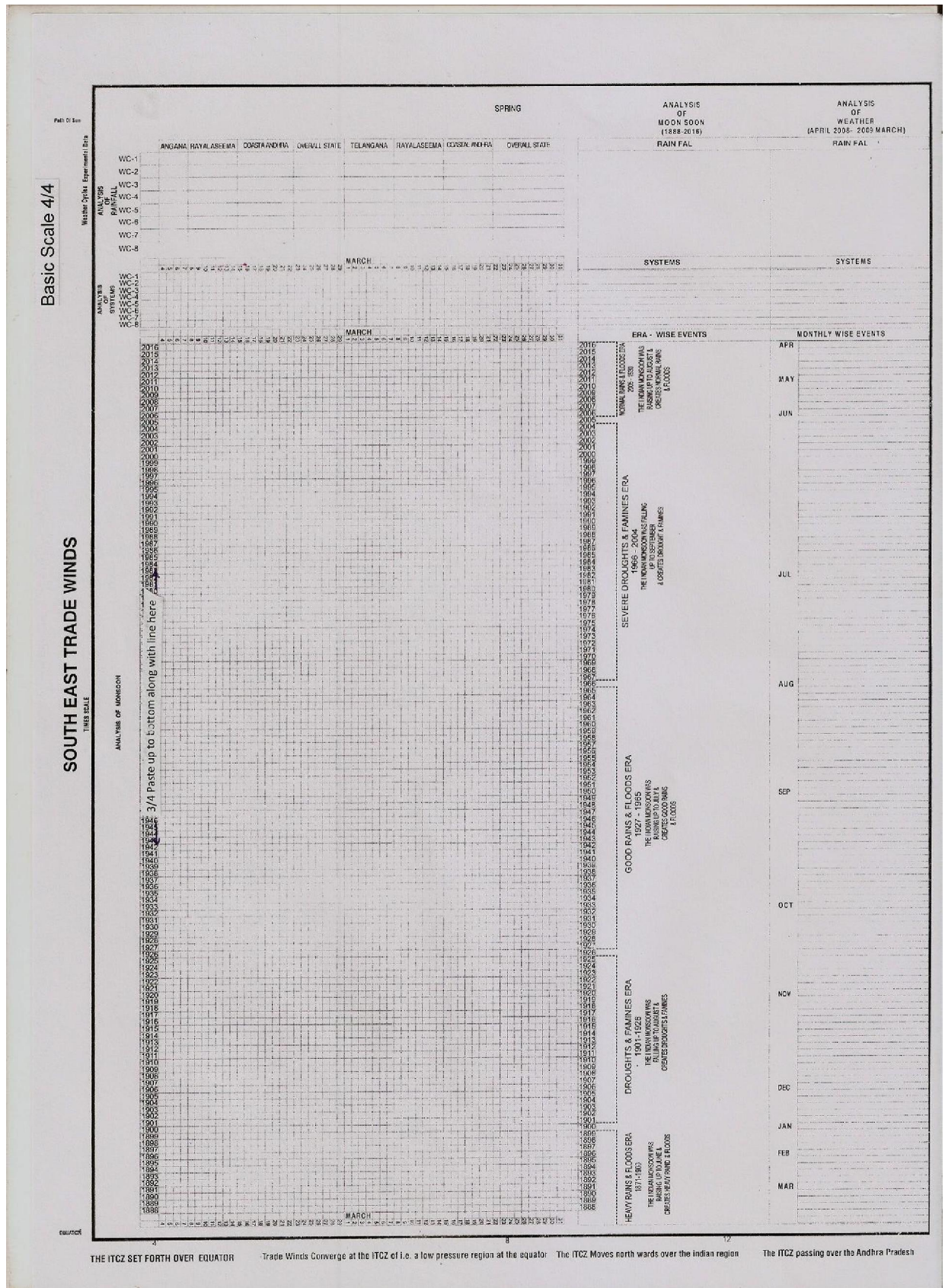






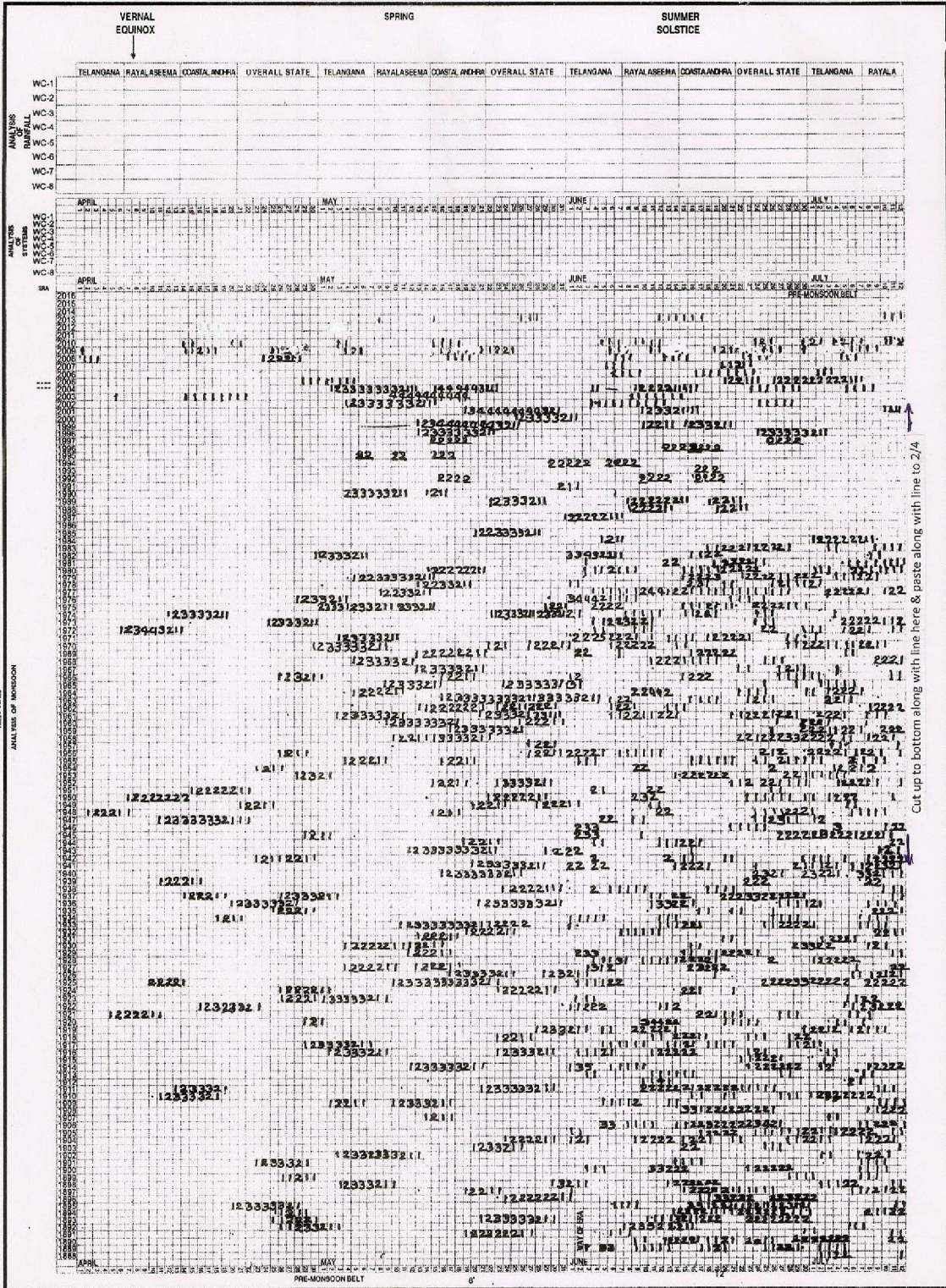






filled Scaled 1/4

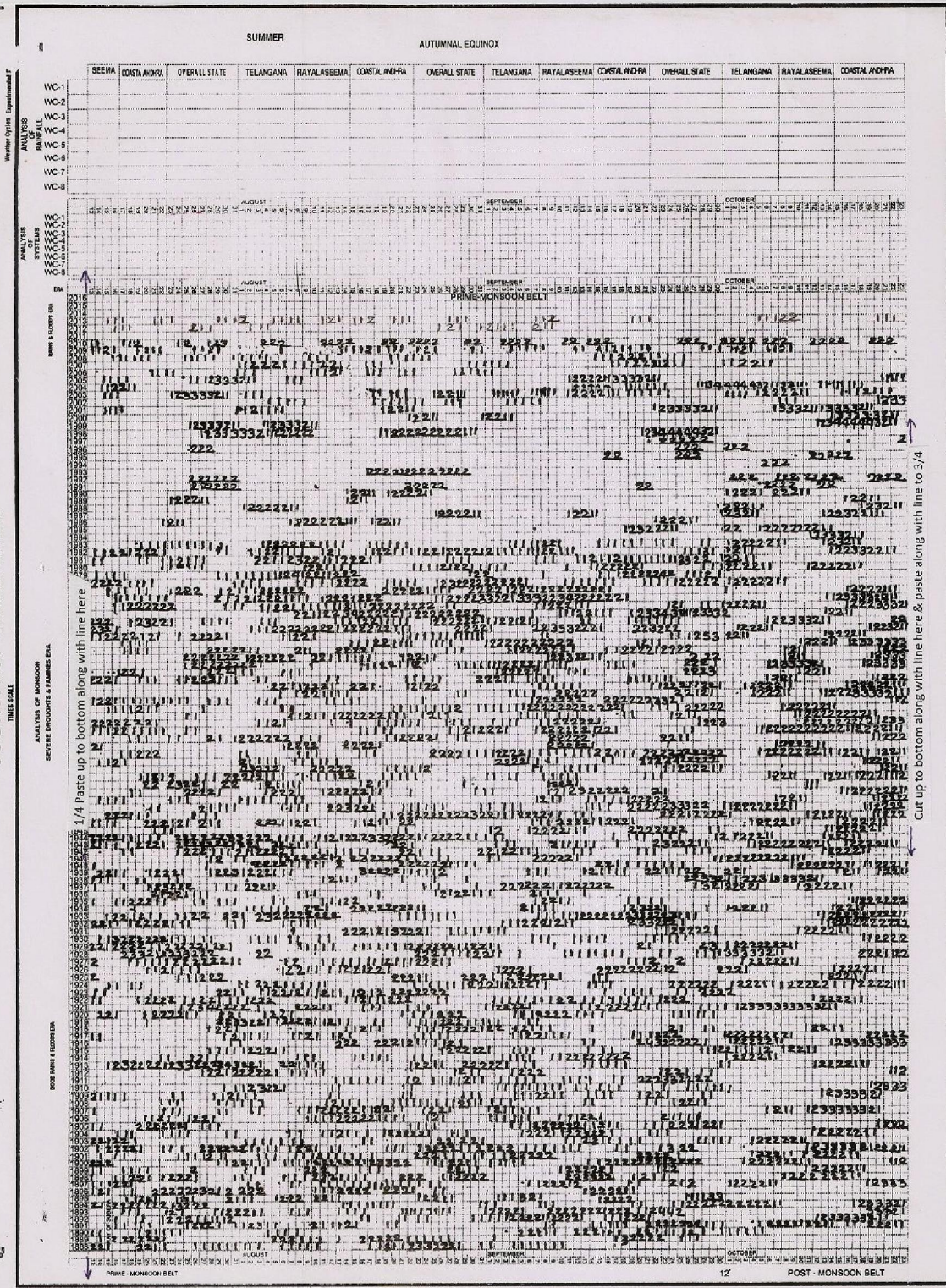
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS  
THREE SCALE  
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON



Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 2/4

filled Scaled 2/4

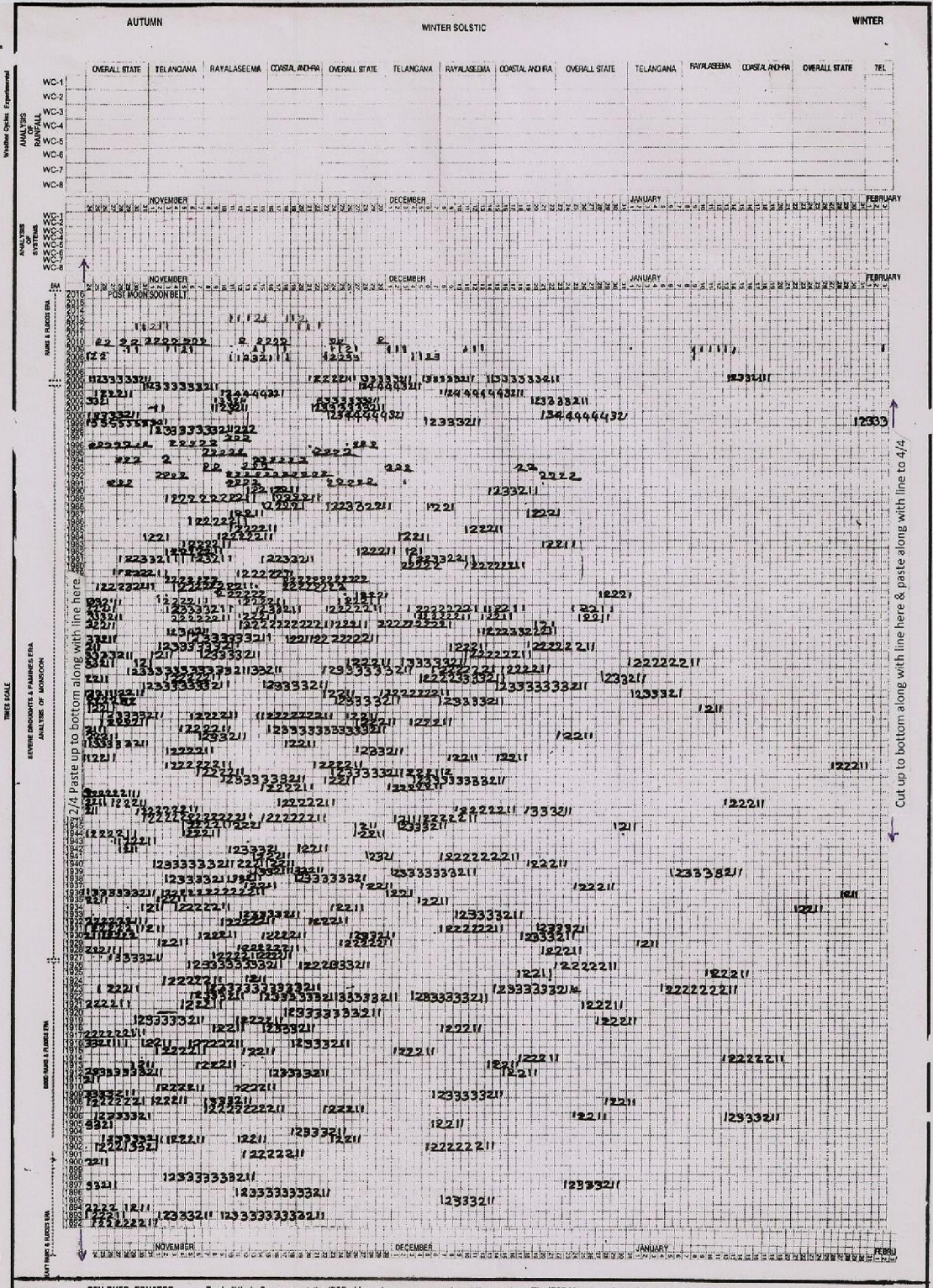
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



