

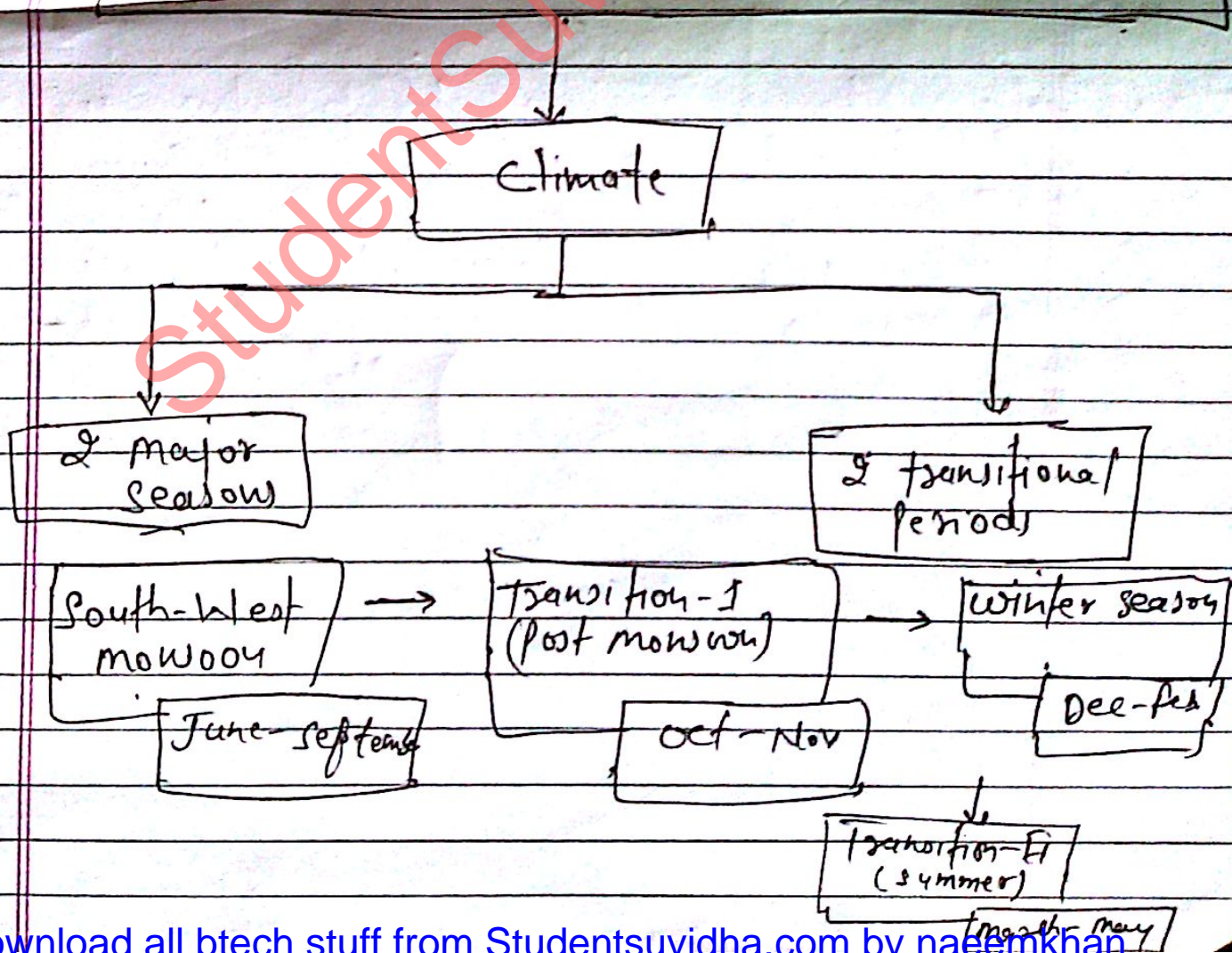
m. Dub

Characteristics of Precipitation

From the point of view of the climate the Indian Subcontinent can be considered to have two major seasons and two transitional periods which are given below

- 1) South west monsoon (June - September)
- 2) Transition-I (Post monsoon) (Oct - Nov.)
- 3) Winter season (Dec - Feb)
- 4) Transition-II (Summer) (March - May)

Characteristics of Precipitation in India



South West monsoon (Jun-sept.) ↓

South-West monsoon occurs in the months b/w June to September is the principal rainy season in India, in which July has the maximum rain.

South-West monsoon is popularly known as monsoon and in this 75% rainfall is received over a major portion of the country.

Transition-1 (Post monsoon) [Oct - Nov]

As the south west monsoon retreats, low pressure areas are formed in the Bay of Bengal and a north-easterly flow of air that picks up the moisture in the Bay of Bengal is formed. This air mass strikes the east coast of Southern India (Tamil Nadu) and causes rainfall.

Winter Season (Dec - Feb)

About mid of December, the extra-tropical region travel eastward across Afghanistan and Pakistan and usually known as western disturbance and they cause to moderate high heavy rain and snow fall (about 25 cm) in Himalayas and Jammu and Kashmir. Some light rainfall occurs in the northern plains. and also 10-12 cm rainfall occur in the southern part of Tamil Nadu.

Summer (pre monsoon) { March - May }
(Transition - II) ↓

There is very little rainfall in India in this season.

Convective cells causes the thunders for mainly in Kerala, West Bengal and Assam.