

## CHAPTER 3

# Citation of Literature

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Monsoon and Agriculture

| SI no. | Source   | Author    | Year | Impact point   |
|--------|--|-----------|------|--|
| 1.     | Asian-Journal-of-Food-and-Agro-Industry. 2009; 2(Special Issue): S10-S17 | Dewi,-P-P | 2009 | Global warming mostly causes climate change which affects agriculture by increasing the temperature, modifying the rate of rainfall, water-preservation and soil fertility. Climate change impact on agriculture is different depending on the agro-ecosystem condition, but based on a number of studies, the most affected part of the world would seem to be the tropical region. |

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| 2. | Geoderma-<br>2012;<br>175/176:<br>90-97  | Srinivasarao<br>,-C;<br>Deshpande,<br>-A-N;<br>Venkateswa<br>rlu,-B; Lal,-<br>R; Singh,-A-<br>K; Sumanta-<br>Kundu;<br>Vittal,-K-P-<br>R; Mishra,-<br>P-K;<br>Prasad,-J-V-<br>N-S;<br>Mandal,-U-<br>K; Sharma,-<br>K-L | 2012 | Soil fertility management and water conservation strongly impact soil quality and agronomic production of Vertisols. Thus the data from a 22-year of soil fertility management experiment conducted in semi arid tropical region of central India was used to evaluate the impact of input of crop residue carbon (C) through sorghum ( <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L.) cultivation in post monsoon season in Vertisols. |
| 3. | Internation<br>al-Journal-<br>of-<br>Agriculture<br>-Sciences.<br>2012; 4(1):<br>165-167 | Todkari,-G-<br>U   | 2012 | Irrigation is identified as a decisive factor in Indian agriculture due to high variability and inadequacy of rainfall. Irrigation is essential for successful agriculture particularly in the area, where rainfall is inadequate uncertain, and unpredictable.   |
| 4. | Internation<br>al-Journal-<br>of-<br>Climatolog<br>y. 2012;<br>32(3): 419-<br>429        | Revadekar,-<br>J-V;<br>Preethi,-B  | 2012 | The Indian economy largely depends on agriculture which is highly influenced by the spatio-temporal variability of precipitation. Kharif and rabi are the two main crop-growing seasons which require major proportion of rainfall. Increase in heavy precipitation events, however, can have adverse effects on the crops.   |

Citation of Literature

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|----|---|--|------|---|
| 5. | Geophysical-Research-Letters. 2012; 39(3): L03704             | Ponton,-C; Giosan,-L; Eglinton,-T-I; Fuller,-D-Q; Johnson,-J-E; Pushpendra-Kumar; Collett,-T-S | 2012 | Spanning a latitudinal range typical for deserts, the Indian peninsula is fertile instead and sustains over a billion people through monsoonal rains. Despite the strong link between climate and society, our knowledge of the long-term monsoon variability is incomplete over the Indian subcontinent.   |
| 6. | Indian-Journal-of-Traditional-Knowledge. 2012; 11(1): 185-189 | Chandramohan,-K-T; Mohanan,-K-V  | 2012 | Rice, the most important cereal and staple carbohydrate source of Asia is cultivated in diverse ecological conditions and many such agro-ecosystems are fragile and critically endangered. Some such systems are very special in terms of their ecological singularity and subsistence value and their conservation would invariably add to availability of food and protection of genetic diversity. |
| 7. | Biodiversity-Science. 2011; 19(6): 635-645                    | Xu-ZhaoLi  | 2011 | China has among the largest latitudinal ranges of any country on Earth. Environmental factors such as diverse climate, hydrology and topography jointly determine levels of marine environmental diversity and therefore patterns in zooplankton diversity in China seas.   |

