

**A Study On The Burindi'S Climate And Natural Disasters  
Burindi Monsoon Time Scale, Burindi National Geoscope Project  
Burindi Weather Time Scales  
Bioforecast & Irlapatism**

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

H. No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad-500 055, Telangana, India.

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

**Abstract:** The climate in Burindi is typically equatorially, high plateau with considerable altitude variation, average annual temperature varies with altitude from 23 to 17 degrees centigrade but is generally moderate as the average altitude is about 1700 m average rainfall is about 150 m.

There are many natural hazards in the Burindi. Urindi, like much of central Africa, is also prone to natural disasters such as floods, hailstorms; droughts and torrential rain are recurrent in Burindi.

I have conducted many comprehensive studies on the Burindi climate and natural hazards. Keeping in view of the facts of climate and natural hazards of the Burindi, I have proposed the Burindi Monsoon Time Scale, Burindi National Geoscope Project along with the Burindi Weather Time scale, Bioforecast effect, Irlapatism- A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology etc which can help to estimate the impending weather conditions and natural hazards of the country in advance to take mitigative measures and save the people, crops and other assets. For example.

By setting up the Burindi National Geoscope Project and maintain, the country can be predicted the earth's underground resources like metallic resources such as iron, gold, silver, tin, copper, nickel, aluminum, chromium etc mine sites and non-metallic resources like sand, gypsum, halite, uranium, dimension stones, etc. by using many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology and inserting geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc in the underground of the Burindi through the Geoscope.

By setting up the Burindi National Geoscope Project and maintain, the country can be predicted the earthquakes 12 to 24 hours in advance.

Setting up the Burindi National Geoscope Project and maintain will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

By establishing the Burindi Monsoon Time Scale and maintain, the country can be estimated the impending weather conditions and natural calamities like rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard, droughts, extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, cyclones, cloud bursts, sand storms, hails, and winds etc in advance. Surface water resources in advance.

[Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **A Study On The Burindi'S Climate And Natural Disasters Burindi Monsoon Time Scale, Burindi National Geoscope Project Burindi Weather Time Scales Bioforecast & Irlapatism.** *Academ Arena* 2017;9(12s): 64-94]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <http://www.sciencepub.net/academia>. 3. doi:[10.7537/marsaaj0912s1703](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsaaj0912s1703).

**Key Words:** Burindi Weather Time Scale, Burindi Monsoon Time Scale, Burindi National Geoscope Project, IRLAPATISM-A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology, Bioforecast, Local Geoscope Centres, and Regional Geoscope centres, Central Geoscope Centres.

### **1. Introduction:**

The results of researches on Burindi such as Burindi Weather Time Scale, Burindi Monsoon Time Scale, Burindi National Geoscope Project, IRLAPATISM-A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology, Bioforecast, Local Geoscope Centres, and Regional Geoscope centres, Central Geoscope Centres are very useful in studying the weather conditions and natural disasters of the Country.

### **2. Burindi Monsoon Time Scale:**

Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding climate changes and natural hazards in precipitation. We can not be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular country. Each and every country has its own monsoon winds and climate conditions. Keeping in view of all the above geological facts and circumstances, I have conducted many studies on the weather conditions and natural disasters of the Burindi, and invented the Burindi Monsoon Time scale to estimate the weather changes and natural calamities of the country in advance.

This is very useful invention to study and predict the Burindi weather changes and natural calamities such as monsoon wind movements, climate conditions, rains and other weather related disasters such as floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard, droughts, extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, cyclones, cloud bursts, dust storms, sand storms, thunder storms, lightnings, hails, and extreme winds etc in advance. The Burindi Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events of weather of the Burindi country, arranged in between time and climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present's and future's movements of climate or monsoon winds in the Burindi and its relationship with rainfall and other weather changes and natural hazards of the country.

The Burindi Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the Burindi climate and its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities of the country. The tracking date of climate and paths of the monsoon winds on the graph denotes the onset of the monsoon, climate change, weather changes, monsoon pulses, low pressure systems, cyclones and other disaster disturbances etc. And also we can find out many more secrets of the climate of the Burindi such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods etc by keen study of the Burindi Monsoon Time Scale.

### **2.2 Introduction:**

The Burindi Monsoon Time Scale is a Chronological sequence of events of weather arranged in between the time and climate of the Burindi country with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present's and future's movements of the climate and its relationship with rainfall and other climate conditions and weather related natural calamities.

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

Prepare the Burindi 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 climate of the Burindi country have been taken and framed into a square graphic Scale. The Scale may be prepared on a manual manuscript or in a computer either in a single from, or 2, or 4 parts later the parts should be combined with pasting.

### **2.4 Data Required For Preparation Of The Scale:**

The main weather events if any such as storms, hurricanes, sand storms, dust storms, thunder storms, periodical weather events or any pertaining to the Burindi may be taken to formulating the Burindi Monsoon Time Scale.

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

The main weather events if any such as storms, hurricanes, sand storms, dust storms, thunder storms,

periodical weather events etc. pertaining to the Burindi have been entering on the scale as per the date and month of the each and every year in the form 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 in case of cyclones or in any form of codes according to the researcher's convenience just like as "T" for thunder storms, "S" for sand storm etc. If we have been managing the Burindi Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future of the Burindi climate conditions or monsoon winds and its relationship with weather changes and Natural calamities.

### **2.6 Indian Monsoon Time Scale (1991):**

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..

### **2.7 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-east monsoon and north-west 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. 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-east 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-west monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

### **2.8 Principle:**

This is an Astro-geophysical / Astro-meteorological 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.

### **2.9 Physical Appearance:**

I have invented in my researches that the Burindi monsoon, climate has a special physical appearance just as the Indian Monsoon or climate.

### **2.10 Measurements Of The Scale:**

I have invented in my researches that the Burindi monsoon and climate having some peculiar measures just as identified in the Indian Monsoon or climate.

### **2.11 Uses:**

By development of the Burindi Monsoon Time Scale and maintain, the country can be study and predict the monsoon movements, weather changes and its related impending weather conditions and natural calamities such as rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard and droughts, extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, cyclones, cloud burst, sand storms, dust storms, hails, and extreme winds etc in advance.

### **2.12 Success Rate:**

100%

### **2.13 Conclusion:**

The world Scientist hereby requested to continue the further researches on the Burindi Monsoon Time Scale and find out the mysteries of the Burindi monsoon and climate.

## **3. Burindi Weather Time Scales:**

I have conducted many extensive researches on the astronomical forces and its effects on the earth climate particularly on various regions of the Burindi country. The variations in the solar cycle affects and stimulate the earth climate. The moon's gravitational

forces affects and stimulate the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate the earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true. These scales may be taken as a part of scientific study of astronomical forces & its effects on the earth climate.

In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month.

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

Prepare the Burindi Weather Time Scale with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years as shown in the Appendices-16 in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately.

### **3.2 Data Required For Preparation Of The Scale:**

The main weather events if any such as percentages of rainfall (or in any form of codes according to the researcher's convenience just like as "T" for thunder storms, "S" for sand storm) etc., of the Burindi may be taken to formulating the Burindi Weather Time Scale.

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

The rainfall of the years, have been entering on the scale in percentages or as it is pertaining to the month, season, annual wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years weather. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, of course it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier years.

### **3.4 Indian Weather Time Scale(2004):**

For example, I have invented the Indian weather time scale along with hundreds of additional scales (1617 block scales, 12 months, 4 seasons, 50 regions & 150 above years were studied) in which all weather conditions such as rainfall, temperature, cyclones, river water etc of all homogeneous regions subdivisions of India were studied and analyzed elaborately.

I have prepared a time scale with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately. The rainfall of the years, have been entering in the scale in percentages or as it is pertaining to month, season, annual wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years weather. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, of course it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier years.

### **3.5 Studies Carried Out:**

Firstly, see the Indian weather model time scale at Appendices-16. In this scale, the June, July, August and September months of the summer monsoon season were taken in a table in which the each month is also divided into three parts of the Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions of india. The rainfall data of the months of the regions from 1870 to till available years are taken in the form of percentages or as it is and entering in the scale pertaining to the region wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posterior years weather.

Example for assuming the dry season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2019: study the 7<sup>th</sup> cycle in which wet conditions in 10 years and dry conditions in 14 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 2 years and dry conditions in 22 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 4 years and dry conditions in 20 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 8 years and dry conditions in 16 years were occurred in the month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 24 times and dry conditions in 72 times repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 7<sup>th</sup> cycle (As a result, there were dry conditions occurred in the 2002 year also). Therefore it is a considerable chance to predict that a dry season will be repeated in the ensuing year of 2019.

Example for assuming the wet season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2022: study the 10<sup>th</sup> cycle in which wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 9 years and dry conditions in 12 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 19 years and dry conditions in 2 years were occurred in the

month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 54 times and dry conditions 30 times were repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 10<sup>th</sup> cycle. As a result, there were wet conditions occurred in the 2005 years also. Therefore, it is a considerable chance to predict that a wet season will be occurred in the ensuing year of 2022.

In the same manner, we can study the remaining all Indian weather time scales of all Indian Homogeneous regions and subdivisions, states and districts of india. These may be useful in making and study the Burindi country weather.

### **3.6 Principle:**

I have conducted many extensive researches on the astronomical forces and its effects on the earth limite particularly on various regions of countries of the world. The variations in the solar cycle affects and stimulate the earth climate. The moon affects and stimulate the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23 ½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate the earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true. These scales may be taken as a part of scientific study of astronomical forces & its effects on the earth climate.

In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain years of a period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month.

### **3.7 Success Rate:**

50% ONLY.

### **3.8 Uses:**

Burindi Weather Time Scale used to forecast the weather changes and rainfall etc in advance. All other meteorological natural hazards such as avalanches, cyclones, damaging winds, droughts and water shortage, floods, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, typhoons etc can be predicted.

### **4 Burindi National Geoscope Project:**

Keeping in view of the facts and circumstances of geological conditions and disasters of the Burindi, I have conducted many extensive researches and invented or in any form of codes according to the researcher's convenience just like as "T"for thunder storms,"S"for sand storm etc. the Burindi National



Geoscope Project to estimate the earthquakes and underground mineral and water resources of the country.

#### **4.1 G.R.Irlapati'S Geoscope (1987):**

I have invented the Geoscope in 1987 which can help to prepare the Burindi National Geoscope Project to estimate the earthquakes and underground mineral and water resources of the country.

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, underground mineral and water resources etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research & analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches & developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

And we can build many more types of Geoscopes thus connecting many more levels for national wide network, more and required geoscope centers should be established in the earthquake zones of the Burindi where earthquakes occur frequently and there should be establish a central office to co-ordinate and codify the data of warnings about the onset of earthquake. The central office should analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities and people to take precautions.

In this system, there are three type of Geoscope models i.e Simple Geoscope Model, Home-Made Geoscope Model, Micro Geoscope Model.

#### **4.2 Simple Geoscope Model:**

This is a simple construction involving no expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

#### **4.3 Home-Made Geoscope:**

This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

#### **4.4 Performance:**

Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in color, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence Emission".

#### **4.5 Principle:**

Due to stress of continental plates and some other reasons on a place where there are favorable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) chemico seismic anomalies of sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) seismic atomic radiations of radioactive mineral compounds show up much earlier even at large distance from the epicentre which enter the well through the underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives blue colour (some times red) to the room.12.

#### **4.6 Micro-Geoscope:**

Micro-Geoscope is an elaborate construction. For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having the most modern high-technological research facilities has to be constructed on that well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognize the rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analyzing departments of the observatory that is above the well to observe the seismic changes taking place in the underground. The results of researches on the quakes like Richter scale etc., also should be setup in the Geoscope. That means relative results of past, present and future pertaining to the earthquakes or seismic researches should be interposed, co-ordinate, and constantly developed. We can make many more changes thus bringing many more developments in the geoscope.

Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies,

fractroluminescence's gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the Geoscope.

#### **4.7 Establishment:**

Geoscopes should be established at the earthquake zones of the Burindi where earthquakes occur frequently in three levels as i.e., Local Geoscope Centre, Regional Geoscope Centre and Central Geoscope Centre for maintaining the project in a coordinated manner for the entire country of the Burindi. The central office should co-ordinate, codify, analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send warnings about the onset of earthquakes to the authorities and people to take precautions.

