



Australian Monsoon Time Scale for studying the global warming impacts on Australian monsoon.

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Abstract: In the coming years, Great destruction and unexpected interruptions with global warming occur. Particularly, global warming is one of the reasons for the triumphant changes in the world monsoon systems. This is the result of heavy rains in some decades and floods and droughts in some decades. The impact of the global warming is different in various countries. This can be potentially counter the threat of the global warming. Global warming impacts on the Australian monsoons can be studied by the Australian Monsoon Time Scale. I conducted some studies on the global warming and its effects on the Australian monsoon. Hence, the world countries must prepare their respective Global Monsoon Time Scales as a part of continuous research on the global warming and keep track of their monsoon trends. Countries affected by Australian monsoon make the Australian Monsoon Time Scale and study global warming effects on their respective countries.

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Key words: Global warming, Australian Monsoons Time Scale.

Introduction:

Effects of global warming on Australia: Climate change in Australia has been a critical issue since the beginning of the 21st century. Predictions measuring the effects of global warming on Australia assert that global warming will negatively impact the continent's environment, economy and communities. Australia is vulnerable to the effects of global warming projected for the next 50 to 100 years.

The Australian summer Monsoon is traditionally referred to as the wet season in Northern Australia when over three Quarters of the annual rainfall occurs. The Australian summer Monsoon is just a portion of the greater Australian-Indonesian Monsoon that extends from the equator to about 15°S and Westward from 100°E to about 155°E the greater. The rainfall season occurs from September to February and it is a major source of energy for the Hadley circulation during boreal winter, This is also known as Indo-Australian Monsoon and the Australian Monsoon may be considered to be the same system, the Indo-Australian Monsoon.

Also known as the Indo-Australian Monsoon. The rainy season occurs from September to February and it is a major source of energy for the Hadley circulation during boreal winter.

The *Maritime Continent Monsoon* and the *Australian Monsoon* may be considered to be the same system, the Indo-Australian Monsoon.

It is associated with the development of the Siberian High and the movement of the heating maxima from the Northern Hemisphere to the Southern Hemisphere. North-easterly winds flow down Southeast Asia, are turned north-westerly/westerly by Borneo topography towards Australia. This forms a cyclonic circulation vortex over Borneo, which together with descending cold surges of winter air from higher latitudes, cause significant weather phenomena in the region.

The onset of the monsoon over the Maritime Continent tends to follow the heating maxima down Vietnam and the Malay Peninsula (September), to Sumatra, Borneo and the Philippines (October), to Java, Sulawesi (November), Irian Jaya and Northern Australia (December, January). However, the monsoon is not a simple response to heating but a more complex interaction of topography, wind and sea, as demonstrated by its abrupt rather than gradual withdrawal from the region. The Australian monsoon (the "Wet") occurs in the southern summer when the monsoon trough develops over Northern Australia. Over three-quarters of annual rainfall in Northern Australia falls during this time

Construction:

Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Australian monsoon thoroughly, I have prepared the Australian Monsoon Time Scale. 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's, present and future movements of Australian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Australian Monsoon Time 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.

Collection of data:

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems or any main weather events if any of the Australian monsoon region have been taken as the data to prepare this scale.

Management:

The main weather events if any of the Australian monsoon have been entering on the Australian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing this scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of Australian monsoon.

Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

In order to make the Australian Monsoon Time Scale, I prepared a model scale for the Indian monsoon named Indian Monsoon Time Scale it is a compelling scale to prepare the Australian Monsoon Time Scale. Take Indian Monsoon Time Scale as an example to develop the Australian Monsoon Time Scale.

Material and method:

Keeping in view of the above, I prepared Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th or from 1st April to next year March 31st of 139 years from 1888 to 2027 or a required period comprising of a 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 taken as the data to construct this scale. For this, a lot of enormous data of low pressure systems, depressions and cyclone have been taken.

Management:

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 and future movements of the Indian monsoon.

Results:

Keep track Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. During 1871-1900's the main path-way of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September. During 1965-2004's it was falling over falling over September. From 2004 it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by the 2060.

Principle:

This is an Astrophysical 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 23½ 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.

Global warming is the reason for changes in Indian monsoon ? a study and discussion:

Let's now study and analyze the information available on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale with the rainfall data available from 1871 to till date. During the period 1871-2015, there were 19 major flood years: 1874, 1878, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1910, 1916, 1917, 1933, 1942, 1947, 1956, 1959, 1961, 1970, 1975, 1983, 1988, 1994. And in the same period 1871-2015, there were 26 major drought years: 1873, 1877, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1918, 1920, 1941, 1951, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2014, 2015. Depending on the data mentioned above, it is interesting to note that there have been alternating

periods extending to 3-4 decades with less and more frequent weak monsoons over India.