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|----|--|--|------|--|
| 8. | Pest-<br>Managem<br>nt-and-<br>Economic-<br>Zoology.<br>2010;<br>18(1/2):<br>134-139 | Mohan-<br>Singh;<br>Sharma,-J-<br>P; Khajuria,-<br>D-R | 2010 | to ascertain precisely the time<br>The apple root borer,<br>Dorystheneshugelii (Redt.),<br>infests all commercial cultivars<br>and groups of apple plants. A<br>study was carried out of adult<br>emergence and egg-laying and<br>the relationship of these events<br>with the prevailing<br>meteorological factors.<br>During June-July 2008, few<br>sapota [Manilkarazapota]<br>orchards of Pardi tehsil of Valsad<br>district in South Gujarat, India,<br>were found to be infested by<br>small unknown beetle. |
| 9. | Pest-<br>Managem<br>nt-and-<br>Economic-<br>Zoology.<br>2010;<br>18(1/2): 9-<br>18   | Sharma,-K-<br>L; Mattu,-V-<br>K                        | 2010 | Nalagarh valley, situated in the<br>sub-tropical zone of the Shiwalik<br>hills of Himachal Pradesh, was<br>explored for species diversity of<br>Orthoptera between 2004 and<br>2009. The study revealed the<br>presence of 57 orthopteran<br>species belonging to 49 genera,<br>11 families and 4 super-families.  |

| <b>MONSOON AND ECONOMY</b> |  |   |             |  |
|----------------------------|--|---|-------------|--|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>             | <b>Source</b>  | <b>Author</b>                             | <b>Year</b> | <b>Impact point</b>  |
| 10.                        | Science-of-the-Total-Environment. 2015; 502: 224-235                 | Cao-Hui; Amiraslani,-F; Liu-Jian; Zhou-Na | 2015        | Sand and Dust storms are common phenomena in arid and semi-arid areas. West Asia Region, especially Tigris-Euphrates alluvial plain, has been recognized as one of the most important dust source areas in the world. In this paper, a method is applied to extract SDS (Sand and Dust Storms) sources in West Asia region using thematic maps, climate and geography, HYSPLIT model and satellite images. |
| 11.                        | Science-China-Earth-Sciences. 2014; 57(7): 1701-1712                 | Su-Yun; Fang-XiuQi; Yin-Jun               | 2014        | he occurrence of bumper or poor grain harvests in ancient China plays an important role in explaining how past climate changes affected the economy. Because of the lack of long-term continuous and high-resolution quantitative data for reconstructing the series of grain harvests in ancient China, understanding of the impacts and mechanisms involved in climate change is limited.                |
| 12.                        | International-Research-Journal-of-Social-Sciences. 2014; 3(9): 22-33 | Piratheeparajah,-N; Rajendram,-K          | 2014        | During the last thirty years of the internal war, economic sector of the Northern region of Sri Lanka suffered a lot. Not only war, but natural disasters also caused massive destruction in the economic sector of the northern region.   |

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|-----|---|--|----------|---|
| 13. | International-Journal-of-Climatology. 2012; 32(3): 419-429                      | Revadekar,-J-V; Preethi,-B   | 201<br>2 | The Indian economy largely depends on agriculture which is highly influenced by the spatio-temporal variability of precipitation. Kharif and rabi are the two main crop-growing seasons which require major proportion of rainfall.   |
| 14. | Regional-Environmental-Change. 2011; 11(Supplement 1): 65-77                    | Shrestha,-A-B; Aryal,-R  | 201<br>1 | Climate change can be particularly hard-hitting for small underdeveloped countries, relying heavily on natural resources for the economy and livelihoods. Nepal is one among these countries, being landlocked, with diverse geographical characteristics within a relatively small territory and with rugged terrain |
| 15. | Universal-Journal-of-Environmental-Research-and-Technology. 2011; 1(2): 219-221 | Tamil,-S-S; Samuel,-S-R  | 201<br>1 | Analysis of the general rainfall trend is vital for the purpose of forecasting and in identifying the changes and impacts that are very crucial for an agro-based economy like the one of Tamil Nadu. Northeast monsoon data of Tamil Nadu is used for fractal dimension analysis using Hurst exponent method.        |
| 16. | Journal-of-Hydrology-Amsterdam. 2011; 410(3/4): 204-216                         | Zhang-Qiang; Singh,-V-P; Sun-Peng; Chen-Xi; Zhang-ZengXin; Li-JianFeng | 201<br>1 | Extensive investigation was done on the changes in precipitation and streamflow in both space and time across China based on monthly precipitation data from 590 rainfall stations and on monthly streamflow data from 382 hydrological stations covering 1960-2000.  |

