

Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale

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Abstract: 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. I have conducted many scientific researches on the Global Monsoon Time Scales and as a part these researches, i invented the Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the past, present and future movements of the Malasian Australian Monsoon.

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Key words: Global Monsoons Time Scales, Regional Monsoons Time Scales, Sub-Regional Monsoons Time Scales, Country-wise local Monsoons Time Scales, Northern Monsoons Time Scales, Southern Monsoons Time Scales, Summer Monsoons Time Scales, Winter Monsoons Time Scales, Malasian Australian Monsoons Time Scale.

Introduction:

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 continent, region or country. Each and every continent or region or country has its own monsoon winds. By establishing the Monsoon Time Scale and maintain, a country can be estimated the 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, hails and winds etc all climatological, meteorological and weather related weather conditions & natural calamities in advance. Surface water resources can still be found.

Global Monsoon Time Scales:

I have conducted many researches on the world global monsoon systems and invented the Global Monsoons Time Scales, Regional Monsoons Time Scales, Sub-Regional Monsoons Time Scales, Country-wise local Monsoons Time Scales, Northern

Monsoons Time Scales, Southern Monsoons Time Scales, Summer Monsoons Time Scales, Winter Monsoons Time Scales including the Malasian Australian Monsoons Time Scale which can help to study the past's, present and future movements of Global Monsoons and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country.

Malasian Australian Monsoon:

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

In this respect, the northwest monsoon of Australia is unique. The substantial masses of water between Asia and Australia have a moderating effect on tropospheric temperatures, weakening the summer

monsoon. The many islands (e.g., Philippines and Indonesia) provide an infinite variety of topographic effects. Typhoons that develop within the monsoonal air bring additional complications. It would be possible to exclude North China, Korea, and Japan from the monsoonal domain because their seasonal rhythm follows the normal midlatitude pattern—a predominant outflow of cold continental air in winter and frontal depressions and rain alternating with fine,

dry anticyclonic weather in the warm season. On the other hand, the seasonal reversal of wind direction in this area is almost as persistent as that in India. The winter winds of northeastern Asia are much stronger because of the relative proximity of the Siberian anticyclone. The tropical ridge of high pressure is the natural boundary between these non-monsoonal areas and the monsoonal lands farther south.

Global Monsoon Time Scales	Regional Monsoon Time Scales	Sub-Regional Monsoon Time Scales
Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale	North American Monsoon Time Scale	South Asian Monsoon Time Scale
North American Monsoon Time Scale	North Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale	Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale
Asian Monsoon Time Scale	Indian Monsoon Time Scale	East Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Australian Monsoon Time Scale	Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale	West Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale	South American Monsoon Time Scale	Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
	South Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale	Asian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
	Australian Monsoon Time Scale	Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale
	East Asian Monsoon Time Scale	Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale
		Arizona Monsoon Time Scale
		Mexican Monsoon Time Scale
		South-West Monsoon Time Scale
		North-East Monsoon Time Scale
		South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

The northern limit of the typical monsoon may be set at about 25° N latitude. Farther north the summer monsoon is not strong enough to overcome the effect of the traveling anticyclones normally typical of the subtropics. As a result, monsoonal rains occur in June and also in late August and September, separated by a mild anticyclonic drought in July. In South China and the Philippines the trade winds prevail in the October–April (winter) period, strengthened by the regional, often gusty outflow of air from the stationary Siberian anticyclone. Their disappearance and replacement by opposite (southwesterly) winds in the May–September (summer) period is the essence of the monsoon. In any case, these monsoonal streams are quite shallow, about 1,500 metres (4,900 feet) in winter and 2,000 metres (about 6,600 feet) in summer. They bring rain only when subject to considerable cooling, such as anywhere along the steep windward slopes of the Philippines and Taiwan. On the larger islands there are contrasting effects: the slopes facing west receive most of their rainfall from May to October and experience

drought from December to April, whereas the slopes facing east receive orographic rains (those produced when moist air is forced to rise by topography) from September to April and mainly convectional rains from May to October.

In Vietnam and Thailand the summer monsoon is more strongly developed because of the wider expanses of overheated land. The southwesterly stream flows from May to October, reaching a thickness of 4 to 5 km (about 2.5 to 3 miles); it brings plentiful but not extraordinary rainfall. The period from November through February is the cool dry season, and the period from March through April is the hot dry one; in the far south the coolness is but relative. Along the east coast and on the eastward slopes, more rain is brought by the winter monsoon. In the summer, somewhere between Thailand and Cambodia in the interior, there may be a faint line of convergence between the southwesterly Indian-Myanmar monsoon and the southeasterly Malaysian monsoon.