#### **4.8 Local Geoscope Centre:**

One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the every expected earthquake zones of the Burindi. The observation personnel in the respective local Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

#### **4.9 Regional Geoscope Centre:**

There should be established some Regional Geoscopic Centre at important earthquake regions of the Burindi to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscopic centers of the earthquake zones of the Burindi.

#### **4.10 Central Geoscope Centre:**

There should be established a Central Geoscopic Centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Regional Geoscopic Centers from all over of the country of the Burindi in a coordinated manner.

#### **4.11 Performance:**

Whenever a Local Geoscope Centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its Regional Geoscopic Centre. The Regional Geoscope Centre should analysis the information and send it to the Central Geoscope Centre. The Central Geoscope Centre analyze the information supplied by the Local Geoscopie Centers, Regional Geoscope Centers and estimates the epicenter, time, area to be affected urban places etc., details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings in advance to take precautions.

#### **4.12 Uses:**

This is very useful to study the Burindi underground mineral and water resources and natural calamities such as earthquakes (storm surges, tsunamis etc if the country has sea boundaries) in advance.

Geoscope can help to forewarn the earthquakes 6 to 18 hours in advance and also used to detect the mineral and, water resources of underground of the country. Storm surges, tsunamis, volcanic hazards etc geological hazard can still be predicted if the country has sea boundaries.

Earth's underground resources like metallic resources such as iron, gold, silver, tin, copper, nickel, aluminum, chromium etc mine sites and non-metallic resources like sand gravel, gypsum, halite, uranium, dimension stones, etc. can be found. And

Geoscope is also useful In emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geoscope.

Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope.

Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geoscope project.

#### **4.13 Studies:**

I have proposed many type of studies to study the earth's underground through the Geoscope. At present we discuss about two types of studies of many of them.

##### **4.13.1 Seismic Luminescence Studies:**

This is a very easy and simple study in the Geoscope Project. Construct a room over a well having suitable width and depth. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. (Otherwise by making certain changes and alternations any home or office having a well can be converted into the Geoscope. Wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb but don't fix fluorescent lamp in the house. This method involves no expenditure).

Observe the colour of the lightning in the Geoscope room daily 24 hours 365 days. When the bulb glows, the lightning in the room generally appears as white (reddish). But before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lightning turns violet in colour.

Because, before occurring of an earthquake-gas anomalies such as radon, helium, hydrogen an chemico-mineral evaporations such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen and other fracto-luminescence radiations show up earlier even at large distances from the epicenter due to stress, disturbances, shock waves and fluctuations in the underground forces. These gas anomalies & fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the room above the well, the room lighting turns violet

in colour. The light in the room scattered in the presence of these gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations and other chemico-mineral evaporations the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Our eye catches these variations in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since\_

- a) The violet rays having smaller wave length.
- b) The violet radiation having property of extending greatly.
- c) The light becoming weak in the violet region.
- d) The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation.

Due to all reasons the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earth quakes 12 hours in advance.

#### **4.13.2 Electro Geopulse Studies:**

This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measure of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth systems. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans. etc. We can also study the electrogeopulses studies to predict the impending earth quake.

Observe the changes in the electric currents of the earth system 24 hours, 365 days. From a power station, the electricity is distributed to the far-off places. Normally the circuit of the power supply being completed through the earth system. Whenever if the disturbances occurs in the layers of the earth's underground, the fluctuation rate will be more due to the earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc., of the earth's underground. So we can forecast the impending earth quake by observing the obstruction of electric currents of circuit of the earth system in the observatory of the Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

#### **4.13.3 Super High Remote Sensing Technological Studies:**

Geoscope is also useful In emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geoscope.

Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope.

Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geoscope project.

#### **4.14 Success Rate:**

100%

#### **4.15 Conclusion:**

The world Scientist hereby requested to continue the further researches on the Burindi National Geoscope Project and make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments.

#### **5. Bioforecast(1969):**

I have conducted many researches on the bio forecasting methods and invented the bioforecast effect in 1969 by keen study and observations of the liposcope experiments biolumicells studies. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance..

#### **5.1 Uses:**

Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance.

#### **5.2 Liposcope(1965):**

I first started the researches in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years age with little instruments such as papers and pencils, water drop etc. and invented the light spot scope (Liposcope). Liposcope is a simple but wonderful instrument which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye which can help to find out some inventions and discoveries like biolumicells, bioforecast effect etc, Liposcope is my first invention.

#### **5.2.1construction:**

Take one small glass/steel ball or water drop on an object and stand in sun the light. Expose the ball/drop to the sun rays. As a result of the sun rays, there will be a light spot in the drop/ball. Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot apperars many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen of light spot is the surface of the eyeball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, eye water and some bioluminescent particles on the eyeball can be observed in the screen of light spot.

#### **5.2.2principle:**

The principle of the liposcope is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if place just inside its minimum distance.

#### **5.3 Biolumicells(1966):**

I have discovered the biolumicells (Bioluminescentmicells) on the eyeball in 1965 in the Lipscope experiments. These particles are a part and parcel of the human body, may be released within the human body and secreting to the eyeball through the eye water. This is my second invention.

In the lipscope observations we can see three types of bioumicells on the eyeball the first one is the most bright and active and it is seen rarely on the eyeball and this biolumicell is has high velocity, mechanical energy, spin around itself it. The second one has normal bright seen normally on the eyeball and the third and last one is bright less, it is seen frequently on the eyeball.

Looking the screen of light spot and move the eyelids. We can see some biolmicells on the eyeball. After finding a number of biolumicells all at once in cloud or group, you must count them without eyelid movement. Firstly, observe with one eye two or three times. Later on another eye. As we examine one after another with both eyes, we have to take into account the greatest number of particles.

Analyze the data and make a table with the particulars-date of observation, time of observation, number of particles and weather report. Firstly we must put the date, next the time of observation, then the number of particles available in the observation. Do the observations three or four times daily in the morning & evening and record the number. At last, record the weather report of the country on the same day. If we do our observations and analyze in that manner, we can notice that there is a relation between the differences in particles number in the table and the changes in the weather after about 18 days. If the particles number is minimum the weather after 18 days will be normal. On the other hand if the particles number is at maximum there will be a change in the weather after 18 days.

### **5.3.1 principle:**

The cause is unknown however it can understand that generally biolumicells secrete in less or minimum levels at normal weather conditions, but over the formation of low pressure weather conditions, biolumicells begin to secrete at maximum levels due to a fall in weather pressure on the human body.

### **5.4 Experiments Carried Out:**

Many experiments were carried out on the lipscope, biolumicells and its bioforecasting methods & it were successfully proved out in practice.

#### **5.4.1 Great Prediction:**

The important prediction of the bioforecast effect was proved in 1991. In 1991, the Andhra Pradesh state council of science & Technology, The Andhra Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Centre and the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre were conducted experiments on the relationship between the biosphere and

atmosphere (explore the inter-connection of earths geomagnetic field with natural calamities and their effect on human impulse). In these observations, the maximum level of the biolumicells were recorded between 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> of April, 1991. It is the sign of the ensuring cyclone of the 28<sup>th</sup> April 1991. The three directors of the said institutions were met in the Andhra Pradesh state Council of Sciences & Technology on 9<sup>TH</sup>, April 1991 and discussed about the prediction. As predicted on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1991, in the meeting a severe cyclone was formed in Bay of Bengal and struct the Bangladesh on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1991. As a result, thousands of people were killed and crores of rupees property was damaged. This is the great prediction by the bioforecast and the remaining predictions were weak.

### **5.5 Success Rate:50%**

## **6. Irlapatism-A New Hypothetical Model Of Cosmology(1977):**

There are many space hazards that means astrophysical cosmic disasters such as cosmic corps fall related meteors fall; cosmic corps clink related comets, asteroids, star clink; cosmic corps blast related Gamma rays etc also cause damage to the human beings. The variations in the solar cycle affects and stimulate the earth climate. The moon's gravitational forces affects and stimulate the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23 ½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate the earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true. Hence it is necessary to know about the universe.

The cosmos is made up of universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-Universe (b) Atomic-Universe (c) Energy-Universe. These three are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not known its external structure. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Energy-Universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between of these three universes, we came to know a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-Universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-Universe & Atomic-Universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are



having similar internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic Universe and Energy-Universe are taken to propose that all the universe in ascending and descending order of creation are having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e., embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and

### **Atomic-Universe**

1) The atom appearing in several forms such as Hydrogen to uranium etc., being due to the Internal structure having different atomic particles at various numbers.

2) The atom exhibiting several physical and chemical Properties such as weight, colour, taste, hardness etc being due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.

**6.2 Similar Internal Structure And Properties:** According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. To explain and justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atomic-universe and Geo-Universe.

### **Atomic-Universe**

1) Various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom.

2) These atomic particles having three types of charges at negative, positive and neutral states are present in the atom.

3) Positively charged protons are present in the nucleus.

4) Neutrons at neutral state are present in the Nucleus.

5) Negatively charged electrons are present at large distance of the atomic nucleus in the atom.

6) Additional neutrons called isotopes are present.

7) Radiation emitting from the atom.

8) There is a property of nuclear fission is in the atom.

### **6.3 Descending Order Of Creation:**

The Geo-Universe that means the Universe seen around our earth is having magnificent structure and properties such as galaxies, stars and planets and some planets such as earth having continents, countries, oceans, trees, animals. Cyclones, human beings etc. Such Geo-Universe being built by Universes of its descending order of creation that means atoms.

Atomic-Universe that means the atom present in several forms from hydrogen to uranium etc is another

descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.

### **6.1 Similar External Structure And Properties:**

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar external structure and properties. To justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atom and photon. For example:

### **Energy-Universe**

1) The particle “Photon” related to energy appearing in several forms such as radio waves, gamma rays, violet rays etc being may be probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers.

2) The particle “photon” related to energy exhibiting properties such as wave length, colour, temperature etc being may be Probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.

### **Geo-Universe**

1) Various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo-Universe.

2) These astronomical objects having three type of charges at positive, negative and neutral states are present in the Geo-Universe.

3) Stars built by atoms having positive charged nucleus are present in centre of the Geo-Universe

4) Planets at neutral state are present in Centre of the Geo-Universe.

5) There is a concept that anti-matter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nucleus are present at large distance of the Geo-Universe.

6) Additional planets called satellites around the planets are present.

7) Cosmic rays emitting from the Geo- Universe.

8) There is a property of super Nova is in the Geo-Universe.

universe having magnificent structure and properties such as electrons, protons, neutrons, etc., and continents, countries, oceans, cyclones, trees, animals, human beings may be present on some neutrons having suitable conditions exactly similar to the earth planet resembling in the Geo-Universe. Such atomic Universe being built by universes of its descending order of creation that means energy particle ‘photons’.

The Energy-Universe that means the particle “photon” related to energy present in several forms of

electromagnetic radiation is also another universe having magnificent structure and properties resembling to Geo-Universe and atom. Such Energy-Universe may also being built by Universes of its descending order of creation that is not yet known to us.

Thus the descending order of creation continuous infinitely.

#### **6.4 Ascending Order Of Creation:**

The Energy-universe that means the particle related to energy “photon” having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that means atom. All components in the atom are built by these “photons” in infinite number. Such each and every energy particle “photon” is basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

The Atomic—Universe that means the “Atom” having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that means in our Geo-Universe. All components in the Geo-Universe such as stars, planets etc., are built by these atoms in infinite number. Such each and every atom is basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

The Geo-Universe that means the “Universe” seen around our earth having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that is not yet known to us. All components in that Universe are built by these Geo-Universes in infinite number. Such each and every Geo-Universe in that ascending creation is basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

Thus the ascending order of creation continuous infinite.

#### **7. Cosmic-Environments:**

The fill of structure and characteristics in the universe of the cosmos proposed as cosmic environments. For example the fill of structure and characteristics like galaxies, stars, planets etc in the Geo-Universe proposed as Geo-Environment, the fill of structure and characteristics like proton, neutrons and electrons etc in the Atomic-Universe proposed as Atomic-Environment and the fill of structure and characteristics in the Energy-Universe that means in the photon that is not yet known proposed as Energy-Environment.