Citation of Literature

|                           |  |   |      |  |
|---------------------------|--|---|------|--|
| 17.                       | Journal-of-Soils-and-Crops. 1994; 4(2): 145-147  | Daterao,-S-H; Babu,-B-V; Deshpande,-V-L; Sattiwale,-T-R                         | 1994 | In a field experiment during the kharif [monsoon] season of 1986/87 at Akola, Maharashtra, groundnuts, green gram [Vignaradiata] and black gram [V. mungo] were not inoculated and given 0, 10 or 20 kg N/ha, or seed inoculated with Rhizobium and given 0-20 kg N without or with seed treatment with 2 g Mo/kg seed.  |
| 18.                       | Indian-Journal-of-Agronomy. 1990; 35(4): 371-374 | Tripathi,-S-N; Gill,-A-S  | 1990 | In 1982-84, four fodder crops were grown in the kharif [monsoon] season and oats were grown with 0-120 kg N/ha after these crops or fallow in the rabi [winter] season.  |
| <b>MONSOON AND HEALTH</b> |  |   |      |  |
| SL NO.                    | Source   | Author  | Year | Impact point   |
| 19.                       | Chemosphere-. 2015; 118: 277-283                 | Pham,-D-T; Nguyen,-H-M; Boivin,-T-G; Zajacova,-A; Huzurbazar,-S-V; Bergman,-H-L | 2015 | Agent Orange (AO) was the main defoliant used by the US in Vietnam from 1961 to 1971; AO was contaminated with dioxin (2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, or TCDD). Three major dioxin "hot spots" remain from previous AO storage and use at former US bases at Bien Hoa, Da Nang, and Phu Cat, posing potential health risks for Vietnamese living on or near these hot spots. |

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| 20. | Journal-of-Environmental-Research-and-Development. 2014; 9(1): 24-30 | Divya,-L; Jessen,-G; Suriyanarayanan,-S; Karthikeyan,-K | 2014 | To assess the microbiological characteristics of selected Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in Mysore city of Karnataka, India. In this study, the sewage water samples were collected in 4 different seasons viz., pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and summer and all the collected water samples were subjected for various physico-chemical characters.   |
| 21. | Environment-Conservation-Journal. 2014; 15(1/2): 135-148             | Jainy-Varghese; Jaya,-D-S                               | 2014 | The present study was conducted to determine the changes in the physico-chemical characteristics of the groundwater in the surroundings of the sewage farm in Valiathura, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala. For this, 42 groundwater samples (29 dug wells and 13 bore wells) were collected bimonthly from the study area during the period January to December 2010 covering pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons and the major physico-chemical parameters were analysed. |
| 22. | Journal-of-Asia-Pacific-Entomology. 2014; 17(4): 761-766             | Sunish,-I-P; Shriram,-A-N; Arun-Sivan; Vijayachari,-P   | 2014 | Arboviral infections, viz. dengue and chikungunya are prevalent in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. During post-tsunami developmental activities, large plastic tanks were provided to the native, Nicobarese tribal households of Car Nicobar Island, to store water for domestic use.  |