Monsoonal winds are weak over Indonesia because of the expanses of water and the low latitude, but their seasonal reversal is definite. From April to October the Australian southeasterly air flows, whereas north of the Equator the flow becomes a southwesterly. The Malaysian-Australian monsoon generally maintains its dryness over the islands closer to Australia, but farther north it carries increasing amounts of moisture. The northeasterly flow from Asia, which becomes northwesterly south of the Equator, is laden with moisture when it reaches Indonesia, bringing cloudy and rainy weather between November and May. The wettest months are December in most of Sumatra and January elsewhere, but rainfall patterns are highly localized. In Java, for instance, at sea level alone there are two major regions: an “equatorial” west with no dry season and a “monsoonal” east with extreme drought in August and September.

Because of its relatively small size and compact shape, Australia shows relatively simple monsoonal patterns. The north shore is subject to a clear-cut wind reversal between summer (November–April, northwesterly flow) and winter (May–September, southeasterly flow) but with two definite limitations: first, the northwesterly, rain-bearing monsoonal wind is often held offshore and is most likely to override the land to any depth during January and February; second, even in summer there often are prolonged spells of southeasterly trade winds issuing from traveling anticyclones, separating the brief monsoonal incursions. The Australian summer monsoon is thus typical in direction and weather type but quite imperfect in frequency and persistence. Its thickness is usually less than 1,500 metres (4,900 feet) over the sea and 2,000–2,500 metres (6,600–8,200 feet) over the land.

Much less typical are the marginal monsoonal manifestations. On the northwest coast there frequently is a northwesterly airflow in the summer (December–March), as opposed to the winter southeasterlies, but this stream is very shallow and does not bring any rain; that is, its weather is not monsoonal even though its direction is so. On the northeast coast the onshore air is humid and brings rain, but its direction is only partly modified in summer. Most of the summer winds that arrive there occur as a northeasterly flow, although at other times the flow can be mostly southeasterly.

Construction:

Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Malasian Australian Monsoon thoroughly, I have prepared the Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale Malasian 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 Malasian Australian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Malasian 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 main weather events if any of the Malasian Australian monsoon region have been taken as the data to prepare this scale.

Maintanance:

The main weather events if any of the Malasian Australian monsoon have been entering on the Indian 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 Malasian Australian monsoon..

Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

Keeping in view of the aforesaid facts and circumstances, I have prepared a model Monsoon Time Scale for the Indian monsoon to study and analysis of the Malasian Australian monsoon.

Construction:

Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Indian Monsoon thoroughly, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The Indian Monsoon 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 monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities. From where to wherever to be taken the time and weather to analyse, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available data. I have prepared the 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 of/or a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. An accurate scale is available if we can collect and analyse the exact weather data. For example, I did not get comple te data from the year of 1964. However, I will try to collect the weather data hardly and complete the scale.

Fixed type scale: Prepare the 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 of/or a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square

graphic scale. All 365 days and 189 years to be analysed in a single and fixed type scale. It can be fixed on a wall or Table.

Parts type scale: The fixed type scale is to be long. So that it is divided into four parts easy to carry and keep and suitable for publication. I designed to make it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

The first part is beginning from 1st April to July 12th.

The second part is from 13 July to October 23rd.

The third part is from 24th October to February 3rd.

And the fourth part is 4th February to March 31st ending.

These separate scales can be pasted into one scale as explained below.

Cut along the edges of dates on the rightside of the first part and paste it to along the edges of date of 13th July on leftside of the second part.

Cut along the edges of dates on the rightside of the second part and paste it to along the edges of date of 24th October on leftside of the third part.

Cut along the edges of dates on the rightside of the third part and paste it to along the edges of date of 4th February on leftside of the fourth part.

When paste this manner, we get long full scape Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Further the scale has been prepared in three types.

Basic Scale:

The first one is preliminary basic scale, it explains the structure of the scale.

Filled Scale:

The second one is filled by data scale, it explains how to fill or manage the scale.

Analyzed Scale:

And the third one is filled and analyzed by data, it explains monsoon patterns of the scale.

Computer Graphic Scale:

Besides the above manual scale, I have prepared a computer graphic scale generated by the system from the year 1888 to 1983 for the period of 1st June to September 30th. If we are able to create this scale by computer which to be the most obvious scale.