#### **8. Space Weather:**

The fill of structure and characteristics like galaxies, Stars, Planets and their orbits and other physical forces etc that surrounds in the universe proposed as space atmosphere, the state of galaxies, stars, planets, nebulas. Pulsars etc at a particular

region over a long period of time proposed as space-climate, the state of characteristics of space-climate like solar wind flares, asteroids etc at a particular region during a short period of time proposed as space-weather.

#### **9. Space Regions:**

The state of space atmosphere being in still proposed as “Inactive Space Region”, the state of space atmosphere being in active proposed as “Active Space Region” The region of space atmosphere in which the celestial bodies are more widespread areas proposed as “Space High Pressure Area”, the less widespread areas proposed as “Space Low Pressure Area”.

#### **10. Space Low Pressure Systems:**

Some space times, happens variation of differences of pressure in the space-climate, At such a juncture, the celestial bodies and other space dust present in the space high pressure area will try to occupy the space low pressure area all at once. In this attempt, they will whirl around the space low pressure area. The centre of space low pressure area itself is the black-hole and the circular whirling celestial bodies & other space dust etc caused by the space low pressure area proposed as Galaxy.

#### **11. Space Disasters:**

There are many space hazards that means astrophysical cosmic disasters such as cosmic corps fall related meteors fall; cosmic corps clink related comets, asteroids, star clink; cosmic corps blast related Gamma rays, geomagnetic storms caused disturbed the earth’s weather andagnetosphere caused by the solar winds. Several space weather phenomena just like solar energy particle events, geomagnetically induced currents, ionospheric disturbances that cause radio and radar scintillations, disruption of navigation by magnetic compass and electrical systems, communications, satellite hardware damage, mains electricity grid, geological explorations, pipe linesand common radiation like heat heatwaves, extreme temperatures, airburst etc to human due to intense solar flares release very high particles that can cause radiation poisoning to human etc also cause damage to the human beings.

#### **12. Solar Flares:**

Solar flares are a brief eruption of intense high energy radiation from the sun’s surface, associated with 11 years sun spots cycle and causing radio and magnetic disturbances and also high temperatures, heat waves on the earth.

#### **13. Conclusion:**

We can make many studies on the weather conditions and natural calamities of the country thus inventing many more forecasting systems and proposing mitigative measures for the welfare of people of the country Burindi.

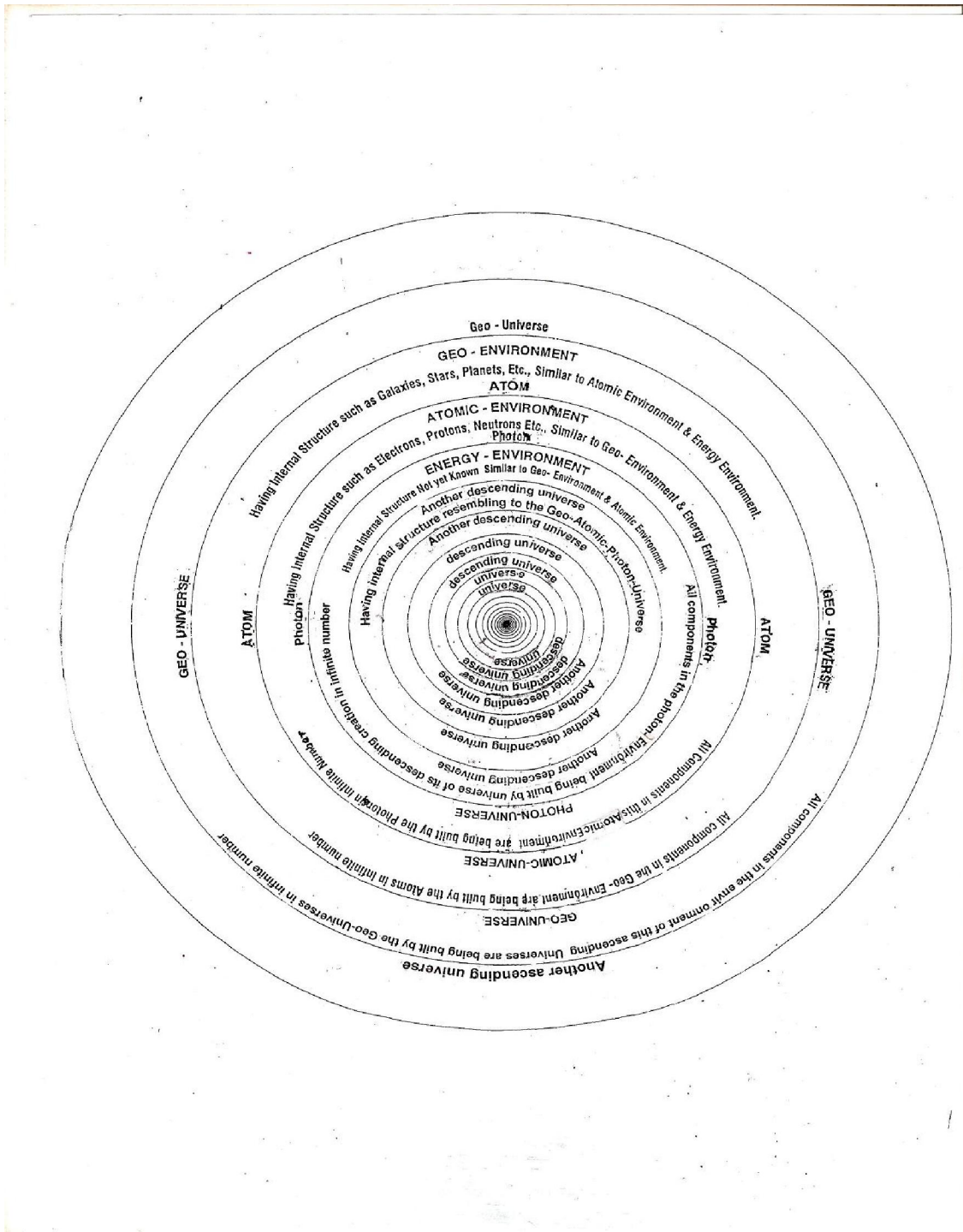
## References

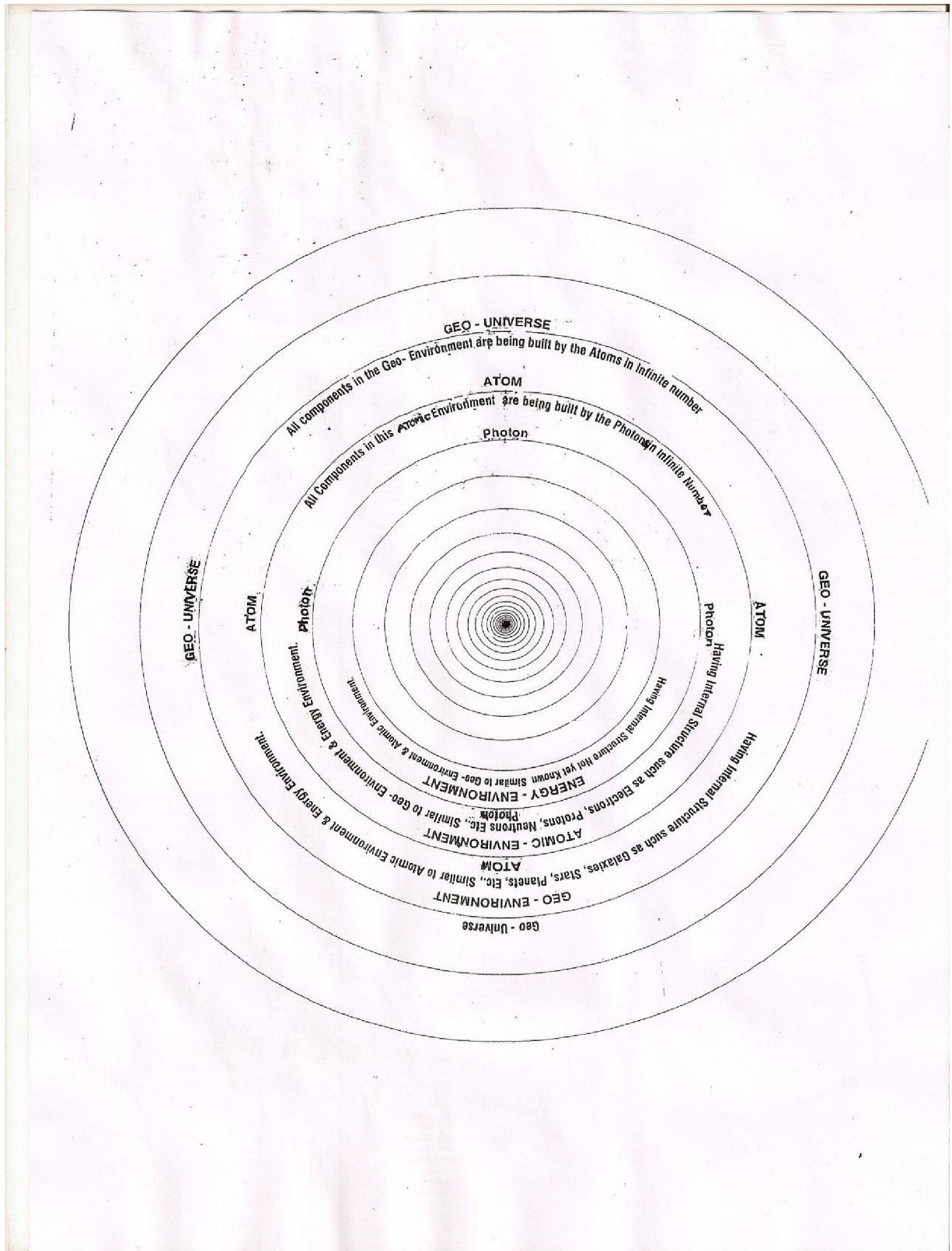
1. Mooley DA, Shukla J(1987); Charecteristics of the west ward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall. centre for ocean-land atmospheric interactions, university of Maryland, college park, MD.
2. All india monthly and seasonal rainfall series, 18711993, B. Parthasarathy, A. AMunot, 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. goswani, rs. ajaya mohan, prince kxavier, 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/britanica/.com [www.britanica.com/science/indian\\_monsoon](http://www.britanica.com/science/indian_monsoon).
10. The global monsoon system:research and forecast; caos. iisc.in/ faculty/ bng/ iwm-iii-bng-overview.
11. Climate predictron centre-global monsoon; [www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/climate/weather](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. [www/en-wikipedia.org/wiki/cyclic\\_model](http://www/en-wikipedia.org/wiki/cyclic_model).
14. The Steinhardt-turok model.
15. The Baun-frampton model.
16. Loop quantum cosmology.
17. En.wikipedia.org/wiki/multiverse.
18. Heliocentric model.
19. Geocentric model.
20. Copernican model.
21. Heliocentric model vs geocentric model.
22. [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/big\\_bang\\_theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/big_bang_theory).
23. [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/steadystate\\_theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/steadystate_theory).
24. [www.astro.ucla.edu/~wright/steady](http://www.astro.ucla.edu/~wright/steady) stat.
25. [www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/numerical-weather-prediction](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/numerical-weather-prediction)
26. En.wikipedia.org/wiki/numerical-weather-prediction.
27. The history of numerical weather prediction – NOAA.
28. Fundamentals of numerical weather prediction/ebooks.cambridge.org.
29. Ken ring, the moon and lunar science predict weather.
30. Moon predict weather lore / [www.almanac.com/content/moon-lore-weather](http://www.almanac.com/content/moon-lore-weather)
31. Climate change, sunspots activity & lunar /cosmic cycles ([www.the\\_longerview.com.au/sunmoon-climate.html](http://www.the_longerview.com.au/sunmoon-climate.html)).
32. Astrometeorology & agriculture by Robert nelson.
33. Marvis. Dr. H. B. journal American(NY)1 oct 1938.
34. Goss, M. J. geophysical reviews, march 1953.
35. Jevons. w. s. nature,14 nov 1878.
36. Hove, JimTen, astrological journal 15(3)17-23.
37. Luby, w. A. popular Astronomy dec 1940.
38. Nelson. J. H. cosmic pattern, their influence on man and his communications 1974 American federation of astrologers.
39. Nelson J. H, RCA review, April 1951.
40. Nelson JH, J. geocosmic research, summer 1974.
41. Meteorology astrology (Astrometeorology) lewis. james. R, march 2003, astrology book 2003, p453.
42. [www.physics.ums.com/threads/astrometeorology](http://www.physics.ums.com/threads/astrometeorology).
43. Improved seasonal drought forecasts using reference evapotranspiration anomalies, danielj, MCEvoy, justin I Huntington, john F Mejia, Michael T Hobbins, geophysical research letters, 14-1-2016.
44. Encyclopedia of solid earth physics geophysical journal international, 129, 319-329.
45. Operational earth quake forecasting.
46. Advances in geophysics volume 28B books.google.co.in.
47. System earth via geodetic-geophysical space techniques-frank M Flenchtner, Thomas gruber, andreas guntner-2010, science forecasts.
48. Department of meteorology and geophysics ([www.univie.ac@department](mailto:www.univie.ac@department) of meteorology and geophysics).

