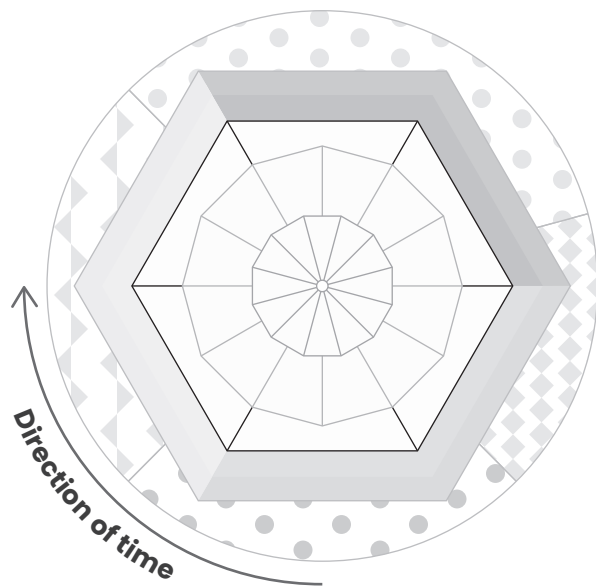
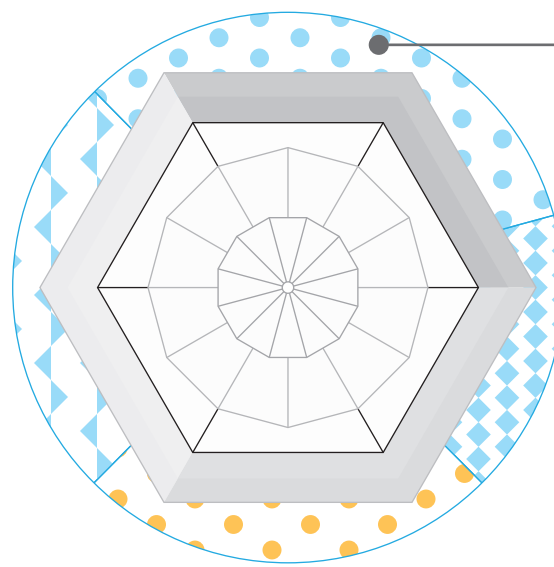


Understanding the diagram





Here we have broken down the diagram with key legends to understand the diagram.

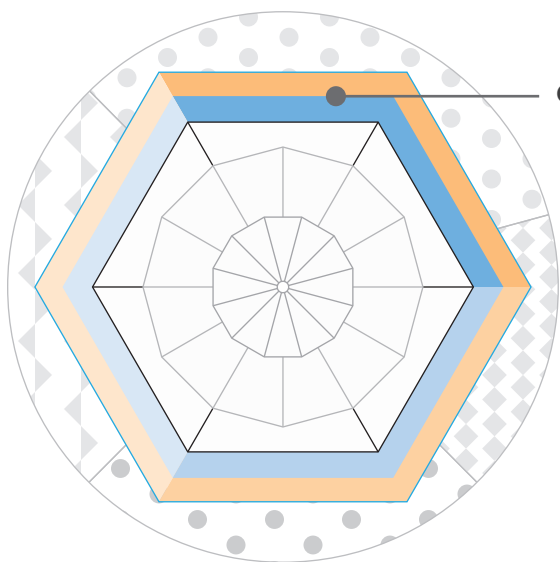


Direction of time is clockwise in the diagram.





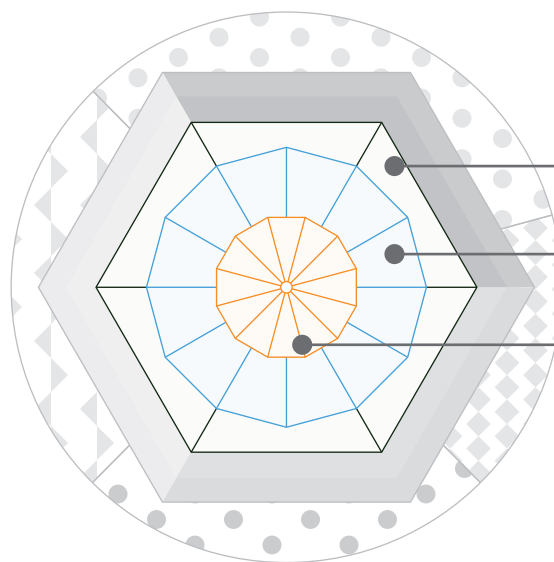
Seasons after Brammer¹

-  Pre-monsoon
-  Monsoon
-  Post-monsoon
-  Dry season



Crop cycles

-  Rice crops
-  Cropping seasons



 **Bengali season**(Season in English)

 **Bengali calendar**

 **Gregorian calendar**

[1] Brammer, H. (2014). Section 2.2, **Climate Change, Sea-level Rise and Development in Bangladesh** (1st ed.). The University Press Ltd.

The pre-monsoon season (March to May) has the highest temperatures and evapo-transpiration rates. Occasional squalls (norwesters) give heavy rain showers with strong wind (and occasional hail and tornadoes). Tropical cyclones affect coastal areas in some years.

The monsoon season (June to September) has the highest rainfall, humidity and cloudiness. More than 80% of the annual rainfall usually occurs in this season. Totals vary greatly from year to year, and the start and end dates of the season can vary by a month or more between years.

The post-monsoon season (October to November) is hot and humid with occasional rainfall and increasing amounts of sunshine. Tropical cyclones can affect the coastal areas.

The dry season (December to February) is relatively cool and sunny with little and unreliable rainfall.

Direction of time is clockwise