Citation of Literature

|     |  |   |      |   |
|-----|--|---|------|---|
| 23. | PLoS-ONE. 2014; 9(10): e109126                                   | Ahmed,-S; Stepp,-J-R; Orians,-C; Griffin,-T; Matyas,-C; Robbat,-A; Cash,-S; Xue-DaYuan; Long-ChunLin; Unachukwu,-U; Buckley,-S; Small,-D; Kennelly,-E | 2014 | Climate change is impacting agro-ecosystems, crops, and farmer livelihoods in communities worldwide. While it is well understood that more frequent and intense climate events in many areas are resulting in a decline in crop yields, the impact on crop quality is less acknowledged, yet it is critical for food systems that benefit both farmers and consumers through high-quality products. |
| 24. | Environmental-Monitoring-and-Assessment. 2012; 184(2): 1157-1179 | Sundaray,-S-K; Nayak,-B-B; Kanungo,-T-K; Dinabandhu-Bhatta  | 2012 | Dynamics of heavy metals such as Fe, Mn, Zn, Cr, Cu, Co, Ni, Pb, and Cd in surface water of Mahanadi River estuarine systems were studied taking 31 different stations and three different seasons. This study demonstrates that the elemental concentrations are extremely variable and most of them are higher than the World river average.  |
| 25. | Indian-Journal-of-Geo-Marine-Sciences. 2011; 40(6): 783-793      | Murugesan,-P; Muniasamy,-M; Muthuvelu,-S; Vijayalakshmi,-S; Balasubramanian,-T  | 2011 | Background & objectives: Cholera is endemic in Chandigarh and its surrounding areas. This retrospective study was undertaken over a period of nine years (January 1999-December 2007) from a tertiary care hospital in north India to understand the changing epidemiology aspects and antibiotic resistance patterns in <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> isolates.   |

| 26.                          | Journal-of-Parasitic-Diseases. 2011; 35(2): 123-128  | Das,-N-G; Reji-Gopalakrishnan; Talukdar,-P-K; Indra-Baruah     | 2011 | The prevalence and bionomics of known Indian malaria vector anophelines was studied in three forest fringe villages in Sonitpur district of Assam, India.  |
|------------------------------|--|--|------|--|
| 27.                          | Acta-Tropica. 1992; 50(4): 275-283                   | Ramaiah,-K-D; Das,-P-K   | 1992 | Seasonal variations in populations of <i>C. quinquefasciatus</i> and transmission of <i>Wuchereriabancrofti</i> were investigated in Pondicherry, India, in January 1986-December 1989.  |
| 28.                          | Banglades Veterinary Journal. 1990; 7(1): 45-47      | Howlader,-M-M-R; Chowdhury,-S-M-Z-H; Taimur,-M-J-F-A; Jahan,-S | 1990 | The prevalence of <i>Fasciola</i> , <i>Schistosoma</i> and paramphistome infections in 150 randomly selected cattle from rural areas of Dhaka, Bangladesh was determined. Faecal examination revealed the overall prevalence to be 21% for <i>Fasciola</i> , 8% for <i>Schistosoma</i> and 46% for paramphistomes. |
| <b>Monsoon and Migration</b> |  |  |      |  |
| Sl.No.                       | Source   | Author   | Year | Impact point   |
| 29.                          | Science-of-the-Total-Environment. 2015; 502: 641-649 | Hou-XueWei; Zhu-Bin; Fei-DongDon; Wang-DongDon                 | 2015 | The seasonal and inter-annual variations of ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ) in the atmospheric boundary layer of the Asia-Pacific Ocean were investigated using model simulations (2001-2007) from the Model of Ozone and Related chemical Tracers, version 4 (MOZART-4).  |

