Project of script of management of atmospheric processes in the Indian Ocean and Gulf during the Demonstration work.

We propose 5 variants of scripts based on the most efficient technologies for the transfer of additional precipitation, which were tested in the period from 2007 to 2014 in projects of management of atmospheric processes in the region (the project «Arabian Sea - Gulf of Oman» in 2007, the project «Lake Urmia» in 2010, the project «Gulf» in 2011). Perhaps the consistent use of individual scripts and the simultaneous use of multiple scripts for achieving results.

The list of scenarios.

1. The South stream.
2. The North stream.
3. Forming of resistant cyclonic formations for transfer of anomalous precipitation
4. The management or the use of regional cyclones.
5. Transcontinental transfer of cyclone.
Variant of transfer with the use of heat and water resources of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea and adjacent territories at the levels of 200 - 500 hPa without changing of height of the air flow (without anomalous transfer). The concentration and deposition. The main rainfall occurs on the south coast and in the mountainous regions of Oman, which prevent the penetration of precipitation into the territory of the UAE.

Are created managing South stream and corrective Nord stream.

1. The South stream - is a controlling impact to all wind flows in the North-Western sector of the Indian ocean. The greatest effect is achieved with high-speed streams at levels of 200 – 500 hPa. The effect is noticeable after 5 to 10 days after the beginning of exposure. The purpose is to deliver the monsoon flows from the Indian coast to the area of Oman - United Arab Emirates - Gulf.

South stream was created to transfer additional precipitation, based on technologies and algorithms of controlling the climate processes that were used in 2007 in the project "Arabian Sea – Gulf of Oman". Intermediate zones of transfer and concentration of moist air from the Indian ocean zone of Oman and Gulf of Oman" and area "Saudi Arabia" became additional points. This allowed to create the prerequisites for a successful demonstration project "Gulf" in 2011. We did an additional correction in the 2007 program in the direction of displacement of generated flows and the volumes of moist air from the Indian ocean.

(See the Appendix 1)
A massive transfer of moisture from the Indian ocean in the volume of about 20 cubic kilometers of water (20 billion tons of water) will allow with large losses and high-speed transfer to create additional precipitation from 10 to 50 mm on the 60% of the territory of the UAE and adjacent areas within 1 to 2 months. Such a massive transfer of technically and economically more appropriate for large-scale climate change on large areas.

2. The North stream – corrective impact on wind flows at levels of 200 to 650 hPa in the North-Western sector from the UAE. The purpose is to adjust the direction and partially deliver Mediterranean and African flows through Saudi Arabia to the area of the Oman – UAE – Arabian Gulf.

The North stream was created on the basis of new technologies and algorithms of controlling of climate processes. It was based on the technology of creating sustainable local cyclonic processes of the desired duration and intensity in a given area. The purpose – the permanent transfer of excess moisture from neighboring Northern and Western regions to the area of the UAE. For the realization of the task was formed sustainable local cyclonic process the desired duration and intensity of the active area of 300x300 km in the region of the UAE.
3. Forming of resistant cyclonic formations for transfer of anomalous precipitation

_A red circle_ – under the influence of the "South stream" is formed a local cyclonic process. It captures some of the moisture from the Indian ocean, and transfer it through the Yemen – Saudi Arabia and contributes to the accumulation of moisture in the atmosphere over Oman and the UAE.

_A blue arrow_ – under the influence of the "North stream", the direction of air flow is gradually changing, which increases the inflow of moist air over Oman and the UAE.

The development of a process throughout the day on 26.05.2015
4. The management or the use of regional cyclones.

*Since this script is tied to a particular cyclone, the description of the scenario we will provide later*

The example of the use of the South stream in 2007

The forming of a stable cyclonic formations for anomalous transfer of precipitation (tropical cyclone 03B) over mainland India.
To achieve these goals and confident results in the shortest time we used two variants of transfer of additional precipitation to the territory of the UAE (in the area of the Demonstration). Both options make the maximum use of natural atmospheric phenomena and do not violate the ecological balance in the region.

Additional information about work of the scripts is provided by the example of previous researches which have used similar scenarios.

This picture is the scenario of work, which was carried out in 2007. This script can be used for demonstration during this period in the UAE.

These anomalies are caused by only one channel of moisture transfer, which was transferred by us from the Indian ocean, what is clearly illustrated with data Climate Prediction Center (NOAA/National Weather Service, National Centers for Environmental Prediction) and NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.

Tropical cyclones of the Indian ocean were used as the main source of precipitation and energy for the delivery of precipitation to the area of the demonstration.

The movement of tropical cyclones in the Indian ocean is formed by the track of the channel, we created, and by the pressure of flow South-West and South-East winds, constantly supported by us for the transfer of moisture air masses from the Equatorial region of the formation of cyclones.

Anomalous transfer of tropical cyclones over the Indian subcontinent to the Arabian sea was formed by us to reduce the loss of moisture and energy of cyclones.

Climate, as a certain state, forms a permanently present, the amount of moisture and temperature. The whole Earth is a system of such different conditions which are constantly
interacting among themselves. The system always tends to the balance, but we should understand this System as equilibrium, based on the whole on the state of the climate in each region.

If we change this condition in one region and support this change for a long time, then the whole System will perceive it as part of himself and will be restructured. There will be its new equilibrium.

The changed climate is supported by the System to ensure of its equilibrium state, that is the determining factor security for regions.

Appendix 1.

The example of the formation of anomalous corridor of South stream from the Indian ocean in may – June 2010. The process of transferring from the Indian ocean was developed and first launched in 2007 for the project "Arabian Sea – Gulf of Oman". In subsequent years, the script of management of atmospheric processes "South stream" was improved and used during the regional trials on the project "Gulf" in 2011.

Data Source: NCEP/CDAS - Climatology (1979–1995)
(Wind speed > 1 m/s shaded)
Appendix 2. Transcontinental transfer of cyclone.

Tropical cyclone 03B was used as the main source of precipitation and energy for the delivery of precipitation to the area of the demonstration.

The movement of a tropical cyclone 03B is formed by the track of a channel, that we created, and by pressure of flows of South-South-westerly winds, constantly supported by us for the transfer of humid air masses from the Equatorial region of the formation of cyclones.
Anomalous transfer of a tropical cyclone 03B through the Indian subcontinent to the Arabian sea was formed by us to reduce the loss of moisture and energy of the cyclone.