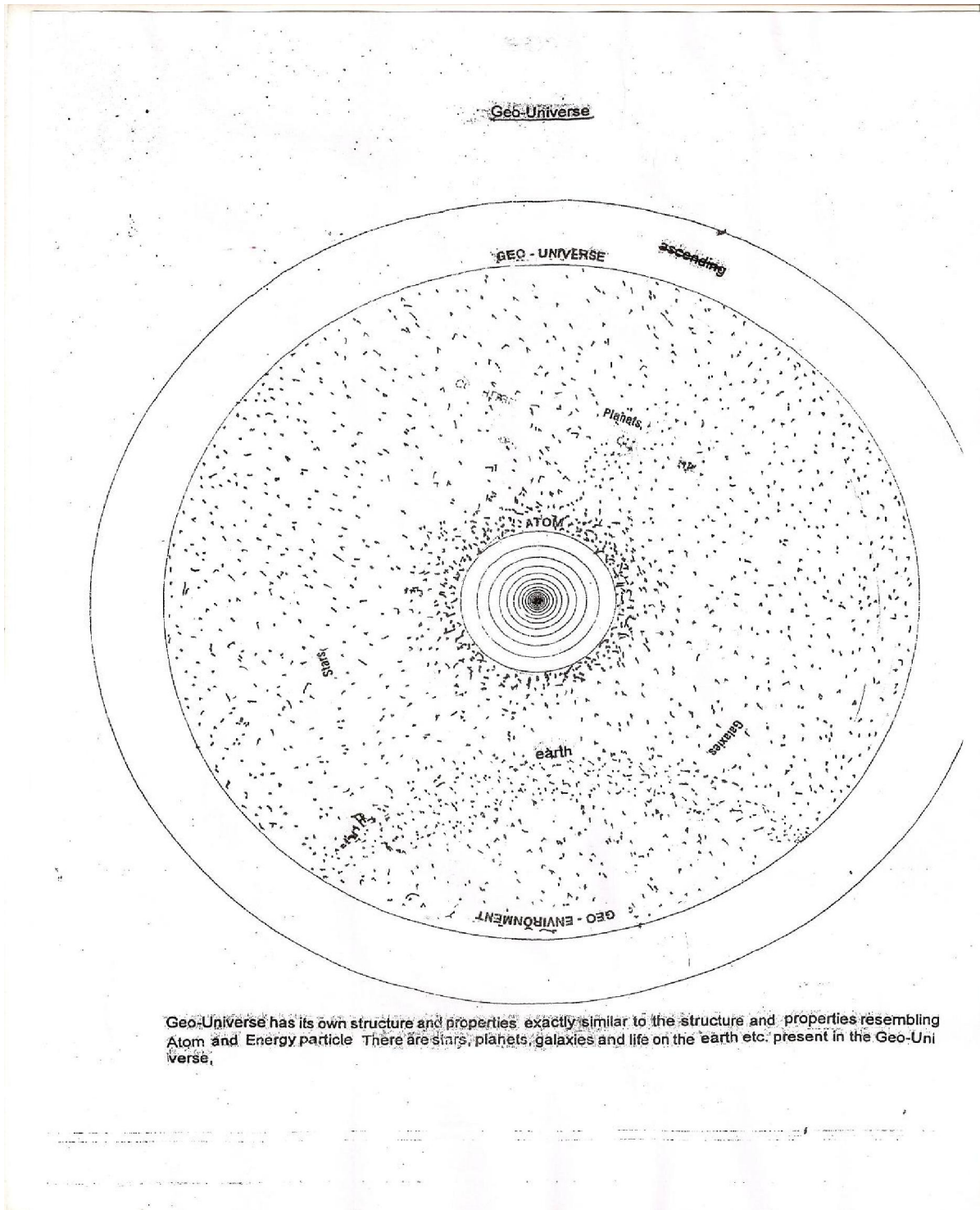
49. Shear-wave splitting: New geophysics and earth quakes; link [springer.com](http://springer.com).
50. Operational earth quake forecasting  
[www.geos.ed.ac.uk](http://www.geos.ed.ac.uk)
51. [www.quakefinder.com](http://www.quakefinder.com)



Appendicies (Irlapatism)

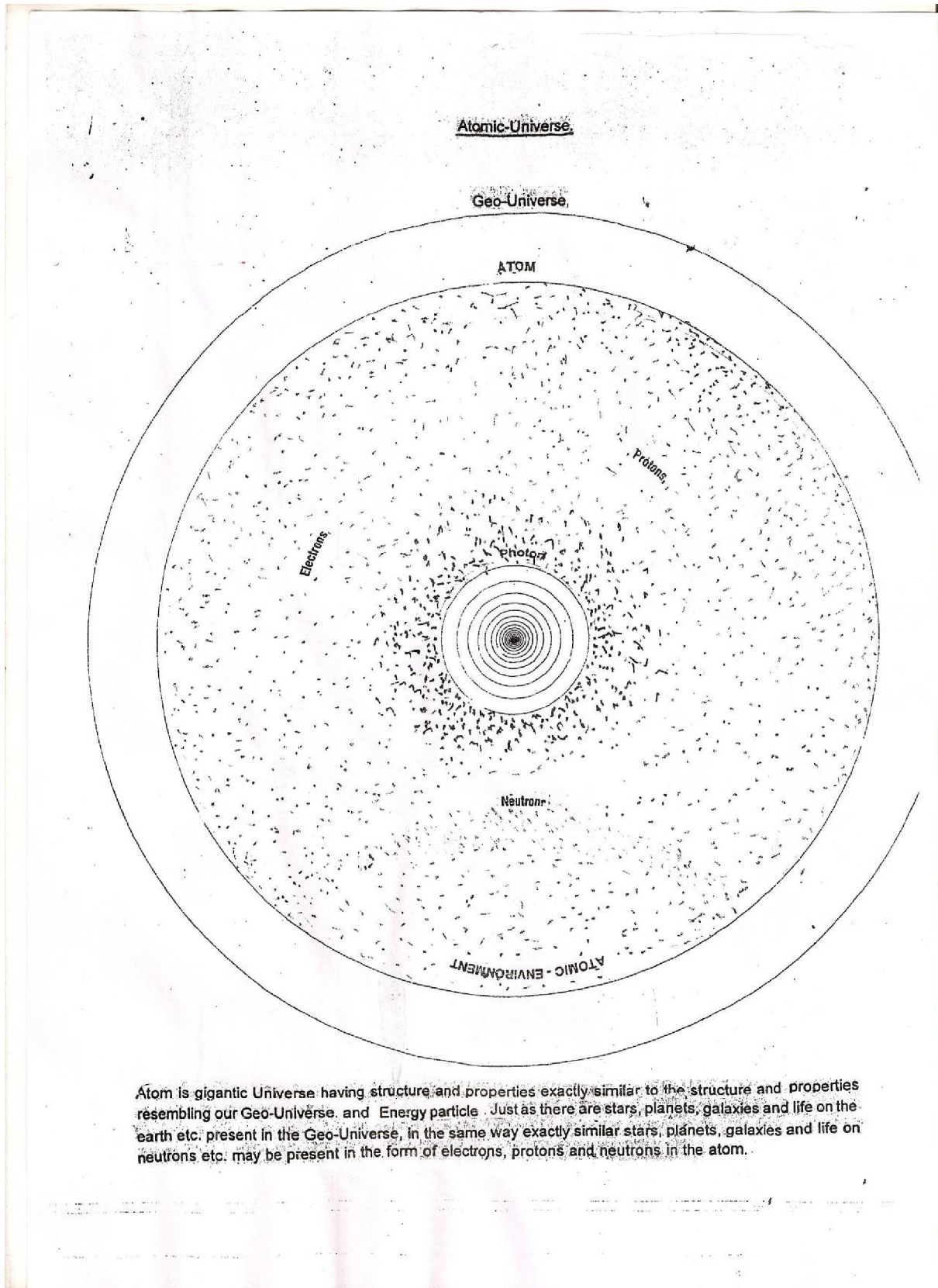




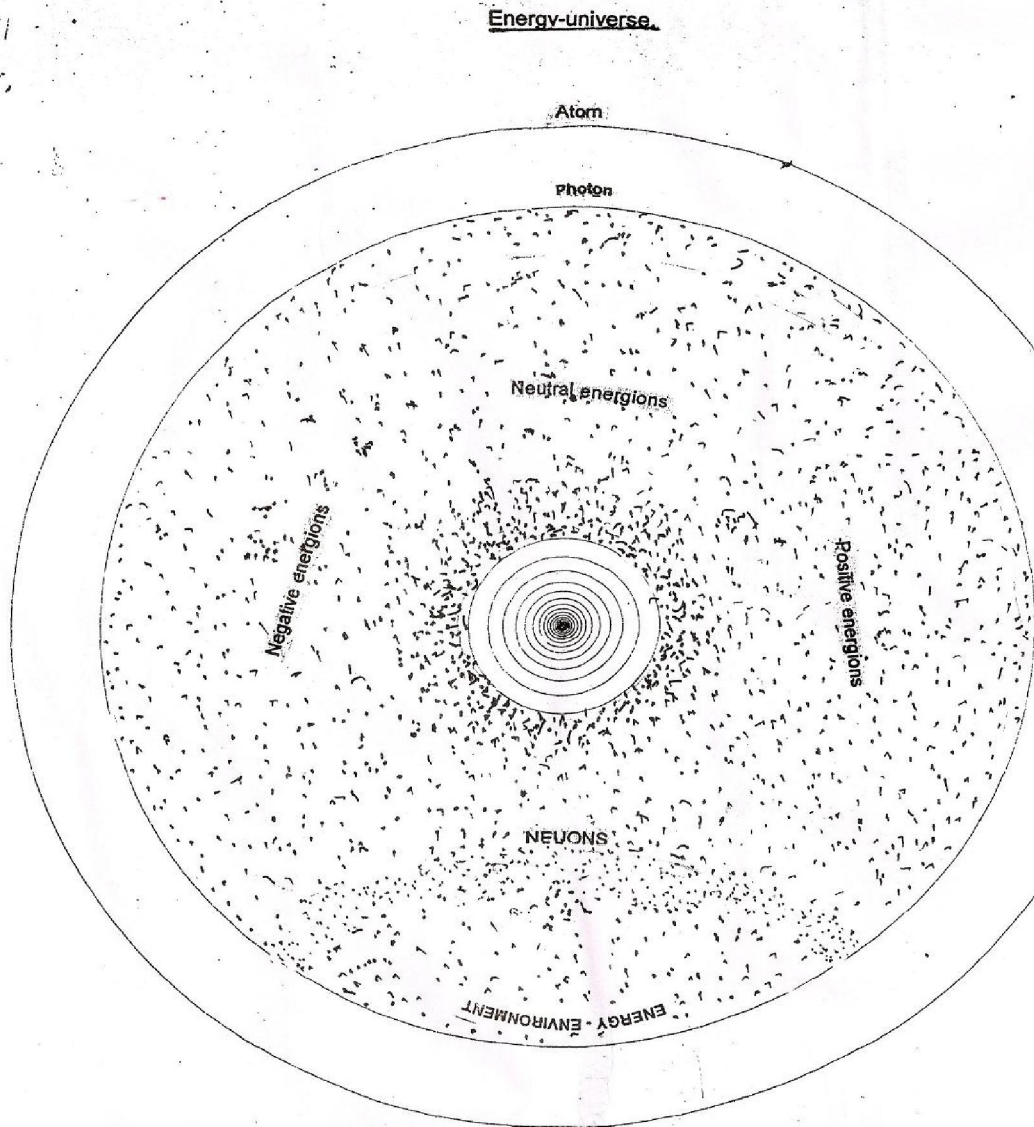


Geo- Universe has its own structure and properties exactly similar to the structure and properties resembling Atom and Energy particle. There are stars, planets, galaxies and life on the earth etc. present in the Geo- Universe.