Citation of Literature

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|-----|--|--|----------|--|
| 30. | Journal<br>-of-<br>Climate<br>. 2014;<br>27(21):<br>8185-<br>8204  | Pak-<br>GyunDo;<br>Park-<br>YoungHya<br>ng; Vivier,-<br>F; Kwon,-<br>Y-O;<br>Chang-<br>KyungIl | 201<br>4 | The East Asian winter monsoon (EAWM) and the North Pacific Oscillation (NPO) constitute two outstanding surface atmospheric circulation patterns affecting the winter sea surface temperature (SST) variability in the western North Pacific.  |
| 31. | Journal<br>-of-<br>Geophy-<br>sical-<br>Researc<br>h:-<br>Atmosph-<br>eres.<br>2014;<br>119(13)<br>: 7908-<br>7930 | Rodrigues,<br>-L-R-L;<br>Garcia-<br>Serrano,-J;<br>Doblas-<br>Reyes,-F                         | 201<br>4 | A targeted methodology to study the West African monsoon (WAM) rainfall variability is considered where monthly rainfall is averaged over 10 degrees W-10 degrees E to take into account the latitudinal migration and temporal distribution of the WAM summer rainfall.   |
| 32. | Journal<br>-of-<br>Quater-<br>nary-<br>Science<br>. 2012;<br>27(1):<br>7-12  | Thomas,-<br>D-S-G;<br>Burrough,-<br>S-L;<br>Parker,-A-<br>G                                    | 201<br>2 | Extreme Late Quaternary climatic events, sometimes of considerable continental extent, are being proposed as major contributors to ancestral human behaviour, particularly migration, in Africa. Most recently, a catastrophic drought in the Afro-Asian monsoon region has been proposed for 16 000-17 000 years ago, driven by global impacts of the Heinrich event 1 (H1), with potentially significant consequences for Palaeolithic cultures. |

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| 33. | journal-of-the-Entomological-Research-Society. 2011; 13(3): 39-48 | Zheng-XiaLin; Cong-XiaoPing; Wang-XiaoPing; Lei-ChaoLiang | 2011 | The beet armyworm, <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> Hubner 1808 is an outbreak herbivore and results in serious economic losses in many areas of the world. One of causes of population outbreak could be attributed to miss the optimal control chance based on incomprehension of the population source. We reviewed the advances of overwintering and migration of <i>S. exigua</i> based on geographic distribution to understand the population sources.  |
| 34. | Recent-Research-in-Science-and-Technology. 2011; 3(12): 4-6       | Motekar,-S-C  | 2011 | Residues of several organochlorine insecticides were monitored in the ground water from rural areas in the Godavari river plain of Nanded district for one year (2010-11). Almost all the samples were found to be contaminated with residues of Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT). Residues of Aldrin, endosulfan and heptachlor were also detected in large number of samples. The concentrations of aldrin residues greatly exceeded the WHO guideline value for drinking water, concentrations of heptachlor and DDT residues also occasionally exceeded the specified limits. |
| 35. | Journal-of-Quaternary-Science. 2012; 27(1): 7-12                  | Thomas,-D-S-G; Burrough,-S-L; Parker,-A-G                 | 2011 | Extreme Late Quaternary climatic events, sometimes of considerable continental extent, are being proposed as major contributors to ancestral human behaviour, particularly migration, in Africa. Most recently, a catastrophic drought in the Afro-Asian monsoon region has been proposed for 16 000-17 000 years ago, driven by global impacts of the Heinrich event 1 (H1), with potentially significant consequences for Palaeolithic cultures.   |

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| 36. | Journal<br>-of-<br>the-<br>Entomo-<br>logical-<br>Researc<br>h-<br>Society.<br>2011;<br>13(3):<br>39-48 | Zheng-<br>XiaLin;<br>Cong-<br>XiaoPing;<br>Wang-<br>XiaoPing;<br>Lei-<br>ChaoLiang | 201<br>1 | The beet armyworm, Spodoptera exigua Hubner 1808 is an outbreak herbivore and results in serious economic losses in many areas of the world. One of causes of population outbreak could be attributed to miss the optimal control chance based on incomprehension of the population source. We reviewed the advances of overwintering and migration of S. exigua based on geographic distribution to understand the population sources. |
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**Monsoon and Livelihood**

