

Basics Of Global Monsoon Time Scales Hot Desert Climate Region & Hot Desert Climate Time Scale

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Abstract: Hot desert climates (*BWh*) are typically found under the subtropical ridge where there is largely unbroken sunshine for the whole year due to the stable descending air and high pressure aloft. These areas are located between 30 degrees south and 30 degrees north latitude, under the subtropical latitudes called the horse latitudes. Hot desert climates are generally hot, sunny and dry year-round. Hot desert climates also reach similar latitudes in the Middle East, North Africa, and coastal south eastern areas of Spain. Part of the Canary Islands. (specially most of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote have hot desert climates: Hot desert climates usually feature hot, sometimes exceptionally hot, periods of the year. The world absolute heat records, over 50 °C (122 °F), are generally in the hot deserts, where the heat potential is the highest on the planet. Some desert locations consistently experience very high temperatures all year long, even during wintertime. Hot desert climates can be found in the deserts of North Africa such as the wide Sahara Desert, the Libyan Desert or the Nubian Desert deserts of the Horn of Africa such as the Danakil Deser or the Grand Bara Desert deserts of Southern Africa such as the Namib Desert or the Kalahari Desert deserts of the Middle East such as the Arabian Desert, the Syrian Desert or the Lut Desert, deserts of South Asia such as Dasht-e Kavir, Dasht-e Loot, or the Thar Desert, deserts of the United States and Mexico such as the Mojave Desert, the Sonoran Desert or the deserts of Australia such as the Simpson Desert or the Great Victoria Desert and many other regions. Only one region in Europe has a hot desert climate, the Almería and a small area in the southwest of Murcia and Alicante, Spain. Hot deserts are lands of extremes: most of them are the hottest, the driest and the sunniest places on Earth because of nearly constant high pressure; the nearly permanent removal of low pressure systems, dynamic fronts and atmospheric disturbances; sinking air motion; dry atmosphere near the surface and aloft; the exacerbated exposure to the sun where solar angles are always high. Many studies have been conducted on the climatic conditions of the zone and invented the Global Monsoon Time Scales and Hot Desert Climate Time Scale which can help to estimating the past, present and future eather conditions of the zone. Researchers in the zone have to make Global Monsoon Time Scales and Hot Desert Climate Time Scale. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Basics Of Global Monsoon Time Scales Hot Desert Climate Region & Hot Desert Climate Time Scale.** *Rep Opin* 2017;9(11s):32-34]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/report>. 11. doi: [10.7537/marsroj0911s17.11](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsroj0911s17.11).

Key Words: Hot Desert Climate Region, Hot Desert Climate Time Scale, Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Global Monsoon Time Scale.

Introduction:

I have conducted many studies and researches on the world monsoon systems and invented the basics of the Global Monsoon Time Scales. Particularly I have conducted many studies on the climate of Hot Desert Climate Region. Every climate zone has a separate monsoon winds. Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamities in precipitation. We cannot be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular country or zone or region. In every country or zone or region, every year, in a certain order seasonal winds are repeating. Each and every country or zone or region has its own monsoon winds and weather conditions. Keeping in view of all above geographical facts and circumstances, after studying the weather conditions and natural disasters in the Hot Desert Climate Region, I have proposed a time scale to measure the seasonal winds weather conditions of the zone that is the Hot Desert Climate Time Scale.

Here is a very important point to be grasped. That is, a scale set to study the weather conditions in the zone. The frequent weather events that occur in the zone will be taken to analysis the climate of the zone. In what sense that the low pressure systems are used as a data in the monsoon climate zone and how can low pressure systems affect the weather in monsoon climate zone, in the same manner there are other weather events that affect the weather in other different zones. So when creating a Climate Zone Time Scale, take the weather events that affect the weather of that zone as data.

Further it is informed that Hot Desert Climate Time Scale does not mean that there is a single scale of the entire Hot Desert Climate Region. There are a number of different areas in the zone. So called as Hot Desert Climate Time Scale because they are in similar zone or region but these are all only part of global monsoon time scales. The nomenclature have been named according to the zone.

This is very useful to study the weather changes and natural calamities of the Hot Desert Climate Region in advance.

Hot Desert Climate Time Scale:

The Hot Desert Climate Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of climate in the Hot Desert Climate Region and its relationship with rainfall and other weather conditions and natural calamities of the zone.

Collection Of Data:

The major or minor weather events of the Hot Desert Climate Region which influence the weather of the zone just like storms, winds, rainy winds, dust storms, monsoon pulses low pressure systems etc over the Hot Desert Climate Region have been entering on the scale in the form of symbols/criteria pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year.

Construction:

Prepare the Hot Desert ClimateTime Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

Maintanance:

The main weather events/criteria if any of the Hot Desert Climate Region have been etering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of the zone.

Uses:

By development of the Hot Desert ClimateTime Scaleand maintain, the can be study and predict the weather changes and its related impending weather conditions and natural calamities just like rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard and droughts, extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, cyclones, cloud burst, sand storms, hails, and winds etc in advance of the Hot Desert Climate Region.

Basics Of Global Monsoon Time Scales:

The Figures and Tables are shown in the end of this issue.

Uses:

Hot Desert ClimateTime Scale used to foecast the weather changes and natural hazards of a Hot Desert Climate Region in advance. All other weather related natural hazards such as avalanches, cyclones, damaging winds, droughts and water shortage, floods, thunderstorms, tornodoes, tropical cyclones, typhoons etc in the zone can be predicted.

Conclusions:

We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the Hot Desert

Climate Time Scale. We can also make many more changes and development in the monsoon time scales and make separate monsoon time scales in name of each and every region of the world in accordance with the weather circumstances of the region.

History:

Many researches are being conducted by him on the global monsoon systems from 1980 to till date with an ideal to invent the mysteries of the world global monsoon system and formulating the basics of the Global Monsoons, Regional Monsoons, Sub-Regional Monsoons and Country-wise local Monsoons, Northern, Southern, Summer and Winter wise Monsoons to predict the weather changes and natural calamities in advance and to take mitigation measures. In 1991, he submitted a research report on the world global monsoon systems along with a special report on Indian Monsoon Time Scale to Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha). Sri G.M.C. Balayogi recommended the research report to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the people. In 1994, the Cabinet Secretariat of India recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scales to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for implementation. In 1996, many consultations were made with the Parliament House, President of India and other VVIPs. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about the Global Monsoon Time Scales for further research and development in the services of the people. In 2009, the Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology was also recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scale to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for research and development. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country. Country monsoon are not separate monsoons just like North American Monsoon etc, its means a scale for study the local winds of a country.

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