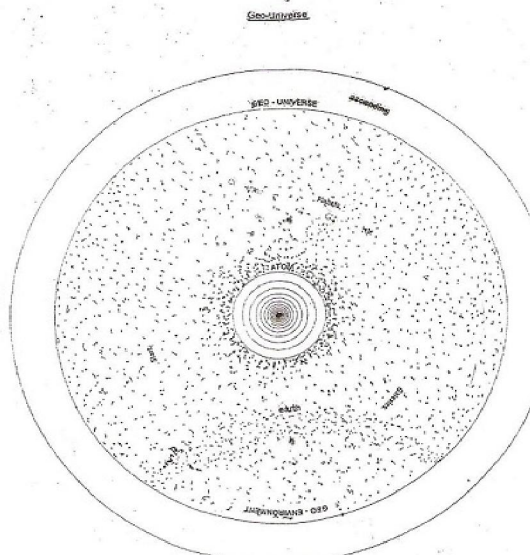
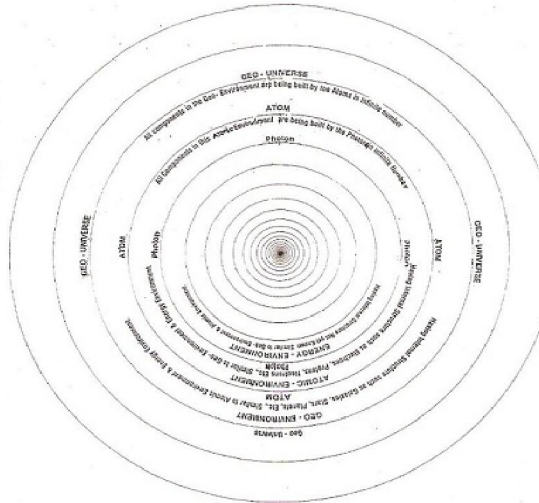




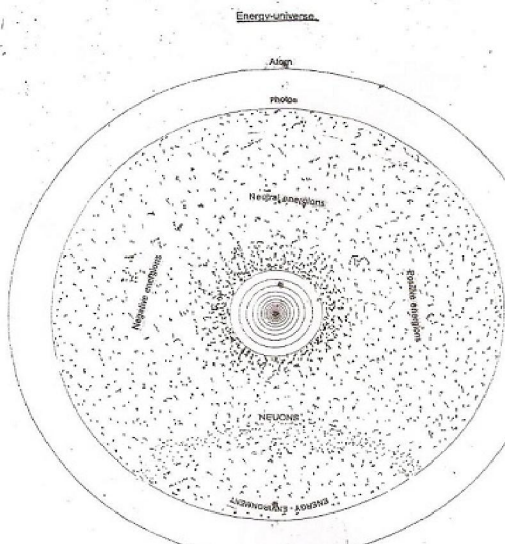




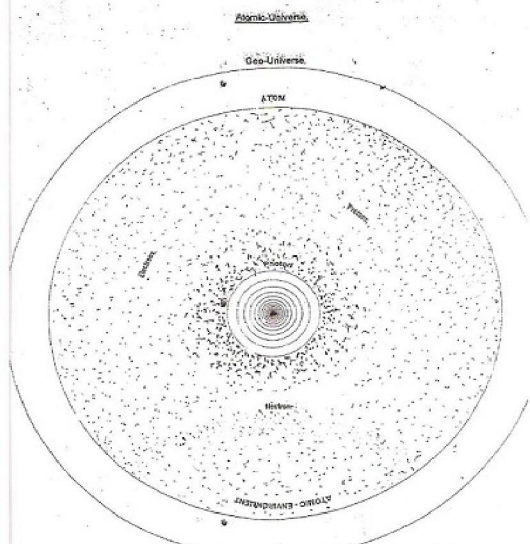
Energy particle has internal structure and having three kinds of basic elements proposed and named as Positive energions (PEONS) Negative energions (NEONS) and Neutral energions (NEUONS). It is also another universe named as Energy- Universe having structure and properties exactly similar to the structure and properties resembling our Geo- Universe and Atomic- Universe.



Geo-UNIVERSE has its own structure and properties exactly similar to the structure and properties resembling Atom and Energy particle. There are stars, planets, galaxies and life on the earth etc. present in the Geo-UNIVERSE.



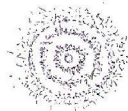
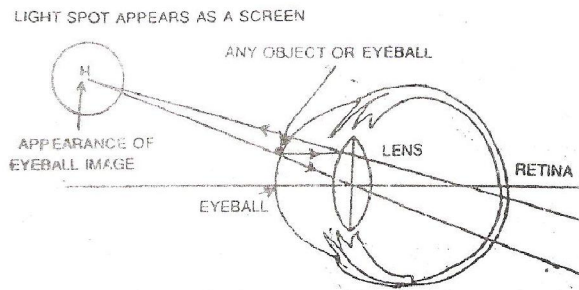
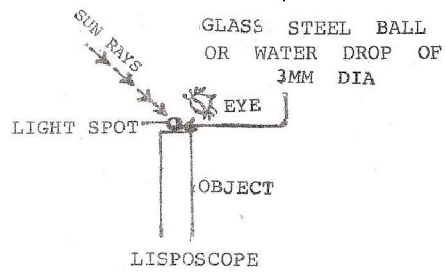
Energy particle has atomic structure and having three kinds of basic elements proposed and named as Positive emergence (PEONS) Negative emergence (NEONS) and Neutral emergence (NEUCONS). It is also another universe named as Energy-UNIVERSE having structure and properties exactly similar to the structure and properties resembling our Geo-UNIVERSE and Atomic-UNIVERSE.



Atom is gigantic UNIVERSE having structure and properties exactly similar to the structure and properties resembling our Geo-UNIVERSE and Energy particle. Just as there are stars, planets, galaxies and life on the earth etc. present in the Geo-UNIVERSE, in the same way exactly similar: stars, planets, galaxies and life on earth etc. may be present in the form of electrons, protons and neutrons in the atom.

**Appendises(Bioforecast)****Analysis Of Data Of Bio Forecast**

Date of Experiment	Number of Biolumicells	Actual Weather
1-May-1991	8	
2-May-1991	14	
3-May-1991	19	
4-May-1991	20	
5-May-1991	28	
6-May-1991	22	
7-May-1991	50	
8-May-1991	65	
9-May-1991	83	
10-May-1991	89	
11-May-1991	72	
12-May-1991	40	
13-May-1991	30	
14-May-1991	14	
15-May-1991	11	
16-May-1991	6	
17-May-1991	12	
18-May-1991	3	
19-May-1991	10	
20-May-1991	8	
21-May-1991	16	
22-May-1991	9	
23-May-1991	12	
24-May-1991	5	
25-May-1991	6	Low
26-May-1991	10	Low
27-May-1991	19	Depression
28-May-1991	8	Cyclone
29-May-1991	3	Cyclone
30-May-1991	11	Depression
31-May-1991	9	Depression