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

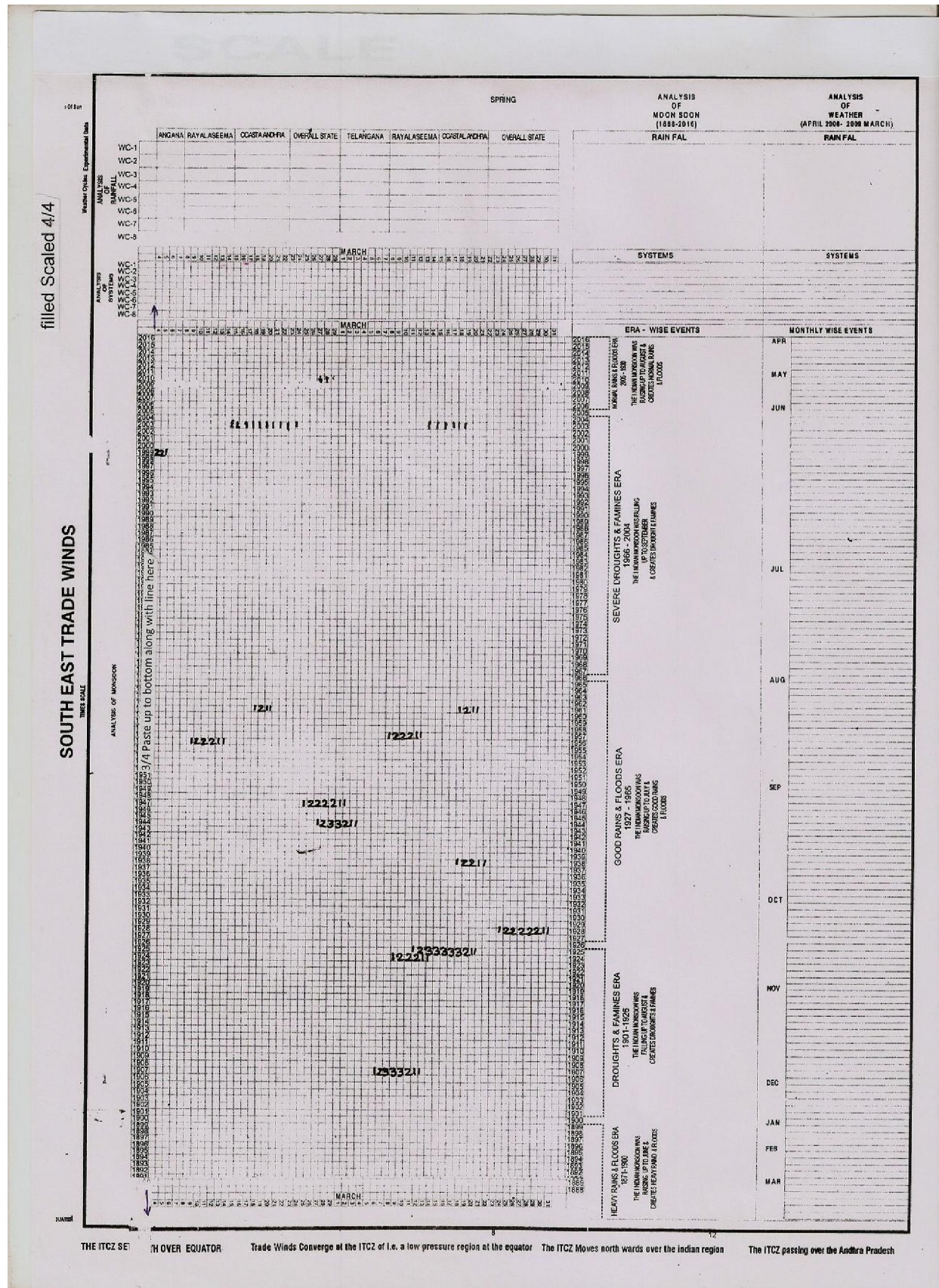
filled Scaled 3/4

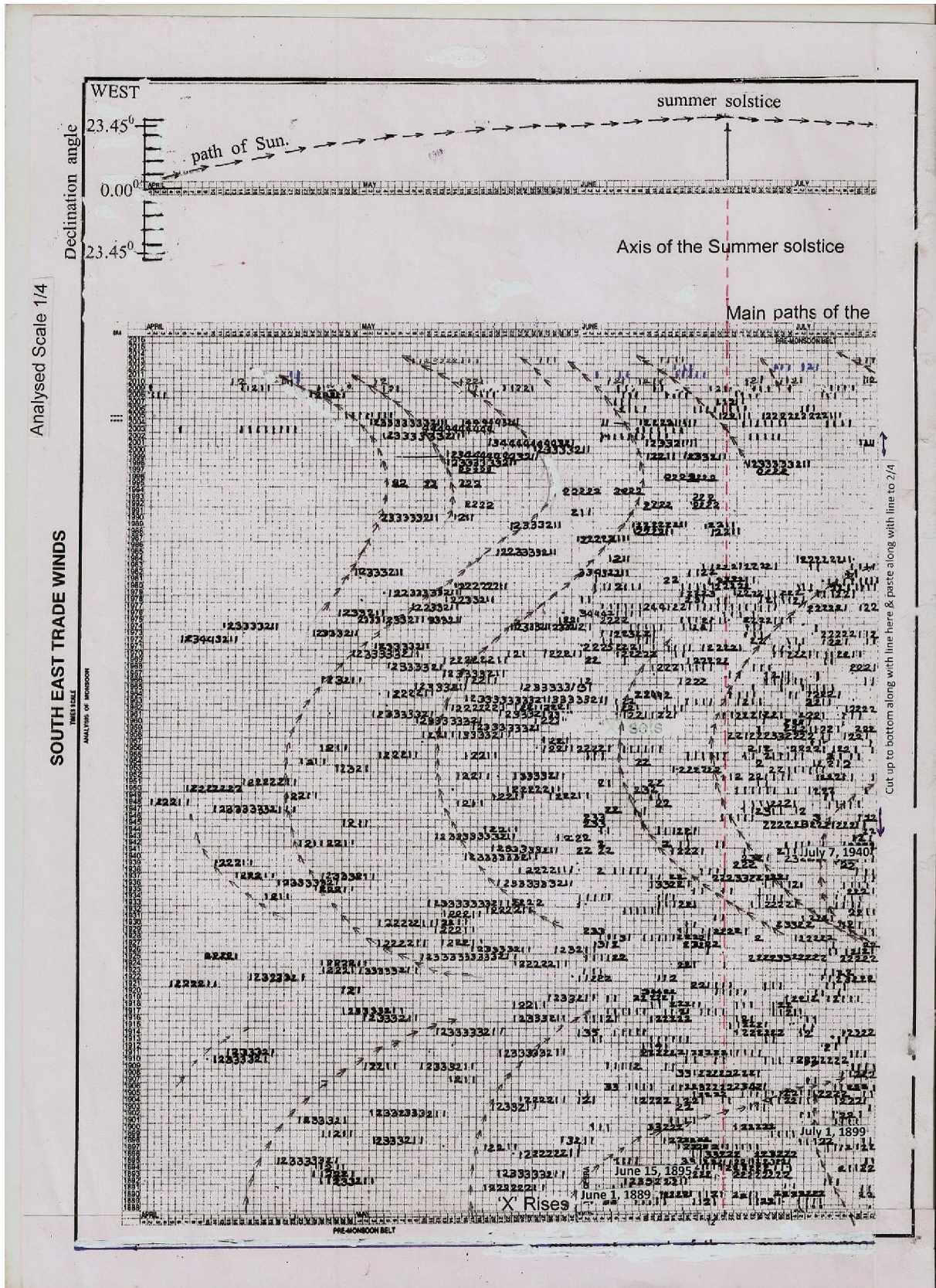
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