| Sl. No. | Source   | Author  | Year | Impact piont  |
|---------|--|---|------|---|
| 37.     | Compu-<br>ters-<br>and-<br>Geoscie<br>nces.<br>2014;<br>70: 80-<br>95  | Rawat,-P-K  | 2014 | The main objective of the study was to assess climate change and its geohydrological impacts on non-monsoon crop pattern at watershed level through GIS development on climate informatics, land use informatics, hydro-informatics and agro-informatics.   |
| 38.     | Internat-<br>ional-<br>Journal<br>-of-<br>Life-<br>Science<br>s-and-<br>Technol<br>ogy-<br>IJLST.<br>2014;<br>7(2): 8-<br>15 | Mollah,-T-<br>H;<br>Jannatul-<br>Ferdaush;<br>Faisal,-H-<br>M;<br>Karmaker,-<br>P-C | 2014 | Bangladesh have generally a sub-tropical monsoon climate and maximum rainfall is recorded in the coastal areas of Chittagong and northern part of Sylhet district, whereas Sundarganj Upazila of Gaibandha district is positioned in northern part belongs to the drought prone area in Bangladesh. |

|     |  |  |      |   |
|-----|--|--|------|---|
| 39. | Hydrological-Process. 2012; 26(3): 387-404                   | Garg,-K-K; Karlberg,-L; Barron,-J; Wani,-S-P; Rockstrom,-J | 2012 | The paper describes a hydrological model for agricultural water intervention in a community watershed at Kothapally in India, developed through integrated management and a consortium approach. The impacts of various soil and water management interventions in the watershed are compared to no-intervention during a 30-year time span.    |
| 40. | Journal-of-Rural-Development-Hyderabad. 2011; 30(4): 411-419 | Rani,-C-R; Vanaja,-M; Bali,-S-K                            | 2011 | The greatest crisis ever faced by humankind is global warming and as a result the climate change. The climate change-led global warming mainly occurs due to increasing concentration of atmosphere emissions like carbon dioxide, CFCs (ChloroFlaoro Carbons), helons, methane and the nitrous oxide, resulting from various human activities. |
| 41. | Agroforestry-System s. 1994; 26(3): 215-235                  | Sundriyal,-R-C; Rai,-S-C; Sharma,-E; Rai,-Y-K              | 1994 | In the Mamlay watershed of south Sikkim, India, about 80% of the population depend on land for their livelihood. The agricultural land-use activity includes agroforestry, horticulture and animal husbandry, besides growing crops in irrigated or unirrigated fields.   |

| <b>Monsoon and Festivals</b> |  |   |             |  |
|------------------------------|--|---|-------------|--|
| <b>Sl.No.</b>                | <b>Source</b>  | <b>Author</b>   | <b>Year</b> | <b>Impact point</b>  |
| 42.                          | Indian-Journal-of-Agricultural-Economics. 2013; 68(4): 583-593                   | Tushaar-Shah; Itishree-Pattnaik; Sonal-Bhatt; Kopa,-G; Amita-Shah | 2013        | Since 2005, Government of Gujarat has been organising an annual, month-long, pre-monsoon KrishiMahotsava (Agrarian Festival) campaign to expose farmers to new farming technologies and market opportunities, enhance their interaction with scientists and input suppliers, and improve their access to various government schemes. KrishiMahotsava entails mobilisation of government machinery on a massive scale.  |
| 43.                          | International-Journal-of-Climate-Change-Impacts-and-Responses. 2010; 2(1): 49-64 | Santha,-S-D; Fraunholz,-B; Chandana-Unnithan                      | 2010        | As the climate changes globally time-honoured climate in a region may change and shift to another region. Consequently, local predictors of climate may no longer apply to the area where they were born, but may be invaluable in new regions where previously reliable predictors have become outmoded. This paper is set on the proposition that traditional (indigenous) knowledge can be a strategic source in adapting to climate change, in these changing times. |