ACTIVE BRIGHT PARTICLE



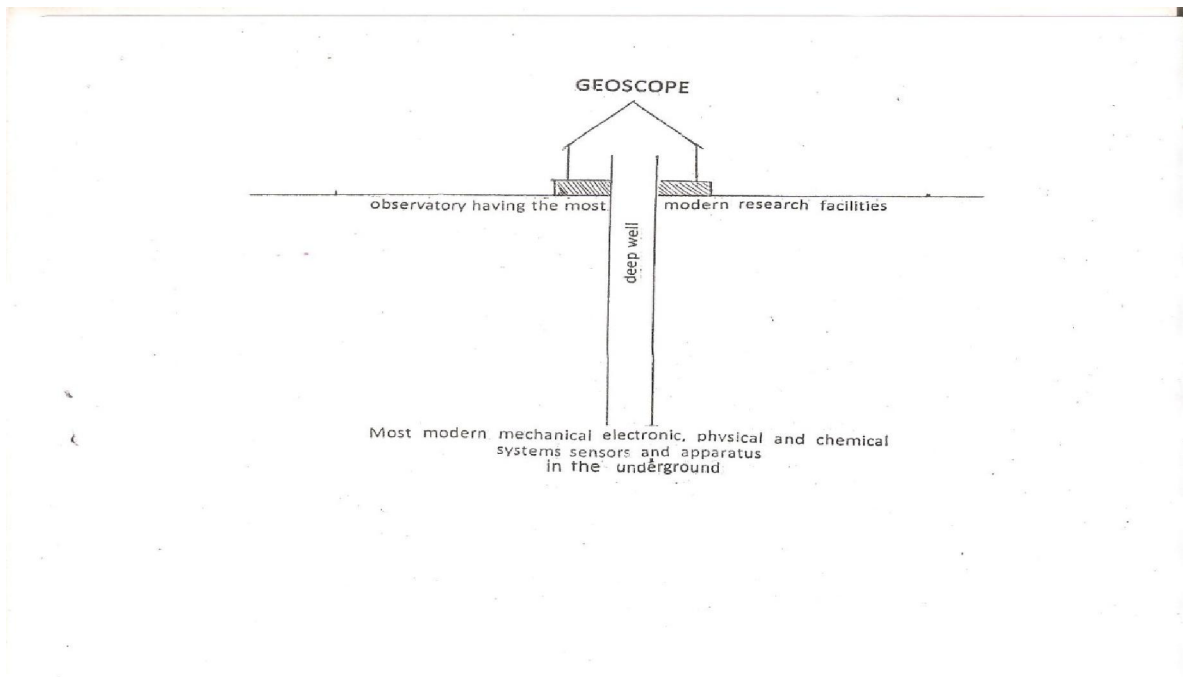
BRIGHT PARTICLE

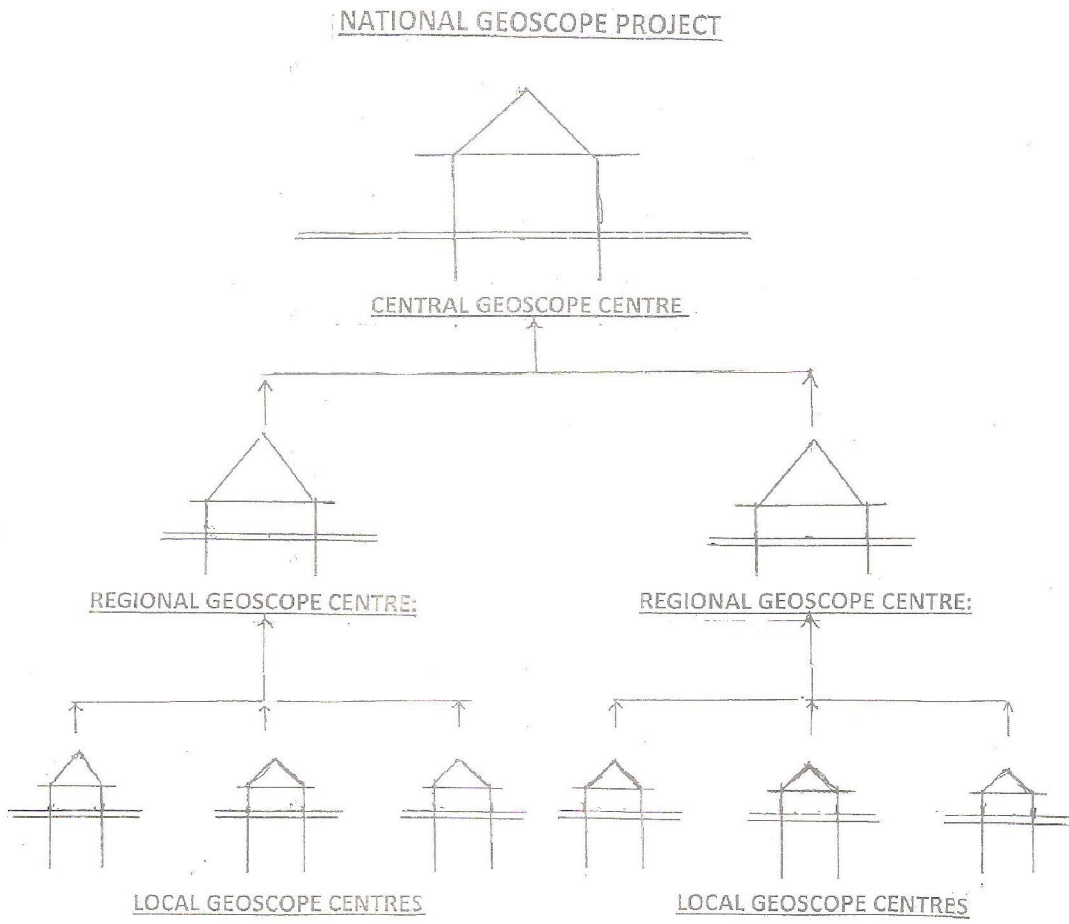


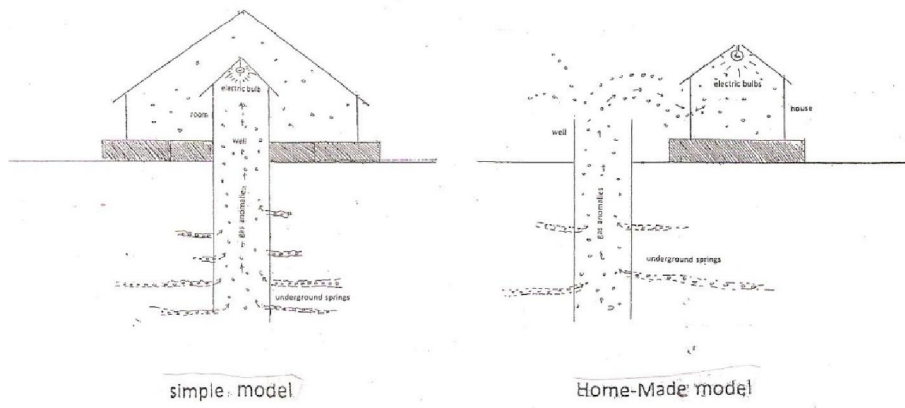
BRIGHTLESS PARTICLE

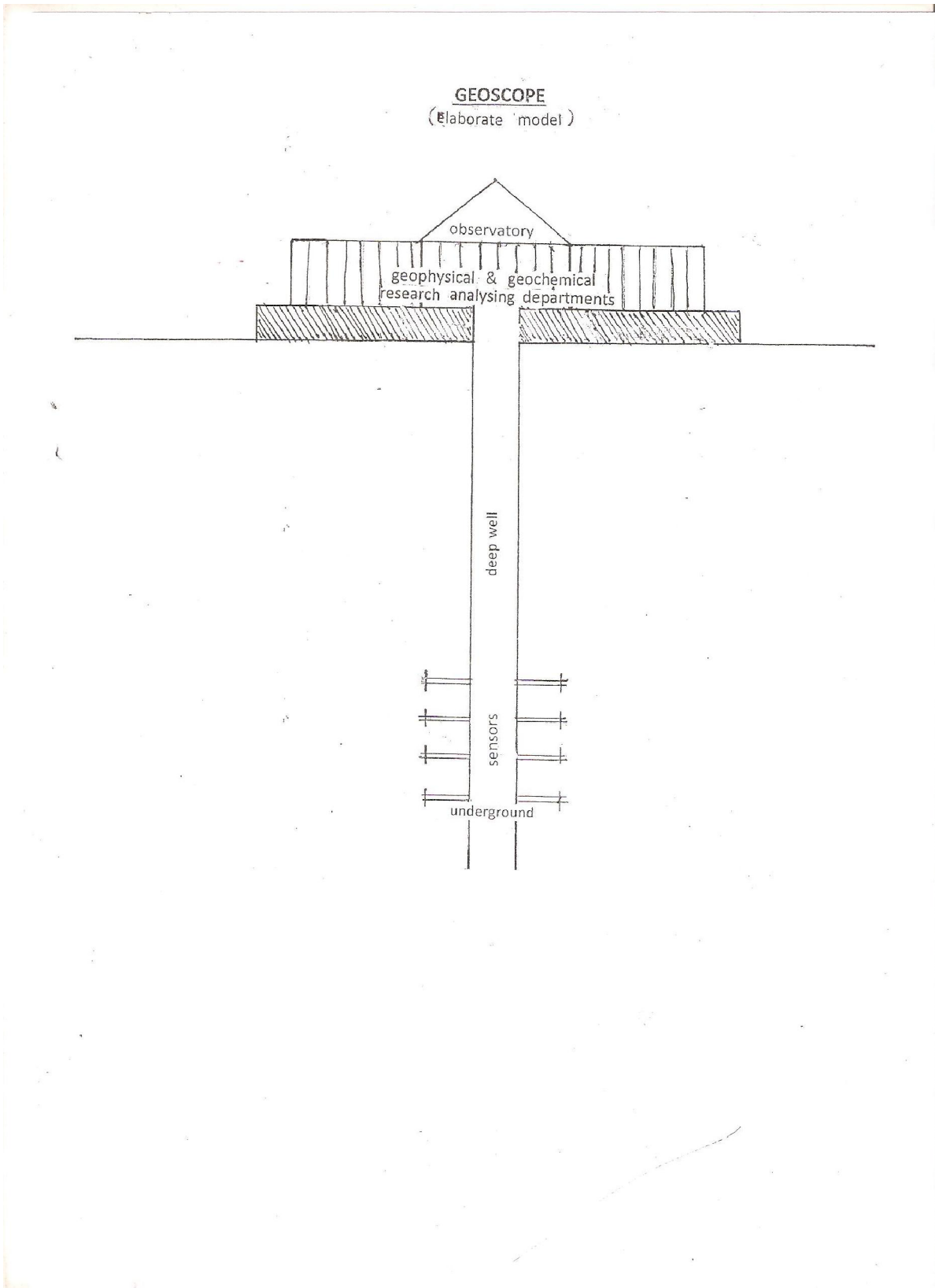


**Appendices(Geoscope)**



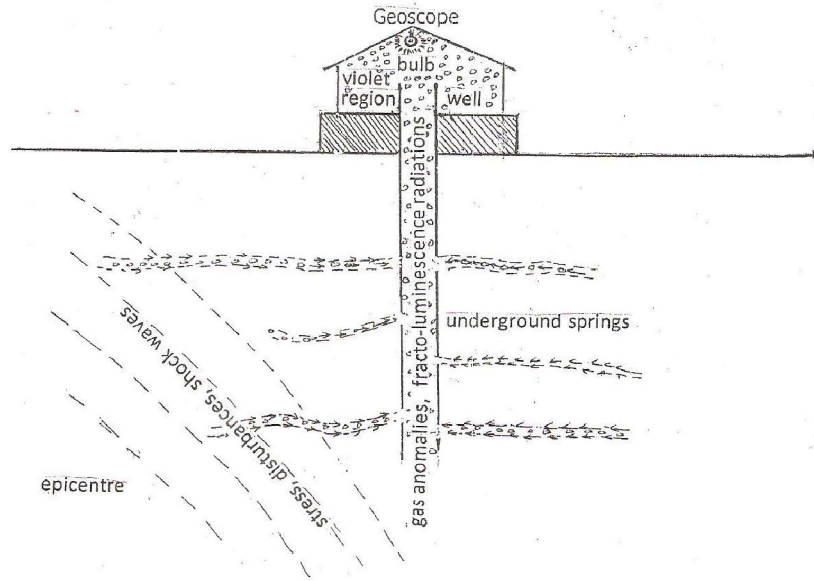


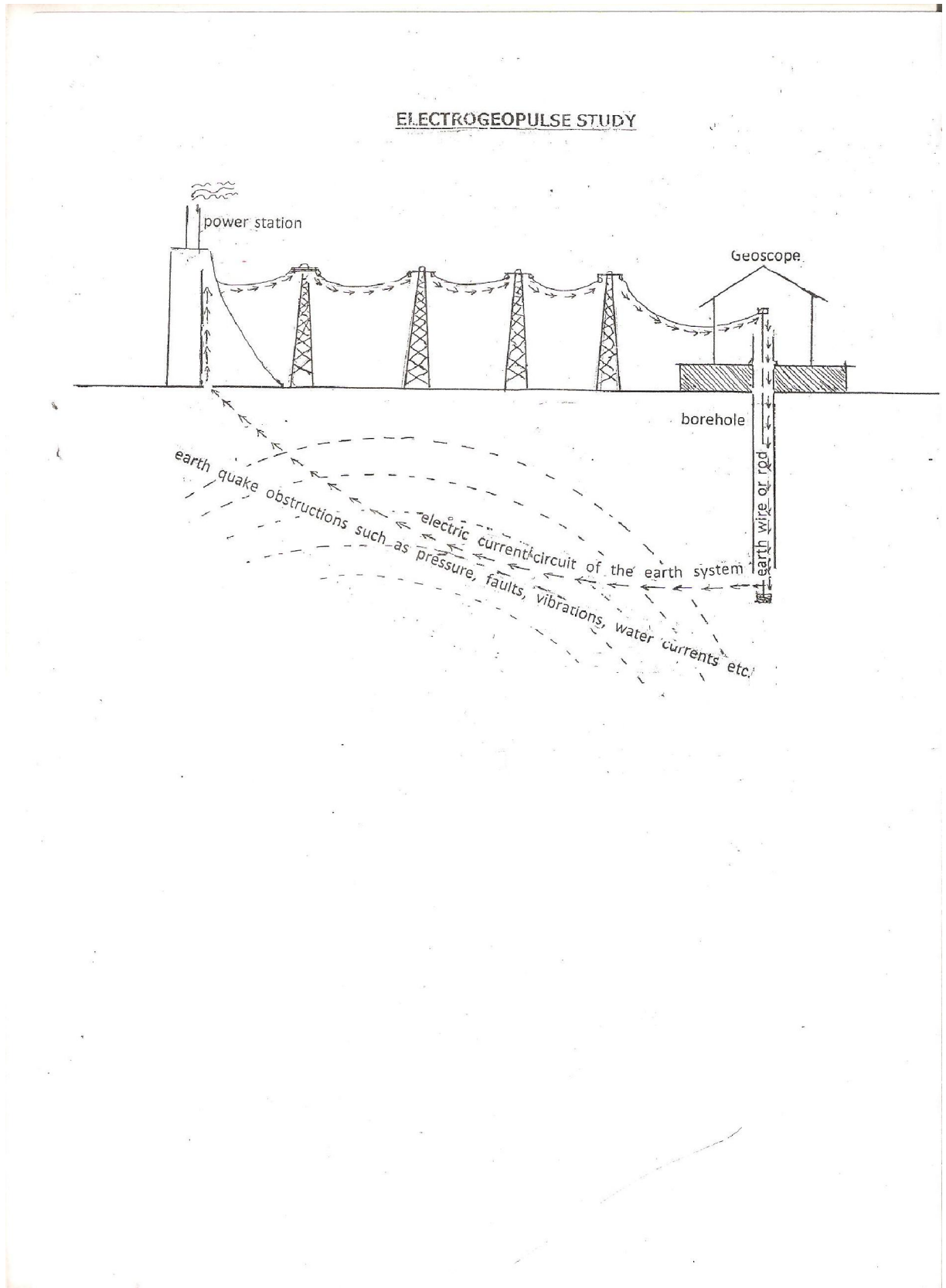






### SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY





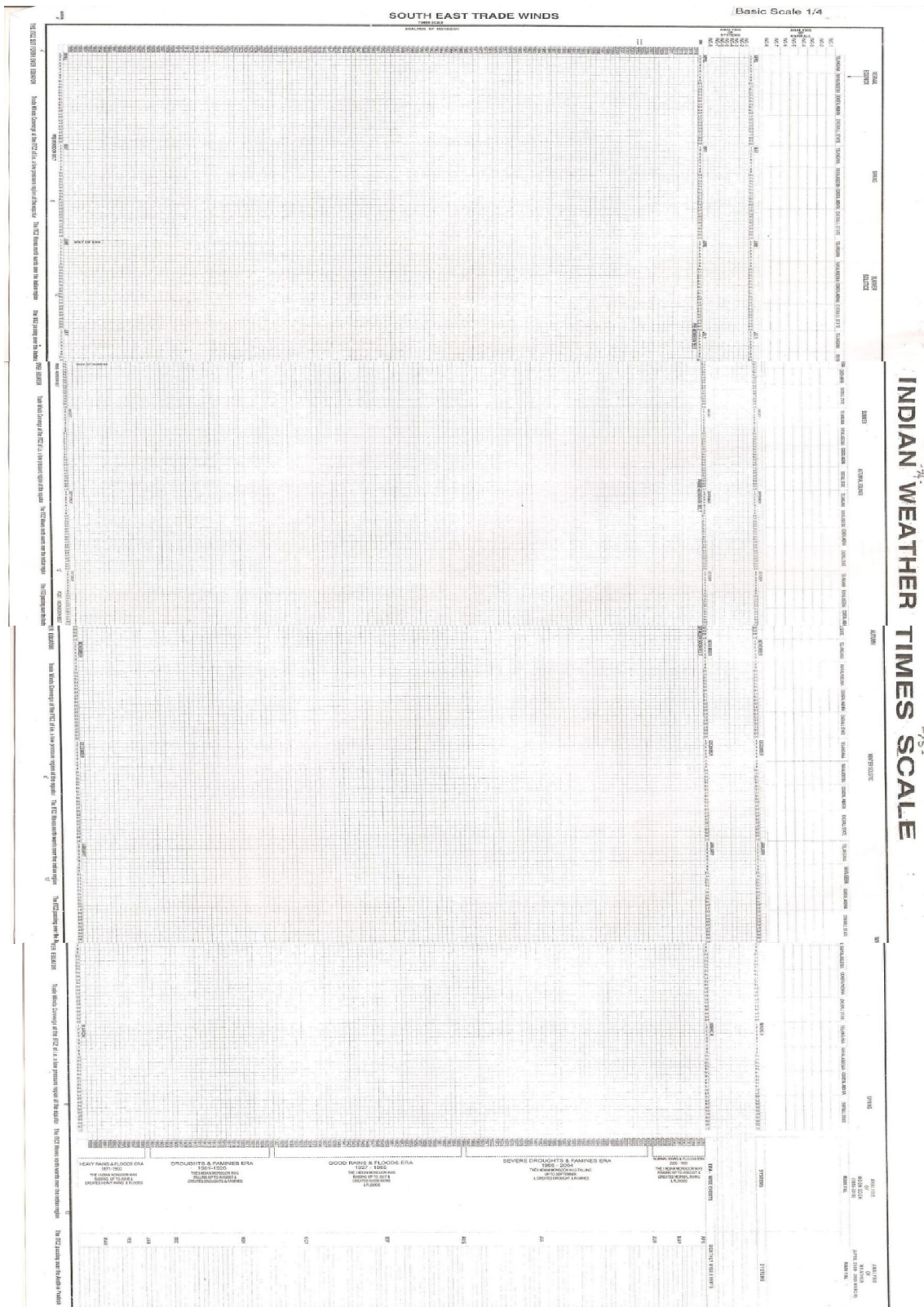
**Appendises(Model Scale-Weather Forecasting Scale)**

	2020	June			July			August			SEPTEMBER			OVERALL SEASON			REMARKS
		T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
1	1992	77.18	-9.5	-54.0	-39.2	+5	-15.8	+4.70	-11.2	-10.8	-35.2	-19.1	-26	-1	-12	-6	
	1964	-31.6	+21.3	-15.0	-36.6	+108	-13.4	299.5	-17.8	-11.8	+1503	+139	+95.4	+17	+16	+44	
	1936	+31.7	-9.16	-13.0	-14.1	-35.3	-7.00	-12.5	-65.7	-32.3	+7.82	+21.2	-39.2	-3	-29	-5	
	1908	-32.3	-62.9	+69.9	+5.8	-29.4	-50.9	-9.13	-57.2	-25.2	+10.8	+84.9	+48.4	+38	-9	-2	
	1880	+21.5	+15.2	-99	-24.0	-50.2	-46	-60.7	+2.63	-99.4	+56.2	+19.7	-51	-11	-18	-30	
2	2017																
	1995	-1.01	-11.5	-36.2	-13.6	+6.5	-20.9	-46.7	-20	-23.0	-71.7	-17.3	-49.3	-33.5	-27.1	-16.3	
	1978	-78.2	-7.7	+26.2	-1.17	+57.5	+6.9	+47.0	-13.1	+31.7	+169.0	+100	+8.0	+50	+37	+55	
	1961	+34.0	+27.8	+70.9	-37.9	+32.9	-24.3	-8.35	-4.9	+13.3	+20.0	-49.6	-6.1	+12	+1	+30	
	1939	-38.0	-20.5	-38.2	-44.6	-34.6	-42.3	-27.5	+13.9	7398	-3.95	+81.7	-13.5	-28	-12	-23	
	1922	-12.3	-50.4	-90.2	-27.6	-516	-31	-36.8	-30.3	-42.0	+22.6	-1.2	-48.3	-18	-29	-15	
	1905	-17.6	+8.61	-29.3	-64.4	-62.2	-72.7	+16.8	+103	-10.5	734.8	-58.1	-6.5	-5	-4	-18	
	1883	+60	+23.3	-25.1	-8.24	-23.5	-55.1	+32.2	+36.4	-10.6	+85.1	-32.1	-56.6	+31	-4	-21	
3	2024																
	1996	+13.5	+29.4	+13.7	-32.4	-21.4	-17.3	+21.1	+96.6	-9.8	-4.49	+51.2	+19.3	-3.6	+83.1	+46	
	1968	-330	-28.3	-38.7	-28.0	-39.4	-38.4	-82.5	-34.2	-99.4	+1.007	+55.6	-26.6	-20	-18	-39	
	1940	-19.8	+24.3	-2.0	+9.24	-159	-34.0	-89.9	-33.9	-18.4	-26.2	+35.0	-21.5	-5	-5	-3	
	1912	-61.1	-53.3	-74.3	+12.5	-20	-5.6	-11.8	+20.0	+15.3	-12.1	+41.4	70.3	-15	+1	+10	
	1884	-38.8	-53.7	-69.4	+40.7	-43.1	-33.7	-23.1	-25.0	-15.3	+65.6	-30.9	+8.1	+12	-48	-1	
4	1999	-24.2	-25.8	-13.9	-23.5	-30.1	-48.8	-2.28	+7.8	-40.9	+25.8	-24.0	-18.4	-9.1	-20	-15.9	
	1982	+5.15	+59.3	-34.4	+27.6	+0.5	-24.1	-28.6	-66.3	-40.9	+12.4	+17.0	27.0	+1	-5	+13	
