



## Rainfall distribution pattern in Kolasib district of Mizoram

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**Abstract :** Twenty five years ( 1980- 2004) monthly rainfall data collected at ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH Region, Mizoram centre, were analysed for the probabilistic distribution of rainfall. The data recorded at the centre, were arranged in descending order to find out the rank order number in Doornbos and Pruitt formula. The data analysed revealed a large variation in monthly rainfall distribution pattern of Kolasib district. At any probability level, the minimum assured monthly rainfall pattern varied widely.

**Key Words :** Rainfall, Probability, Distribution

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### INTRODUCTION

The success or failure of farming in this area was intimately related to the prevailing weather conditions. Rainfall is one of the most important factor influencing the crop growth. Rainfall influences many farming operations such as the preparation of land, sowing, harvesting and threshing. Several weather components affect the crop growth hence crop weather relationships is of immense practical value. Selection of crops and cropping patterns are based on the water availability, and on the number of wet months *i.e.*, those in which rainfall exceeds evapotranspiration etc. Without proper information about climatic factors *viz.*, rainfall, temperature, humidity, crops introduction and upbringing may not give the desired production. It is an established fact that water requirement of the crops can be fully or partly met by rainfall. In a state like Mizoram management of available water is of paramount importance. The state is mostly dependent on rain

water resources for its agricultural operations.

Kolasib district is one of the five agricultural important districts of Mizoram. All the major farming operations are mostly rain dependent. Proper knowledge about rainfall distribution pattern can be very useful for planning various agronomic operations like preparation of land, manuring, sowing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting threshing, drying etc. An important aspect of decision making process was dependent on distribution of rainfall. It is very pertinent for a farmer to know how much rainfall can be expected atleast in a time interval. In the light of these facts, the present paper determines amount of rainfall which can be predicted at any level of probability for Kolasib district.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Twenty five years (1980- 2004) monthly rainfall data collected at the centre were used to determine the

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