WILD PERCEPTIONS ON FORMATION OF LOPRAS/DEPRESSIONS ACROSS OCEANS - ARTIFICIALLY

V. RAMAKRISHNA RAO
EX-EMERITUS SCIENTIST (CSIR)
INSTITUTE OF DEFENCE SCIENTISTS & TECHNOLOGISTS
DLRL CAMPUS, CHANDRAYANAGUTTA, HYDERABAD- 500 005

Water is an inescapable necessity of life for its emergence and maintenance. Earth is a special planet in the solar system unique in having water in abundance. Nearly 80 per cent of earth is water. Rain water is the purest form of water, but unfortunately a lot of it drains into Oceans thereby rendering itself unsuitable for use. Efforts to purify sea water by desalination and other methods have not been adequate. One of the most interesting facts of nature is that, while rain water effortlessly reaches Oceans the reverse i.e., sea water conversion into useful water is extremely difficult. It is nature`s challenge. As is the case with metals like iron, alkali metals, titanium, magnesium, calcium etc that get into the earth easily but re-extracting these from the earth is extremely cumbersome and expensive. It is yet another challenge of Nature.

Precipitation enhancements to induce rains by known methods like cloud seeding etc are effective but can happen only with clouds that are qualified to rain. Curiously, On the other hand, monsoon depressions, though uncontrollable, can certainly provide large amounts of rain water.

Relevant data, on monsoon depressions is available for the last 115 years with India Meteorological Department, (IMD). Studies on intra seasonal and inter annual variations of monsoon depressions and their effect on annual variation of Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall (ISMR) assume great importance in the wake of insufficient
rainfall. A decreasing trend in the frequency of occurrence of monsoon depressions during seventies, over the Indian region in the summer monsoon season is reported for the period 1889-2006. It is of great significance that in 115 years, there has been no single depression or cyclonic storm formed over the Indian region, including Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea during the monsoon season of 2002!

Dynamical parameters representing monsoon circulation, such as horizontal and vertical wind shears, mean sea level pressure (MSLP), middle level temperature, moisture, sea surface temperature (SST) and outgoing long wave radiation over the Bay of Bengal were examined and it is inferred that the dynamical parameters of the monsoon flow are not favorable for the intensification of low pressure areas (LOPRAS) into depressions and cyclonic storms. Nevertheless, the number of LOPRAS shows increasing tendency while that of depressions and cyclonic storms indicates decreasing trend.

With today's state of the art tools of information and communication technologies, fine-tuned research and better understanding of such topics as above, there is every possibility for increasing the rainfall through scientific intervention.

CREATING ARTIFICIAL TSUNAMIS, EARTHQUAKES AND LANDSLIDES

According to scientists and geologists the earth's brittle tectonic plates can be made to move against each other at a faster rate with the use of pulsating electromagnetic flux generated artificially by extraterrestrial human technologies to trigger tsunamis, earthquakes etc.

And many more interesting scientific adventures can be expected in this presentation.