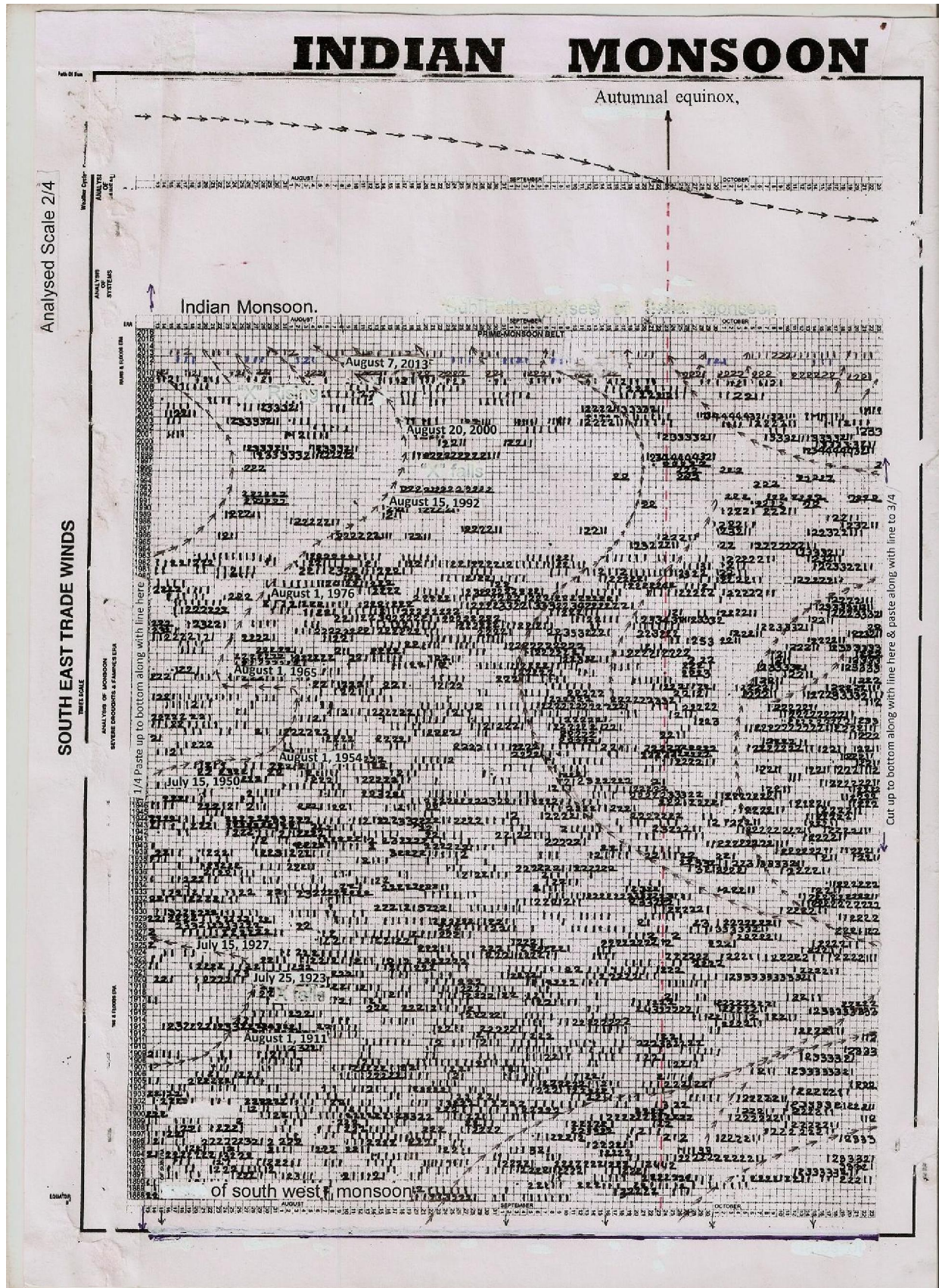


THE ITCZ SE RTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra

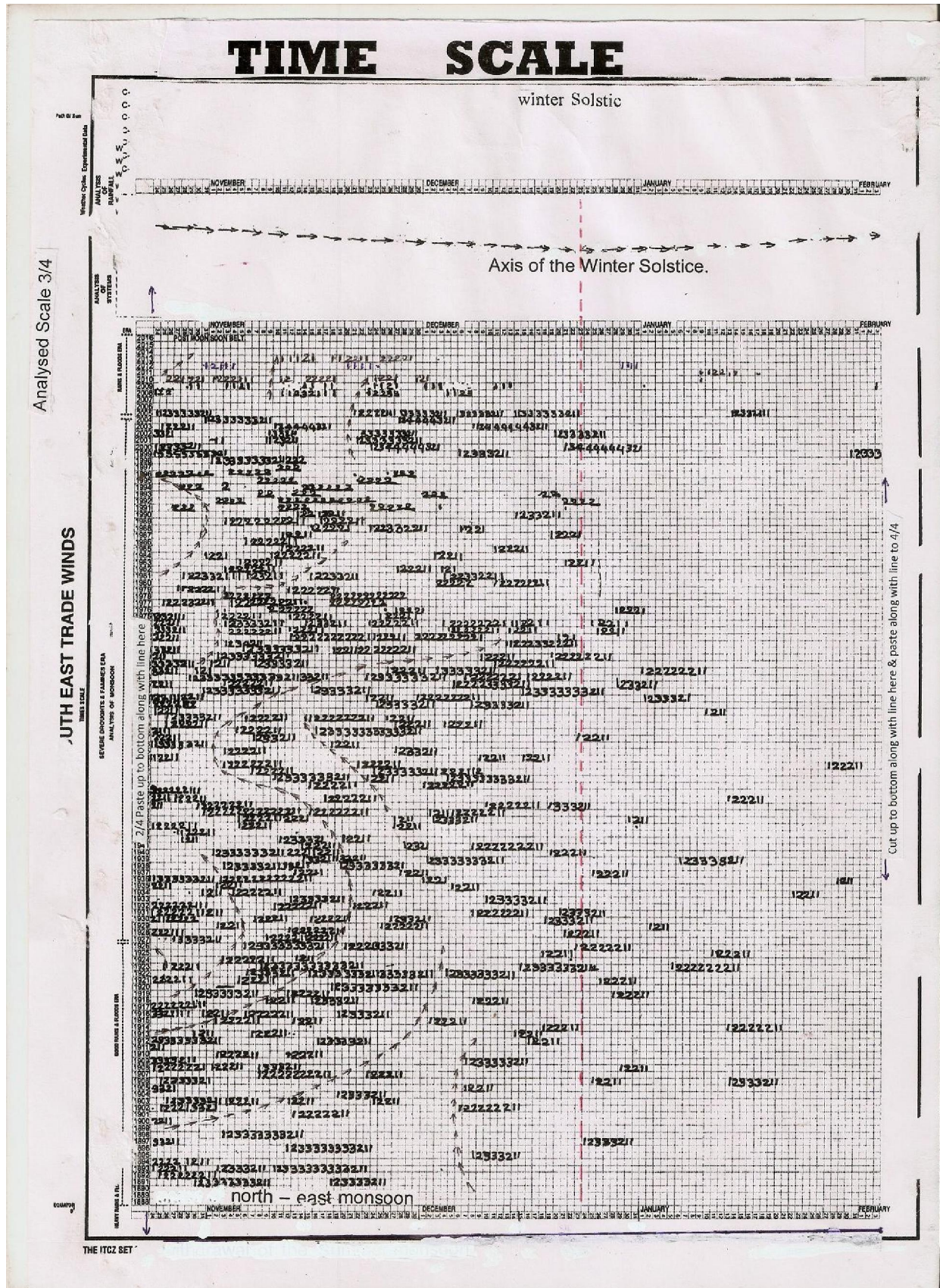
మొలకల సమయాల ధృవతాల తరువాత గా మారగలవు



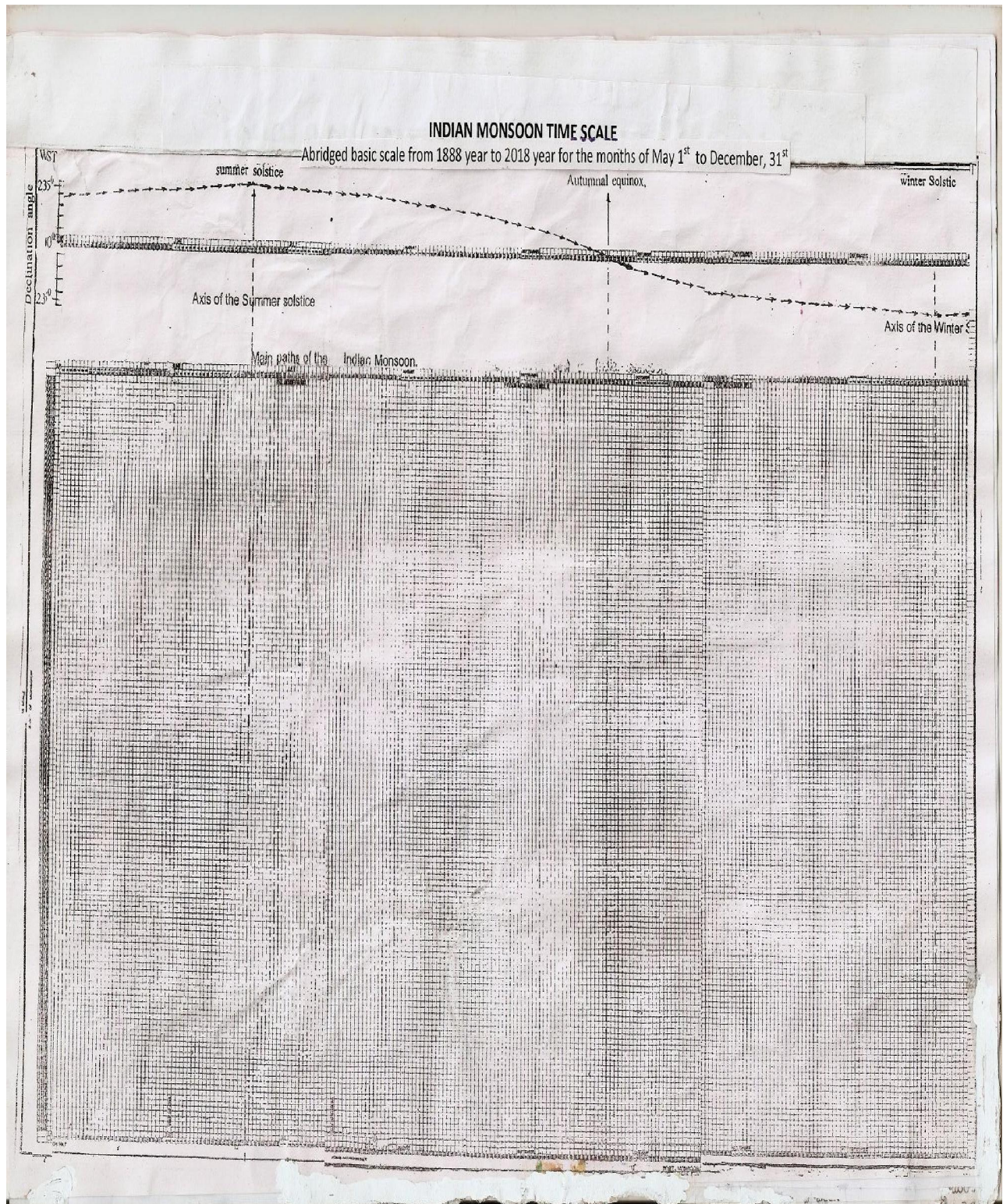


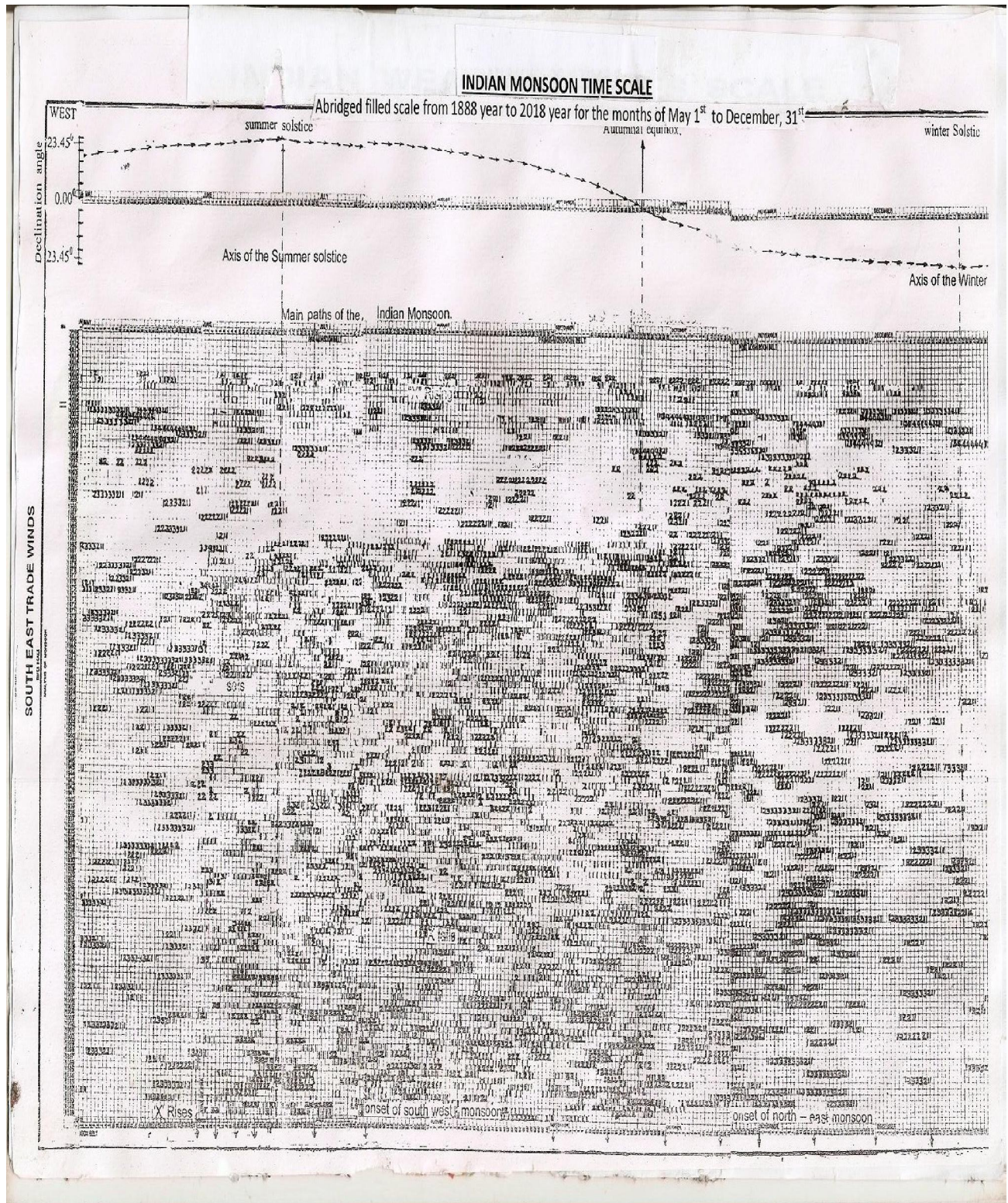


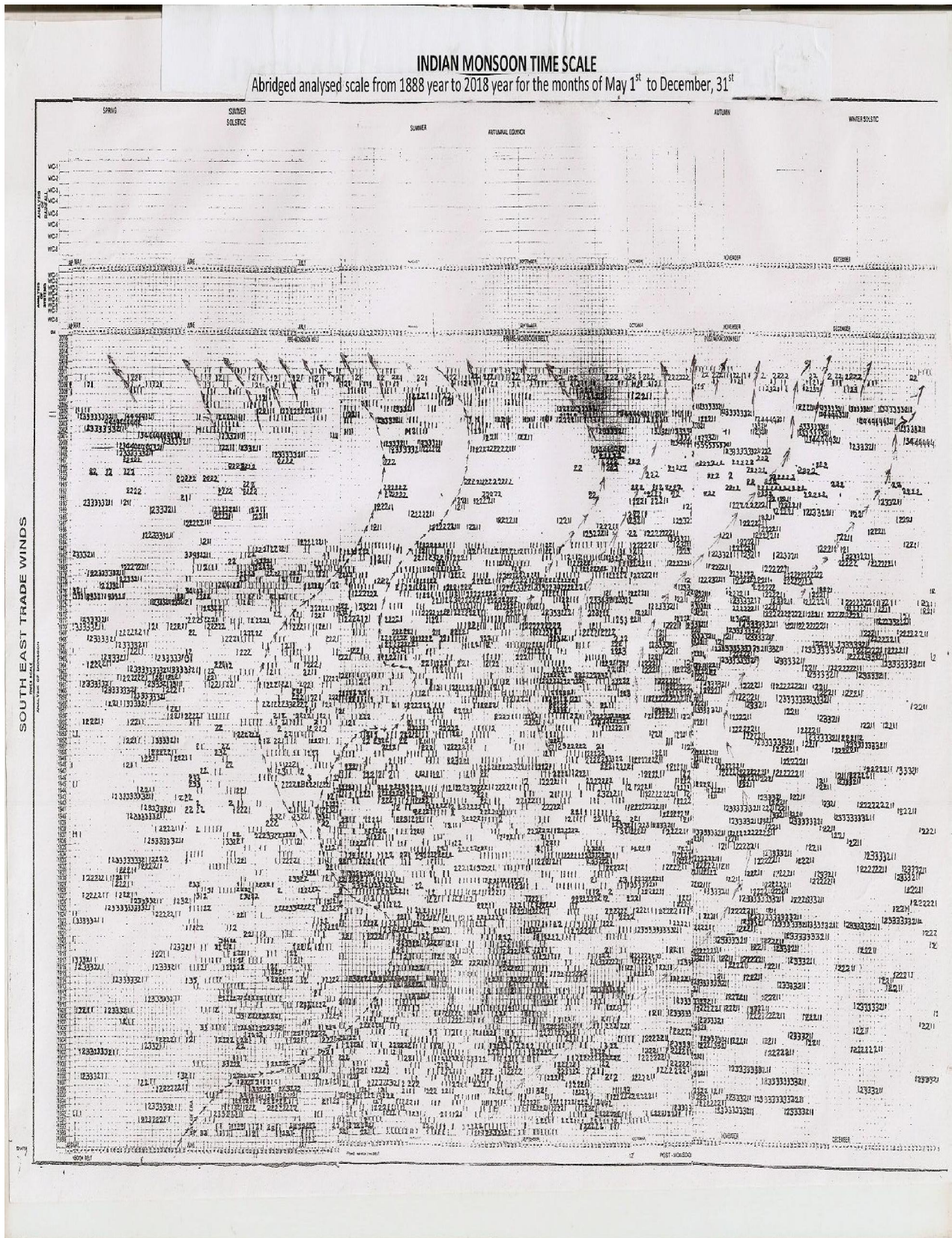








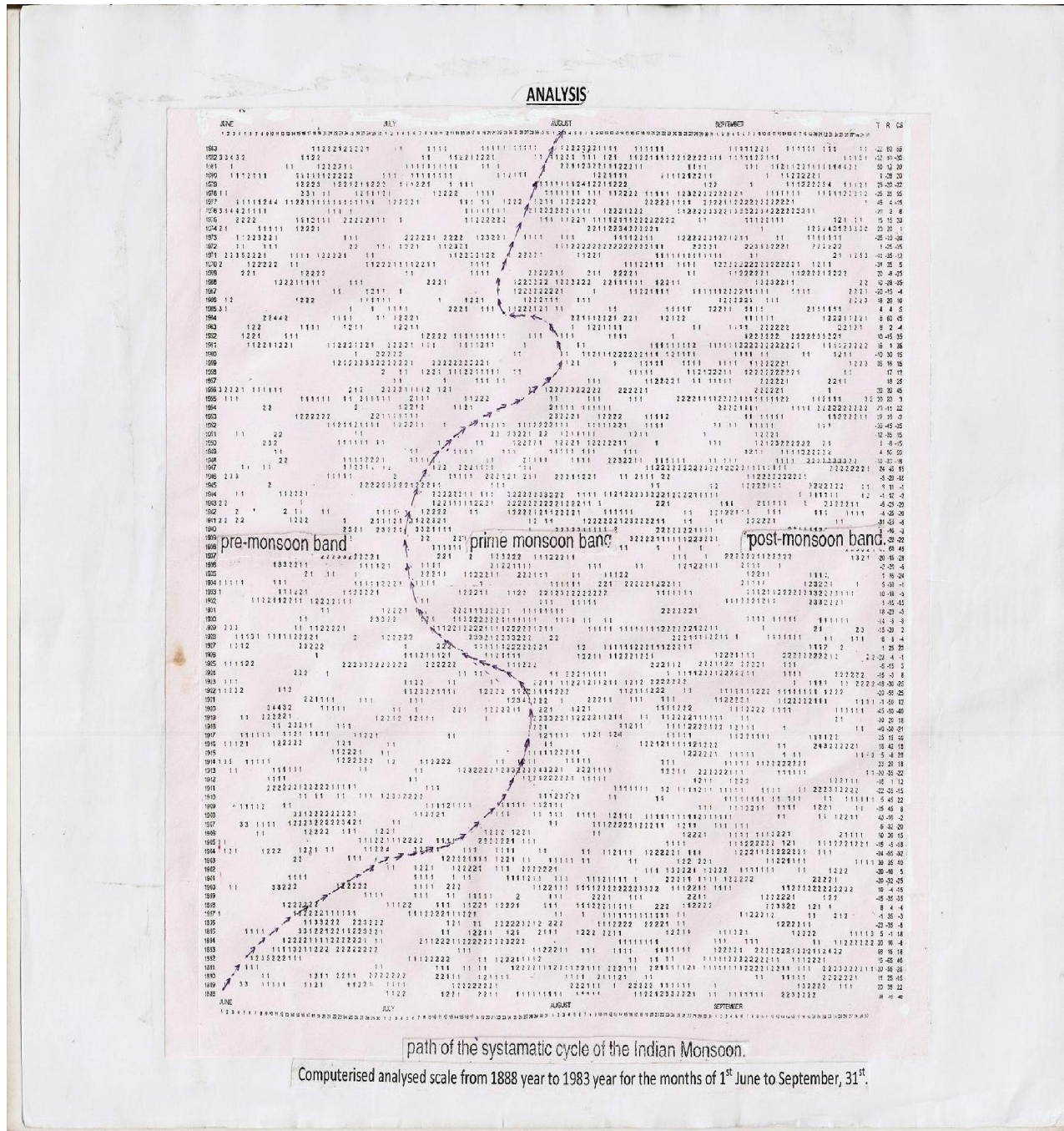




# MAP OF THE INDIAN MONSOON

ANALYSIS OF Years (1888-1983)		ANALYSIS OF Months (JUN-SEP)	
JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
1888	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1889	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1890	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1891	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1892	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1893	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1894	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1895	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1896	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1897	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1898	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1899	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1900	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1901	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1902	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1903	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1904	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1905	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1906	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1907	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1908	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1909	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1910	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1911	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1912	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1913	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1914	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1915	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1916	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1917	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1918	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1919	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1920	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1921	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1922	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1923	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1924	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1925	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1926	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1927	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1928	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1929	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1930	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1931	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1932	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1933	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1934	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1935	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1936	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1937	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1938	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1939	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1940	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1941	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1942	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1943	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1944	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1945	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1946	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1947	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1948	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1949	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1950	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1951	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1952	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1953	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1954	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1955	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1956	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1957	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1958	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1959	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1960	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1961	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1962	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1963	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1964	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1965	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1966	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1967	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1968	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1969	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1970	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1971	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1972	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1973	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1974	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1975	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1976	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1977	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1978	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1979	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1980	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1981	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1982	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111
1983	11222122221	11111111111	12222211111

Computerised basic scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1<sup>st</sup> June to September, 31<sup>st</sup>



path of the systematic cycle of the Indian Monsoon.

Computerised analysed scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1<sup>st</sup> June to September, 31<sup>st</sup>.