Abstract

The cause of climate change detection is very tedious and complex phenomenon. For the purpose, the behaviour identification of climatic variable using long term historical database is very important. In present study, highlights the climatic variability has been identified using the non-parametric Mann-Kendall, and Sen’s slope estimators over north-eastern region of India. In this study long term precipitation data has been considered during 1901-2015. The non-parametric tests have been tested at the 5% level of significance. The non-parametric tests were applied at eight north-eastern states i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West-Bengal of India. This type of study is very necessary for long-term agricultural and water resources planning of the states.

References


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