

ADEQUACY OF SIX RAINGAUGES TO MONITOR SUMMER MONSOON RAINFALL ACROSS INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Six raingauges (Bundi, Varansi, Malda, Parbhani, Koraput and Ootacamund), one from each of the six homogeneous rainfall zones (Northwest India, North Central India, Northeast India, West Peninsular India, East Peninsular India and South Peninsular India), have been selected in order to identify the most minimum network for monitoring summer monsoon rainfall variations across the country. Limitations of both the area-averaged series and single station series for monitoring purposes are indicated. Need for preparing the most representative area-averaged rainfall series such that it shows highest and almost equal correlation with individual raingauges in the particular area, and then identifying an optimum net work of raingauges for monitoring is suggested.

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It also suggests actions that need to be initiated in India to estimate the extent of the current literature concerning emission of GHGs from hydropower reservoirs. This paper reviews the quantity of GHGs compared to those in the boreal regions. It has been expressed that the reservoirs in the tropics emit much higher amount of GHGs than those in the boreal regions. This paper reviews the current literature concerning emission of GHGs from hydropower reservoirs. It also suggests actions that need to be initiated in India to estimate the extent of the current literature concerning emission of GHGs from hydropower reservoirs.