For example, the 44-year period 1921-64 witnessed just three drought years and happened good rainfall in many years. This is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that during 1920-1965's, the passage of the Indian monsoon had been rising over July, August, September in the shape of concave direction and resulting good rainfall in more years..

During the other period that of 1965-87 which had as many as 10 drought years out of 23, This is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that during 1965-2004's the path of the Indian monsoon had been falling over the September in the shape of convex direction and causing low rainfall and droughts in many year.

Climate researchers must investigate what is the reason for the changes in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

An observation of the global warming over the Australian monsoon:

Climate researchers from the National Centre for Atmospheric Science and the University of Reading have investigated the impacts of global warming on the Australian monsoon region. The research shows that an additional increase in global warming is likely to increase the severity of climate impacts, including daily temperature extremes and rainfall intensity and frequency.

Conclusion:

By implementing the Australian Monsoon Time Scales, the impact of global warming on Australian monsoon along with all weather changes, natural calamities and mysteries of the Australian monsoon can be predicted. Australian Monsoon Time Scales were designed by me in manual only. Researchers have to do more researches on the Australian Monsoon Time Scales and create them through system. We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the Australian Monsoon Time Scales.

Acknowledgement:

In this research, I consulted many professors and scientists for their valuable suggestions and advices. There was also taken some information from the Wikipedia and Encyclopaedia Britannica. I am grateful to all of them.

Biography:

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati born on 25, May, 1958 at Merlapalem Village in India to pullaiah Irlapati and manikyam Irlapati. I acquired all sciences inherently by birth. However, I completed my primary classes 1 to 5 in Elementary School, Merlapalem (1963-1968), Upper Primary Classes 6&7 in Upper Primary School, Vubalanka (1969-1971), High School classes 8 to 10 in Zilla Parishad High school, Ravulapalem (1971-1974), and Junior College education 11&12 in Mahatma Junior College, Atryapuram(1974-1976).I did graduation B.A in Economic Sciences etc in Andhra university (1985-1989) and Post Graduation M.Sc in disaster mitigation sciences in Sikkim Manipal University (2001-2003).

I am a science enthusiast and experimenter with an ideal to serve the people from the weather problems and natural calamities and submitted many representations to the government research organizations for providing research opportunities but government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to me. I was envied by research institutes, scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. I built a lab at my house with home-made apparatus and books and over a 10000 researches and studies are conducted, more than 1000 research papers on weather problems and natural calamities are prepared and published and around 100 crucial investigations are made. Particularly, I invented the Lisposcope, Biolumicells and Bio-forecast in 1967, proposed Irlapatism- A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmolgy in 1977, designed Geoscope in 1989 and invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in 1991. Mainly I did a lot of work into the design of the Global Monsoon Time Scales and Geoscope projects for the various regions of the world.

However much efforts did tho, I could not get recognition either by government or by society moreover subjected in many ways. Mainly the revolutionary and rational concepts about the cosmology were instantly ignored and exposed to the anger of superstitious, got into violent altercations. I was arrested, tortured and imprisoned. Research organizations and officials were humiliated me in different ways. Political recommendations and officials support, publicity, region, religion, cash and community factors may play a key role in giving recognition, awards, rewards, honor and fame to dalit scientists in India. I am a victim of negligence, racism and discrimination. I am now making my life's last journey due to pains & poverty and disregard & despair.

Appeal:

I humbly request the world scientists and people to recognize me as the Inventor of Australian Monsoon Time Scale by making references in your publication and conservations and bring me into light.