	1965	-51.1	+40.2	-36.6	-44.5	-23.3	-24.2	-27.0	+2.08	-9.7	+80.8	-7.04	72.0	+10	+3	+3	
	1943	+13.5	-54.8	-20.8	-31.4	-30.9	-35.8	-50.5	-9.5	+27.8	+99.1	+1.76	-14.9	-5	-20	-20	
	1926	-69.7	+32.3	+298.6	-10.8	-33.5	+1.8	-19.4	-31.4	-36.5	-18.6	-36.7	-5.3	-25	-2	-1	
	1909	-6.87	-45.4	-32.6	+0.71	-45.4	-22.4	-35.9	+2.06	-4.5	+1.24	+26	+4.3	-12	+44	+7	
	1887	+20.1	+165	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	283.3	+133.1	+506	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40	
	1870		+11.5	-64.1		-89.5	-42.4		+50.6	-22.8		-58.1	+25.5	-29	+25	-7	
5	2000	+56.9	+75.4	+47.8	-22.9	-7.8	-34.8	+66.5	+145	264.9	-57.0	-25.1	-57.9	+11	+39	+23	
	1972	70.93	+39.5	-77.6	-42.6	-67.6	-49.6	-58.4	-85.1	+29.9	-37.2	+39.9	+446.6	-1	-24	-34	
	1944	-17.7	+99.9	-0.2	-1.96	+5.6	-17.4	-310	+33.6	-35.4	+74.8	-1.92	-10.9	-39	+15	-2	
	1916	+42.2	-36.5	-2.4	+9.79	+12	+36	-24.3	+17.9	-11.5	+92.0	+54.0	-38.4	+19	+45	+18	
	1888	-18.3	-55.3	-56.2	-4.76	-53.2	-32.5	-43.6	-42.2	-57.4	-49.3	+72	-57.6	-28	-14	-39	
6	2018																
	2001	714.4	-61.8	-13.4	-6.5	-44.4	-52.0	-53.8	-22.4	-94.3	-28.4	+10.9	+15.1	-25.1	+2.1	-1.2	
	1979	-18.7	-26.9	-23.0	-530	-40.4	-60.9	-50.4	-578	-64.2	+99.3	+37.8	+12.1	-8	-20	-21	
	1962	-48.5	+54.0	-36.1	-24.9	-47.1	+2.5	-27.6	+6.1	-10.5	+103	+4.4	+58.9	+14	-11	+30	
	1945	+17.1	-58.3	-67.7	+14.2	+112	-6.7	-2.23	+17.7	-26.6	+18.9	-15.6	+6.3	+8	+15	-1	
	1923	-80.1	-11.2	-75.5	+3.97	-53.4	-57.5	-54.2	-80.7	-99.4	+73.8	+33.5	-99.3	-17	-29	-13	
	1906	+95.6	+57.6	+180.6	-10.7	+18.0	-34.9	-3.33	+13.8	+10.9	+34.8	+47.4	-45.6	+10	+29	+18	
	1889	-16.6	-25.8	+50.1	+2.55	+43.6	-27.4	+24.0	+28.8	-33.2	+76.8	+17.8	+45.2	+18	-34	+23	
7	2019																
	2002	-23.0	+16.5	+478	-70.2	-50.1	-69.6	+5.43	-44.2	+64.9	-58.4	-23.4	57.9	-37.1	-31.5	-35.1	
	1985	+19.3	-21.8	-4.6	-15.4	-85.6	-6.8	-44.5	-18.3	-24.8	-39.2	-62.0	-44.1	-23	-20	-4	
	1963	-24.0	-7.7	-36.3	-43.0	+4.5	-22.2	-25.0	+60.6	-7.2	-27.1	-35.4	-4.3	+11	+2	-3	
	1946	+270	-31.6	-22.0	+5.69	-39.7	-9.8	-18.3	-16.6	-30.5	-47.4	+6.4	-16.1	-8	-20	-15	
	1929	-31.6	-20.2	+46.2	-56.6	-44.5	-65.4	-39.9	-69.5	-22.5	+79.3	+58.1	-4.1	-18	-12	-3	
	1907	722	-19.7	+48.8	-42.6	-19.7	-35.1	7	-74.6	-53.6	-18.4	-1.2	-64.4	-8	-28	-19	
	1890	+1.86	+84.1	+2.3	-7.57	-11.6	-39.7	-25.0	+9.21	-50.7	+78.5	+38.5	-30.7	+10	+22	-15	
	1873	-13.5	-47.7	-48.2	-64.5	-53.2	-39.4	-31.5	-24.7	-16.7	+39.8	+25.6	-39.9	-27	-19	-20	

