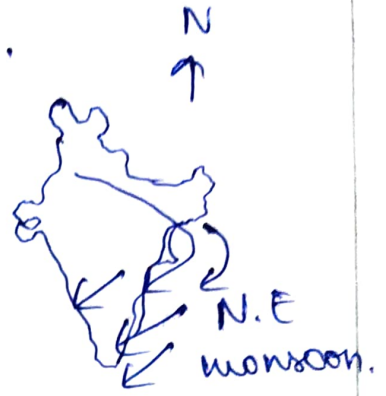


North East monsoon is the second phase of monsoon i.e., retreating monsoon. starts on mid October and lasts till December. It contributes to 11% of rainfall to pan India and 80% of rainfall to peninsular states (majorly to east coast).

Economic significance:

1. The kharif crops like wheat, jowar, gram, mustard, rapeseed requires rainfall in peninsular states

2. Paddy agriculture of Tamil Nadu like PISANAM requires North-East monsoon.



Water needs:

- Much of Rayalseema, Chennai, coastal region based on lake, groundwater for drinking water entirely depends of N.E Monsoon.

eg: A low N.E monsoon during 2018 reflected in 2019 summer when Chennai under ground water disappeared.

- A well deslited ponds or lakes are reservoirs for water.

- Rivers like Vaigai, Tamirabarani are based on the N.E monsoon season for much of water.

Biodiversity:

- Different lakes & wetlands like Vedaranyam & point calimere which host variety of migrant birds also depends on monsoon for water level.
- Forest survey 2019 - states 70% of a moderately dense forest of peninsula requires monsoon.

Reason for subdued monsoon:

1. La Nina - cold waters near peru coast is linked to underwhelming monsoon.
2. Cyclone season - cyclones are well suited to form during this season in bay of bengal this also affects the monsoon
3. formation cyclone - which forms this time a little north of usual position and movements will recurve rather than westwards.
4. Position of ITCZ influences rainfall in tropics which this time locates little north to their actual (usual) position.