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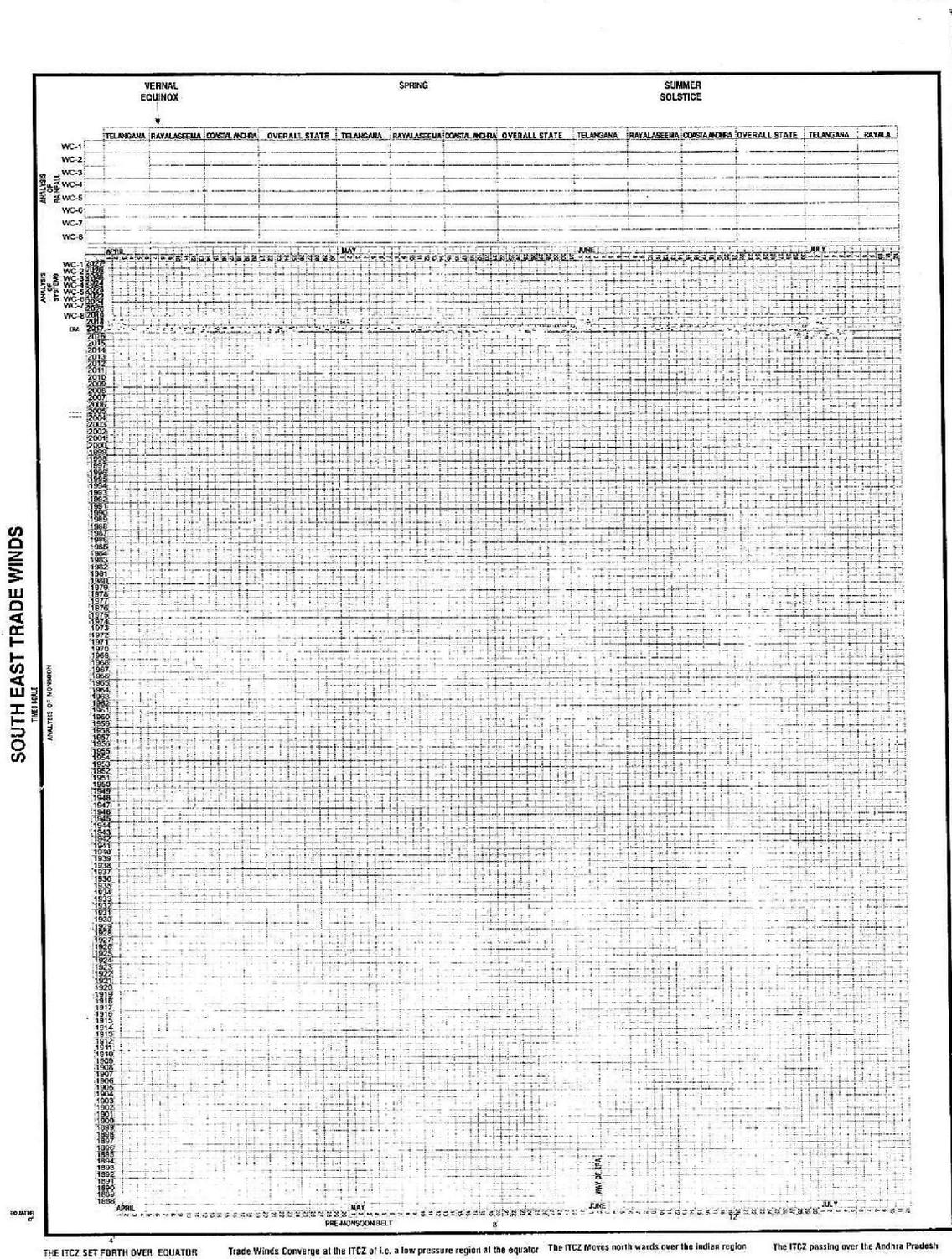