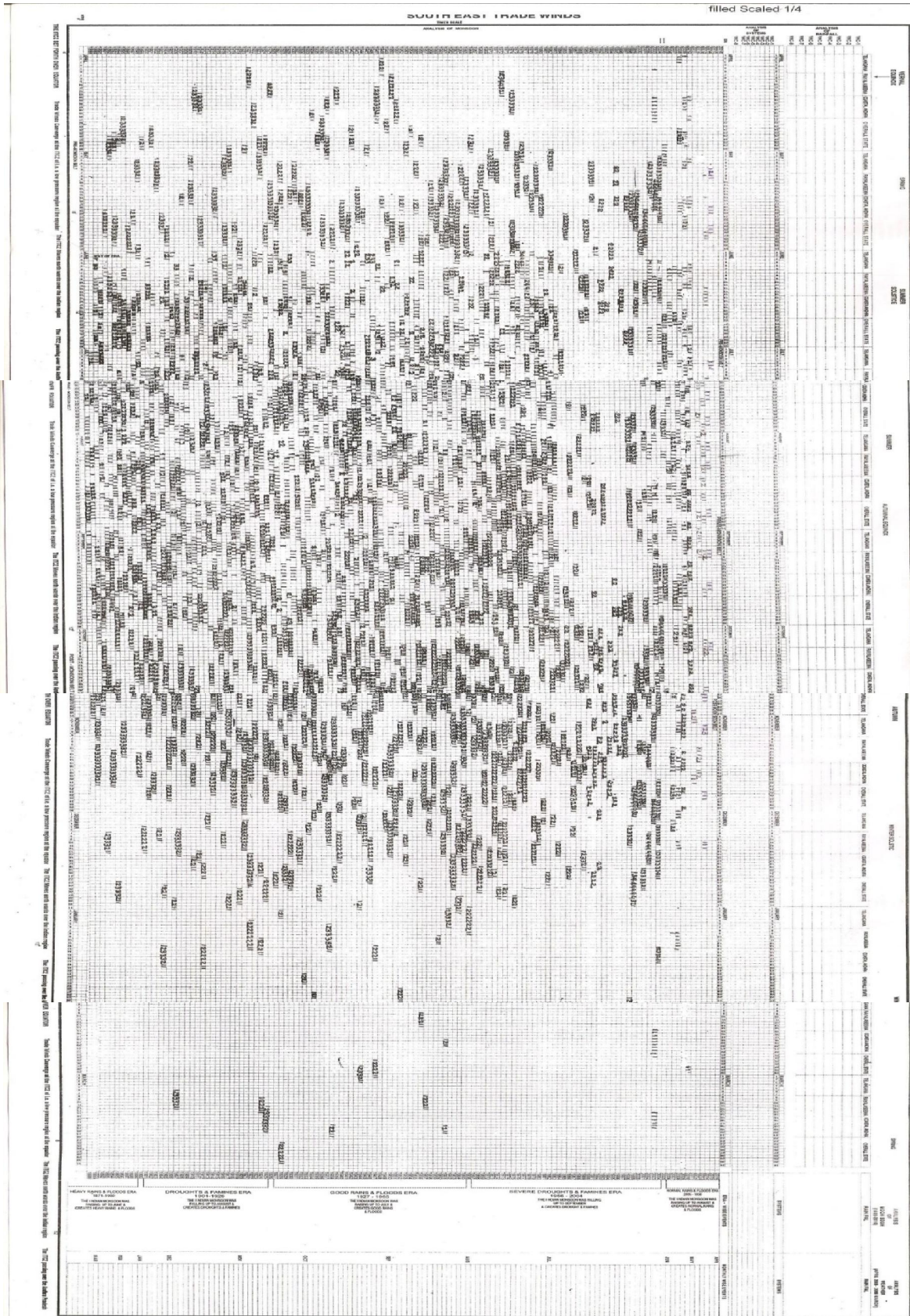
	2013	June			July			August			SEPTEMBER			OVERALL SEASON			REMARKS
		T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
18	1991	+42.1	+17.7	+64.5	-11.9	-16.1	-30.2	-39.0	-17.8	-93.7	+1.31	-11.6	+32.7	-9.6	+14.7	+22.6	
	1974	-26.6	-5.5	-14.3	-46.9	-12.2	-99.9	-22.6	-20.7	-37.2	+17.6	+10.3	+33.6	-24	+19		
	1957	-16.9	+19.5	+45.3	-49.0	-12.9	-30.4	-1.91	-26.6	+21.3	+12.4	-22.4	-12.1		+8	+24	
	1935	-6.87	+43.4	-45.1	+11.5	+4.16	-30.6	-31.1	+138.8	+346.3	+51.0	-11.3	-21.8	+2	+35	-24	
	1918	-93.3	-45.9	-16.8	-46.1	-56.3	-62.1	-57.0	-38.2	-40.5	+1.00	+18.1	-13.2	-40	-29	-20	
	1901	-21.0	-6.25	-40.7	-11.5	-69.7	-43.8	-16.3	+10.4	-42.2	-44.0	+30.1	-28.9	-19	-29	-24	
	1879	-8.51	+18.8	+3.2	-27.8	+48.1	-116.5	+31.4	-10.4	-99.4	+56.7	+19.7	-51	-9	-6	-16	
19	2014																
	1997	-59.7	+7.9	-65.1	-40.2	-54.2	-37.2	-33.8	-40.7	-48.2	+10.6	+134	+109	-33.2	+14.1	+15	
	1975	-15.4	-4.9	+53.8	+7.44	+48.3	-16.3	-10.9	-14.9	-28.5	+149	+31.6	+7.2	+21	+11	+20	
	1958	-60.6	-19.5	-42.3	-10.1	-16.7	+22.7	-32.0	+105	-15.9	+13.0	-10.4	-12.7		+8	+10	
	1941	+18.0	-47.0	+82.5	-67.5	+578	-70.2	-33.4	-48.3	2269	+37.2	+53.6	+1.2	-32	+8	-5	
	1919	+26.6	+6.86	-20.1	-41.1	+57.3	-19.7	-55.7	-80.0	-49.2	+457	+10.7	-26	-32	+2	-15	
	1902	-36.6	-27.6	-47.8	-48.6	-13.6	-35.5	-12.1	-55.7	-99.4	+26.3	-13.2	+15.1	-19	-17	+4	
	1885	-20.7	+19.4	-4.2	-14.1	+11.8	-31.5	-47.8	-41.8	-67.3	+38.5	-25.4	+5.5	-18	-16	-10	
20	2015																
	1998	71.32	-529	-34.5	-21.5	-58.6	29.8	+15.4	+20.2	+5.1	+49.0	+70.6	+56	-50.9	+37	+25.3	
	1981	+36.3	-0.6	-26.9	+1.12	-5.9	+10.0	+7.12	-7.6	-28.9	+105.1	+61.2	+24.6	+26	+10	+25.3	
	1959	-4.76	+76.3	+18.3	-11.5	+9.27	+20.5	-34.2	-165	-30.9	-99.9	+136	-28.8	+40	+10	+12	
	1942	74.76	+42.7	-12.1	-7.78	-66.7	-47.9	+22.4	-13.1	-18.4	-44.5	-24.8	+34.2	-4	-20	-20	
	1925	6.28	-47.2	+1.0	+2.38	-9.2	-10	-4.93	+19.1	+2.4	-0.54	-16.4	+386	-2	-14	+4	
	1903	-25.7	-680	+22.6	+54.0	-46.8	+10.2	+34.8	+30.3	+8.0	+5304	+72	+7.0	+45	+39	+37	
	1886	+60.9	+3.88	+25.1	+26.6	+69.4	-4.2	+40.6	+40.1	+55.3	-39.9	+9.04	-99.3	+24	+21	+38	
21	2016																
	1988	-14.2	-57.0	-57.4	+10.7	+77.7	+33.8	-25.9	+12.7	+19.4	+136	+33.4	+37.4	+65	+50	+41	
	1966	-54.9	+67.3	-32.8	715.4	+14.3	+32.3	-7.57	+0.5	+6.1	+61.3	+14.8	-27.2	+3	-20	+9	
	1932	+13.2	-529	-13.1	73.97	-24.1	-13.7	+20.1	+22.0	-36.2	+52.6	-20.32	-32.4	+1	-10	-18	
	1904	+15	-33.4	-42.5	-4.6	-22.1	-51.4	-69	-83.0	-38.0	+36.9	-39.6	-41.5	-24	-55	-30	
	1876	-42.2	-20.8	-33.3	-34.7	73.6	-52.1	-31.8	-42.4	-99.9	-40.6	-71.1	-50.4	-38	-53	-19	



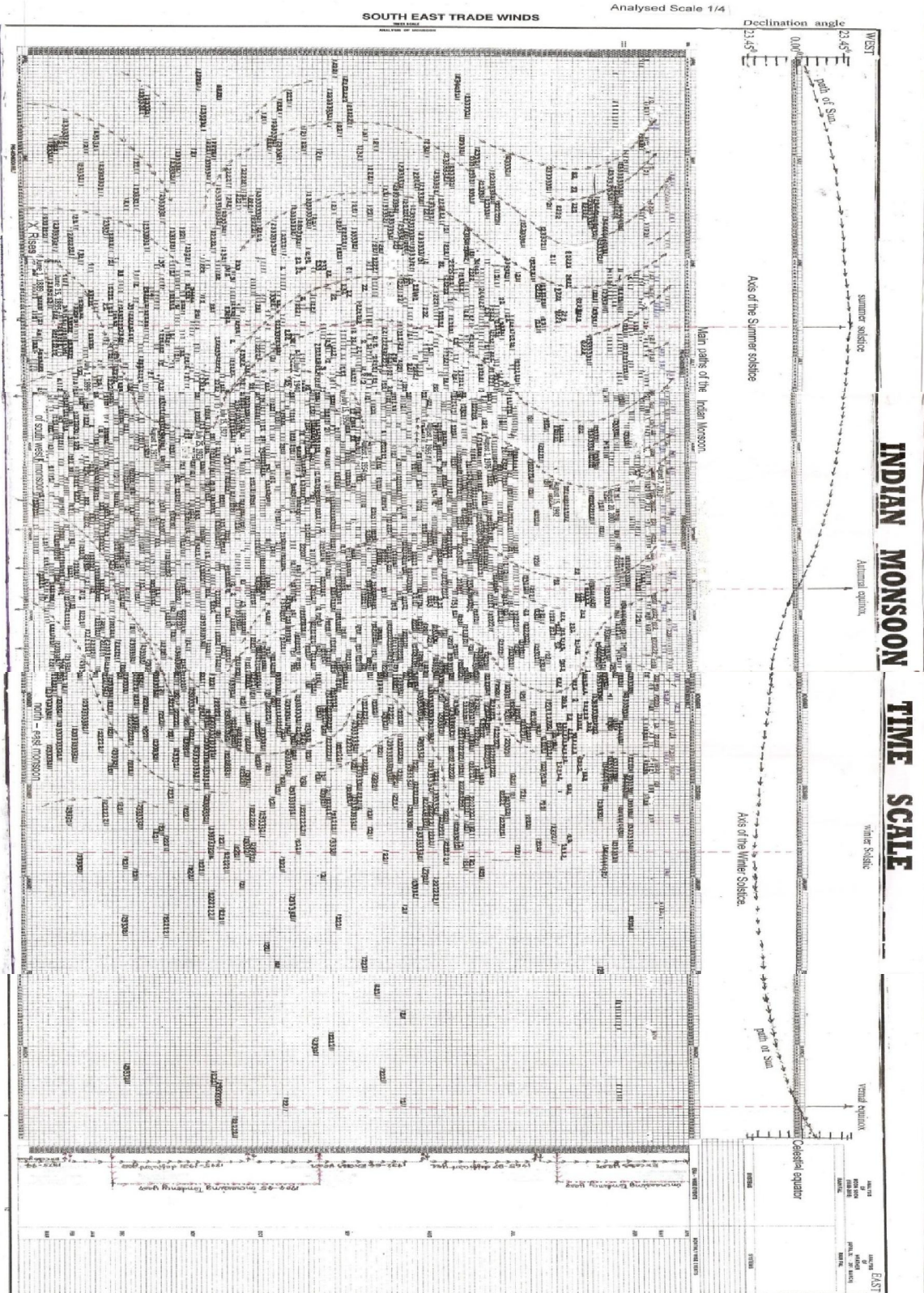
Appendices(Indian monsoon time scales)











4/15/2017