| <b>Monsoon and Culture</b> |  |  |             |   |
|----------------------------|--|--|-------------|---|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>             | <b>Source</b>  | <b>Author</b>                            | <b>Year</b> | <b>Impact Piont</b>   |
| 44.                        | Journal-of-Experimental-Zoology,-India. 2014; 17(2): 697-701 | Shendge,-A-N; Kudale,-R-G; Pawar,-B-A    | 2014        | The present work deals with the water quality of Nira river in Pune district, Maharashtra during December 2012 to December 2013 in order to assess its suitability for pisciculture. Various physico-chemical parameters determined revealed that seasonal fluctuations in water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH and nitrite were within the favorable limits for fish and fisheries practices. |
| 45.                        | Central-European-Journal-of-Biology. 2014; 9(11): 1108-1116  | Zhou-JunFang; Silva,-J-A-T-da; Ma-GuoHua | 2014        | Plant-derived smoke water (SW), derived from combusted plant material, has been shown to stimulate seed germination and improve seedling vigor of a number of plant species from fire-dependent Mediterranean-type climate areas.   |



Citation of Literature

|     |   |  |      |   |
|-----|---|--|------|---|
| 46. | Indian-Journal-of-Fisheries. 2014; 61(2): 135-139                   | Purushottama,-G-B; Dineshbabu,-A-P; Saravanan,-R; Rao,-G-S | 2014 | Year round availability of commercially important fin and shellfish seed is one of the essential requirements for capture based aquaculture (CBA). The present study was undertaken to ascertain the availability of finfish and shellfish seed resources in the Shambhavi Estuary, Mulki, Karnataka. |
| 47. | International-Journal-of-Remote-Sensing. 2014; 35(11/12): 4422-4440 | Liu-Yang; Saitoh,-S-I; Igarashi,-H; Hirawake,-T            | 2014 | Climate changes affect coastal environments and aquaculture, threatening food security and economic growth. Japanese scallop (Mizuhopectenyessoensis) culture is economically important for the coastal communities of Dalian, China, and Funka Bay, Japan.   |

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| 48. | Acta-Horticulturae. 2011; (910): 35-45           | Perard,-J; Bois,-B              | 2011 | Today, most of the vineyards in the world are located between the mean annual isotherms 12 degrees and 22 degrees , with a situation between 30 degrees and 50 degrees N and between 30 degrees and 40 degrees S. However, for more than two decades a new geography of vineyards took shape, steered by several forcings, generally cumulative. Climate change, for instance, pushes vine to reach progressively higher latitude and upper altitude. |
| 49. | Environment-and-Ecology. 2011; 29(4A): 2023-2027 | Hasan,-B-M-A; Guha,-B; Dutta,-S | 2011 | The growth responses of black tiger shrimp, <i>Penaeus monodon</i> (Fabricius, 1798) was studied by using semi-intensive culture practice in two distantly located coastal saline zones of India (West Bengal and Gujrat) differing in wide variation of salinity.  |

Citation of Literature

|                                 |   |  |             |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------|--|
| 50.                             | Journal-of-the-Inland-Fisheries-Society-of-India. 2010; 42(2): 8-13                     | Kuldeep-Kumar; Mohanty, -U-L; Subrata-Dasgupta ; Sahu,-A-K | 2010        | Absence of standardized method for induced spawning and production of spawn remain major constraints for desirable supply of fingerlings required to develop culture practices for climbing perch, <i>Anabas testudineus</i> . Induced spawning experiments conducted during pre-monsoon and monsoon months showed that the fish could be induced for spawning from February through August. |
| <b>Monsoon and Civilization</b> |   |  |             |  |
| <b>Sl. No.</b>                  | <b>Source</b>   | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Year</b> | <b>Impact point</b>  |
| 51.                             | International-Journal-of-Research-in-Chemistry-and-Environment-IJRCE. 2014; 4(3): 40-48 | Deshmukh,-K-K  | 2014        | The modern civilization, industrialization, urbanization and increase in population have led to fast degradation of water resources. According to WHO, about 80% of all the diseases of human beings are caused by water. Since it is directly related with human health, it is necessary to bring awareness among the present and future generation about consequences of water pollution   |