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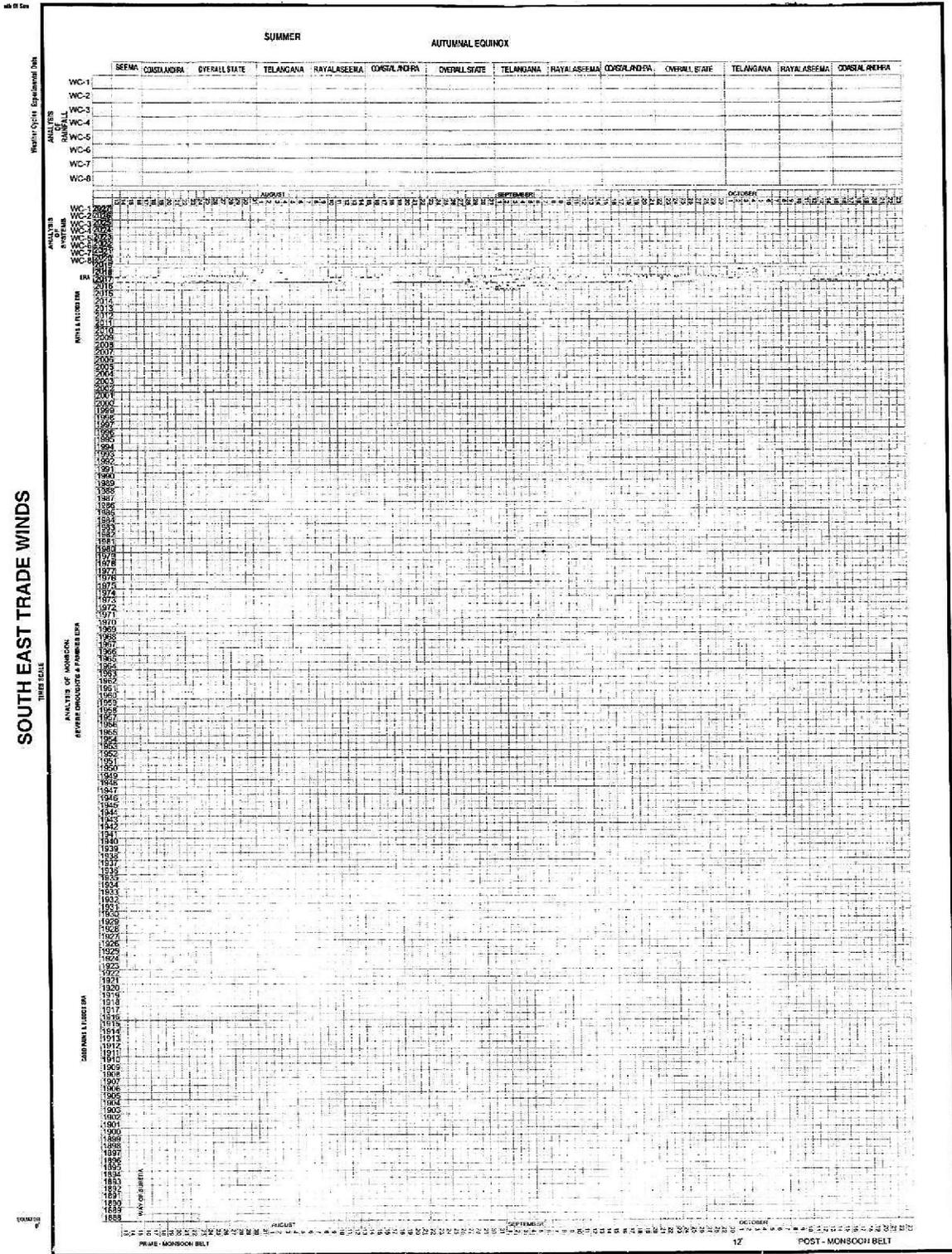
Phonological Appendes:

