Physical Research Laboratory

Tuesday Seminar

Corals from Indian Ocean - proxy for Indian Monsoon

Abstract

Indian monsoon is an integral part of climate over Indian subcontinent and has influence on large part of Indian population. Therefore, understanding past changes in strength of Indian monsoon is important. Winds associated with monsoon causes changes in sea surface condition which is recorded by corals. $\delta^{18}O$, $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{14}C$ values of coral carbonate skeleton can be used as proxy for past sea surface conditions and can be studied to understand past change in strength of Indian monsoon. Corals from the northern Indian Ocean record sea surface temperature (SST) variations induced by upwelling due to monsoon winds. These SST changes also affects the growth rate of the corals. Some preliminary observations on coral growth rate from Lakshadweep will be discussed

Speaker

Mr. Harsh Raj
JRF, GSDN

Date	Time	Venue
25-July-2017	16:00 hrs	Ground Floor Lecture Hall

All are invited to attend and participate in discussion

Tea at 15:30 hrs

A .K. Sudheer, Geosciences Division