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|-----|---|--|------|--|
| 52. | Current-Science. 2013; 104(1): 42-54                              | Valdiya,-K-S   | 2013 | Giosan and co-workers contend that the 'mythical' Saraswati River was not a glacier-fed Himalayan river. Questioning the findings of Indian archaeologists and geologists, they postulate that the Saraswati was a monsoonal river originating in the foothills of the Siwalik Hills and did not water the heartland of the Harappan Civilization. |
| 53. | International-Journal-of-ChemTech-Research. 2013; 5(5): 2291-2294 | Kupwade,-R-V; Langade,-A-D                                 | 2013 | Degradation of water resources in rural and urban area due to industrialization, urbanization, overpopulation and modern lifestyle is becoming serious issue for the mankind. These resources are being deteriorated by various ways at high alarming rate.  |
| 54. | Annals-of-Biological-Research. 2013; 4(2): 234-240                | Kulkarni,-D-K; Nipunage,-D-S; Hangarge,-L-M; Kulkarni,-A-D | 2013 | Forest preserved on religious grounds is known as Deorai or Deorahati or Sacred grove. It is a traditional heritage of nature conservation in Indian culture and civilization.   |

Citation of Literature

|     |   |   |      |   |
|-----|---|---|------|---|
| 55. | Geophysical-Research-Letters. 2012; 39(3): L03704           | Ponton,-C;<br>Giosan,-L;<br>Eglinton,-T-I;<br>Fuller,-D-Q;<br>Johnson,-J-E;<br>Pushpen dra-Kumar;<br>Collett,-T-S | 2012 | Spanning a latitudinal range typical for deserts, the Indian peninsula is fertile instead and sustains over a billion people through monsoonal rains. Despite the strong link between climate and society, our knowledge of the long-term monsoon variability is incomplete over the Indian subcontinent.                   |
| 56. | Journal-of-Flood-Risk-Management. 2010; 3(3): 185-191       | Adikari,-Y;<br>Osti,-R;<br>Noro,-T  | 2010 | The megacities around the world have been located in fertile river basins since the beginning of civilization. In recent years, population has been increasing drastically; as a result, people migrate to cities and live in vulnerable and marginal areas, thus giving rise to slums.                                     |
| 57. | Asian-Journal-of-Environmental-Science. 2010; 5(2): 185-191 | Shanwad,-U-K;<br>Aravindkumar,-B-N;<br>Jalageri,-B-R;<br>Vinodkumar-;<br>Ashok-Surwenshi;<br>Mahadev-Reddy        | 2010 | The Earth's resources are degrading at an alarming rate, up to 1000 times faster than their natural rate of extinction. Similar situation holds good to tropical and subtropical countries including India. Since the civilization, the Indian agricultural production and monsoon seasons are correlating with each other. |

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| 58. | Advances-in-Plant-Sciences. 2009; 22(2): 535-539 | Ramsankar-Basu                               | 2009 | A series of investigations were carried out in an ancient sacred grove at Biharinath hill, Bankura district of West Bengal, with an objective to study the flora and to enlist them based on morphology and growth habits. This Gondwanaland hill system acquires an area of 324 hectares, altitude 447.75 m, have civilization of 1st part of Christian era and have Tropical Dry Deciduous Type of monsoon vegetation. |
| 59. | Geomorphology. 2008; 101(3): 458-470             | Parker,-A-G; Goudie,-A-S                     | 2008 | During the Late Quaternary, the climate of Arabia has fluctuated between periods of higher rainfall and fluvial activity, dominated by the influence of the Indian Ocean Monsoon (IOM) and drier/arid conditions under the influence of the westerlies.  |
| 60. | Holocene-. 2007; 17(2): 207-215                  | Gunnell,-Y; Krishnamurthy-Anupama; Sultan,-B | 2007 | Compared with the southwest monsoon, the mechanisms and history of northeast monsoon (NEM) variability over South Asia are poorly known. The NEM nevertheless contributes >50% of rainfall to semi-arid southeast India, and has underpinned the success, over the last 2000 years.  |