The Appendes that describe the contents are enclosed.

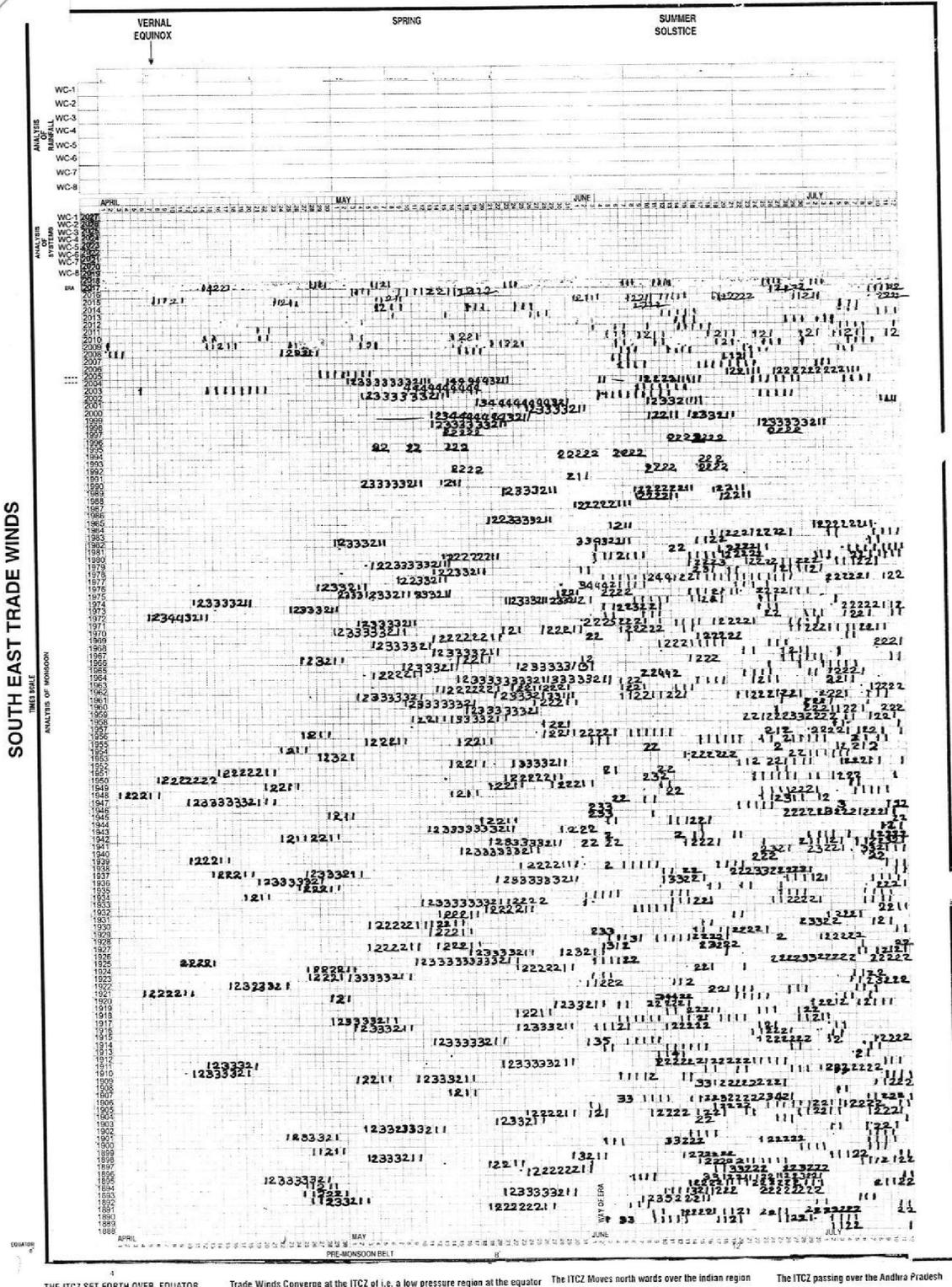
APPENDICES:



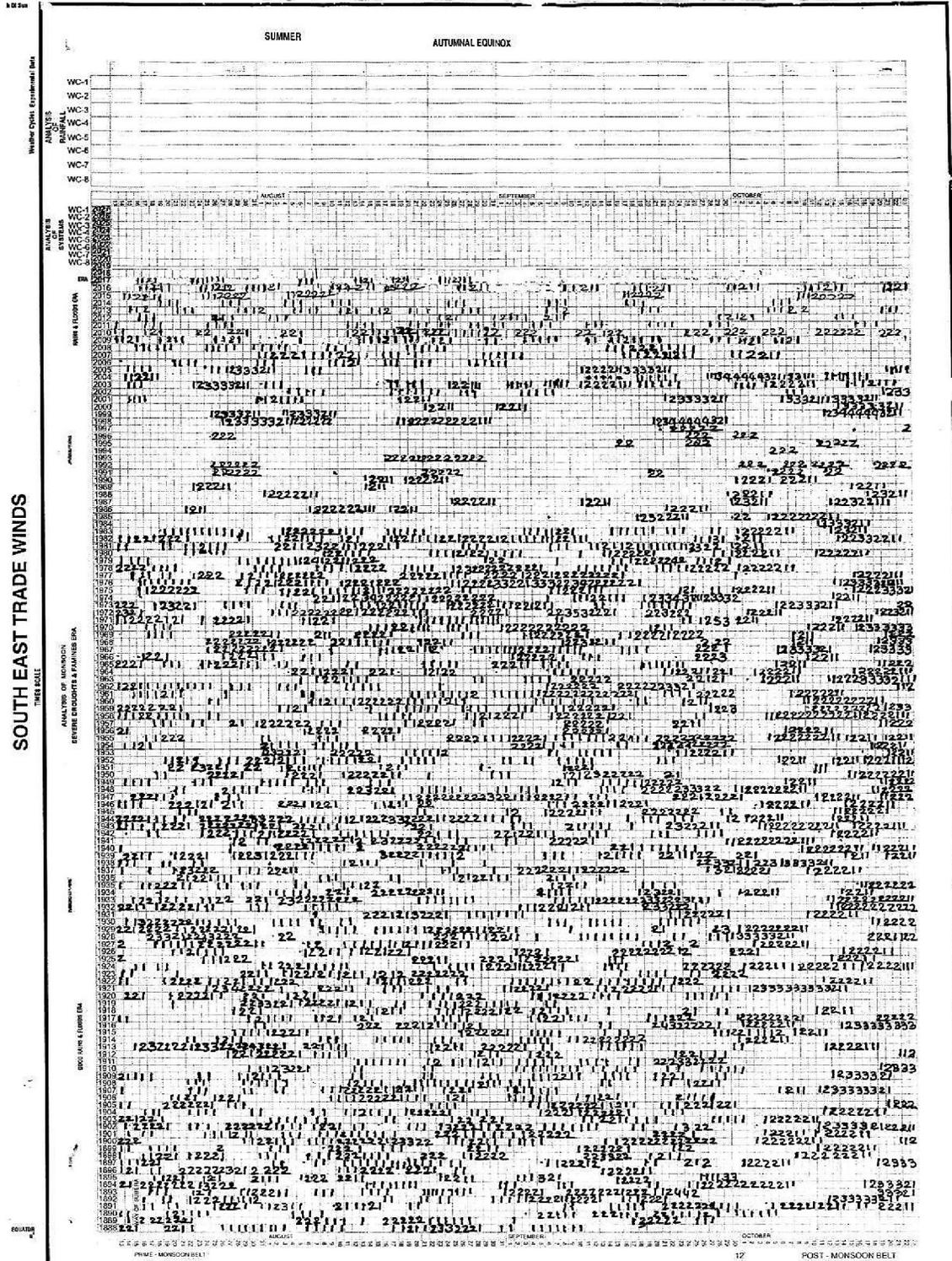
INDIAN MONSOON



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



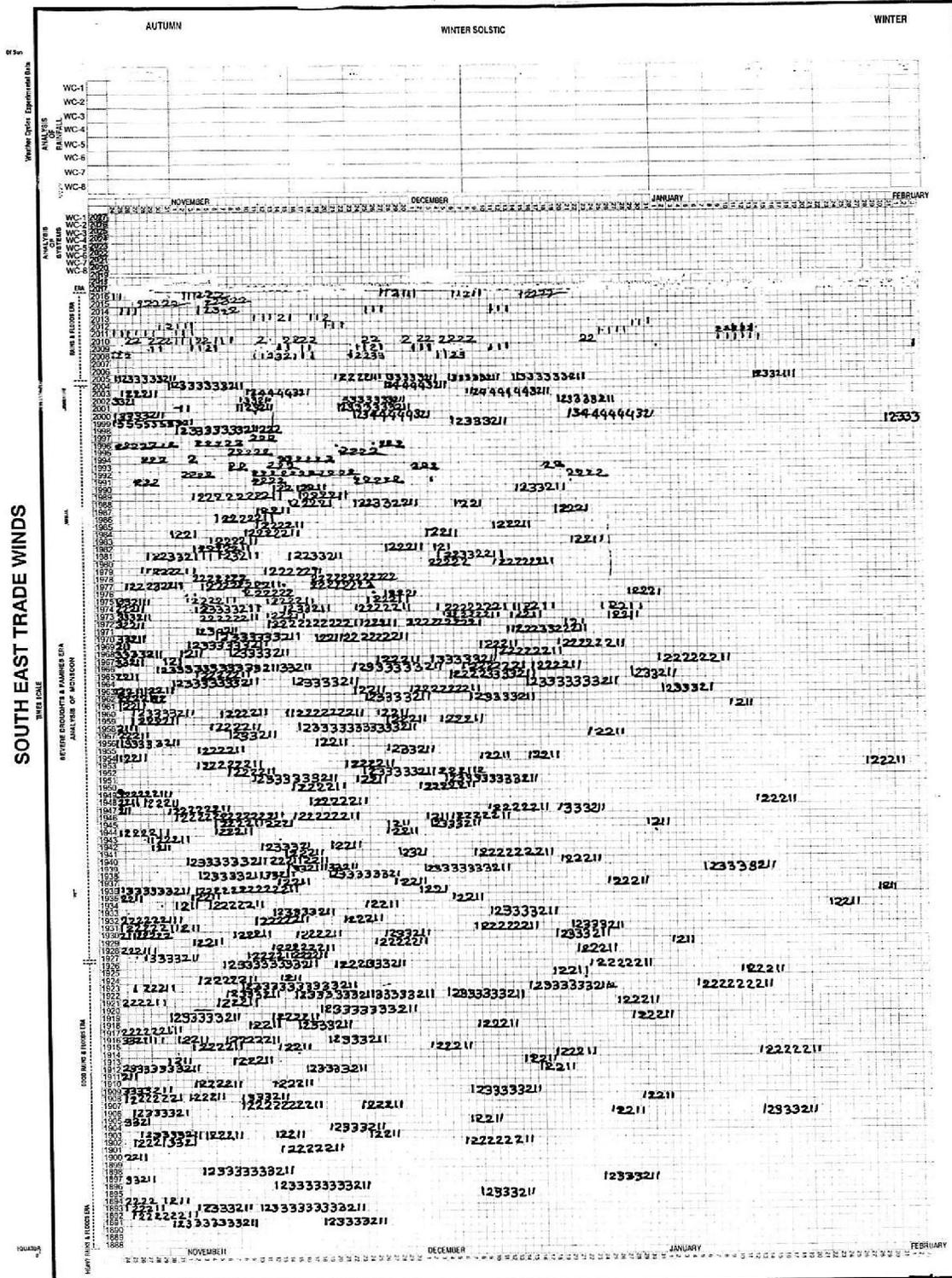