Collection of data:

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been taken as the data to the construction of this scale. For this, a lot of enormous data of low pressure systems, depressions and cyclone has been taken from many resources just like 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., and from many other resources.

Maintanance:

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 of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country.

Analysis:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets and mysteries about the relationship in between the Global monsoons and astronomical bodies just like movement of axis of the earth around the sun in the universe & its influences on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. Let's study the mystery of the south-west monsoon and discuss the rest of other features of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale later.

Monsoon Path-lines:

When examine the scale notice that several passages or path-ways of monsoon pulses it have been some cut-edge paths and splits passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in a systematic manner in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and ascending order clearly seen on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. By reason of travel of these passages, heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. The path of monsoon when travelling over four months from june to september good rainfall or heavy rains and floods can occur. And the path when travelling over last months i.e july or august or sepetember, low rainfall and droughts can occur. Particularly, there are two main passages. The first one is main path or passage of the south-west monsoon and the second one is path or passage of the north-east monsoon. The first one is on the left side over the months of june, july, august, september (South-west monsoon) and another path on the rightside over the months of october, november, december (north-east monsoon) are visible in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Description:

Keep track the 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 September. From 2004 it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by the 2060.

By 1888 the line of path of the Indian Monsoon was started over the month of june and travelled to 1900's in steep descending direction. During this 4

months period of (june, july, august, september) of indian monsoon season. the line of path of the monsoon was travelled over all these four months. As a result, there were heavy rains and floods in most years.

From 1900 to 1920, the line of path of the indian monsoon was travelled over the months of August and September in the shape of concave direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled just over two months only. That means june and july rain was lost during the period, as a result it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and causing low rainfall in many years.

From 1920 to 1965, the line of path of the indian monsoon was travelled over the months of july, august and september in the shape of convex direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled over three months. That means one month june rain was lost during the period, as a result it rained only three months instead of four months monsoon season. and resulting good rainfall in more years.

From 1965 to 2004, the passage of the indian monsoon was travelled over the months of august to mid-august in the shape of deep sloping direction, In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled just over two months for a shord period only. That means two months i.e june and july rain was lost during the period, as a result it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season. and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years.

. From 2004, the line of path of the indian monsoon seems likely rising over the months of july and june in future in the shape of upper ascending direction and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060.

Studies:

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 during the 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 periods like 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.

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. Some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems clearly seen in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and ascending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, onset & withdrawals of south west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The passages clearly seen in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are sources of monsoon pulses. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. These observations can mean that pulses of the monsoon are repeatedly determined by the number of repeats.

These are just some of the analyzes in the study of the indian monsoon. There are many more secrets in the indian monsoon. Indian scientists should get rid of them.

Principle:

This is an Astrogeophysical / Astrometeorological phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at 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.

Climate detection methods:

The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-east

monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems, storms and its consequent secondary hazard Sand Storms etc.. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian Monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

For example, the date of tracking ridge of path is the sign to the impending cyclone and its secondary consequent hazard floods, storm surges etc.

Another example, the thin and thick markers on the upper border line of the Indian monsoon time scale are the signs to the impending heavy rains & floods and droughts & floods. The thick marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian monsoon time scale is the sign to the impending heavy rains and floods and the thin marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian monsoon time scale is the sign to the impending droughts and famines.

Furthermore example, the main passage of line of monsoon travel from June to September and September to June are also signs to impending weather conditions of a country. 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 falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years. During 1920-1965s, it was rising again over July, 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, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060 in India.

These are some examples only. We can find out many more secrets of a country weather conditions by keen study of its monsoon time scale.

Uses:

Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale used to forecast the weather changes and natural hazards of the Malasian Australian Monsoon in advance. All other weather related natural hazards such as avalanches, cyclones, damaging winds, droughts and

water shortage, floods, thunderstorms, tornados, tropical cyclones, typhoons etc pertaining to this Malasian Australian Monsoon can be predicted.

By establishing the Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scales can help to study the movements of the one's country's monsoon and its monsoon related weather changes and natural hazards.

Conclusions:

We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scales.

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The Figures are shown in the end of this issue.

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1. Mooley DA, Shukla j (1987); Characteristics of the west ward moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall.
2. Wiki: Psychometric assessment. (n.d.). Retrieved from: http://psychology.wikia.com/wiki/psychometric_assesmnt.

Phonological Appendes:

The Appendes that describe the contents are enclosed.

Historical events supported documents:

The documents that supports the events in the history of the invention are enclosed.

2/25/2018