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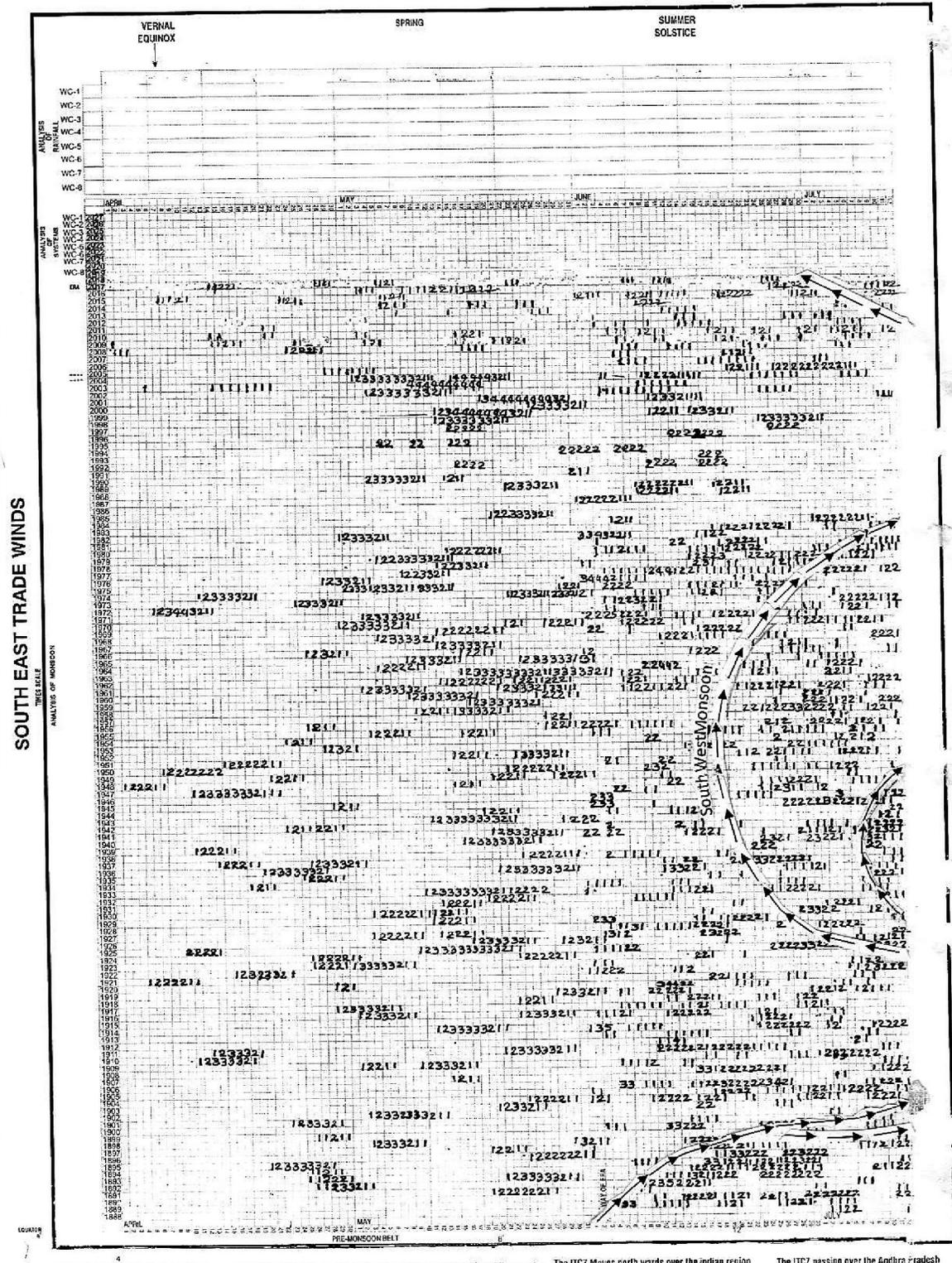
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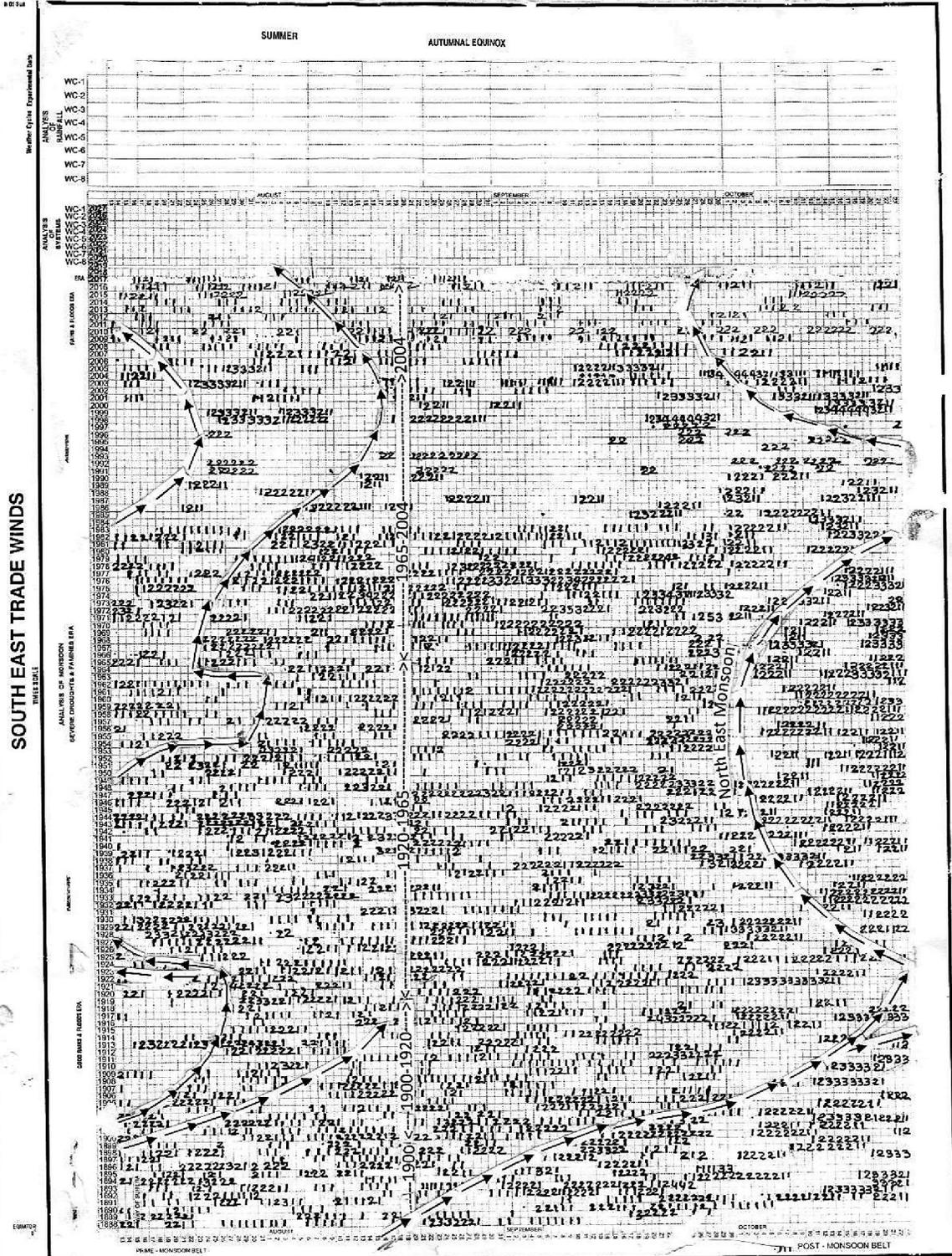
TIME SCALE



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INDIAN MONSOON



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