

	Ushnanshu Dutta
Question	In our recent paper we have seen while the strength of teleconnection is weak for Indian summer monsoon rainfall and Enso during the period 1981-2010, the monsoon clouds have comparatively more strength. Can you please comment on this?
Answer	I have answered this question in the webinar. The intensity of the teleconnection depends on the strength of the monsoon diabatic heating released in precipitation. If precipitation heating weakens, the associated teleconnection may weaken accordingly. However, cloudiness reflects not only precipitable clouds but also other types. Increased cloudiness may be different from an increase in precipitation if it is due to non-precipitating clouds.
	Tieh Yong Koh
Question	Can the surface temperature contrast between two bodies of water, eastern eq Pacific and eq Atlantic, be large enough to force a monsoon-strength circulation and rainfall variability?
Answer	I think it is likely a major source of the North and Central American monsoon variability.
	Stella Tikeng
Question	How does the asian monsoon affect the ciclonic circulation in the northern indian ocean?
Answer	The Indian monsoon trough is a cyclonic circulation. When it enhances, the southwest monsoon to the south of the monsoon trough can affect the northern Indian Ocean through changing surface heat fluxes, especially evaporation and cloudiness.
	Wushan Ying
Question	The relationship between the Monsoon and ENSO is non-stationary. Does this imply that the predictability of the regional monsoon changes on a decadal basis?
Answer	It means the sources of the predictability change on decadal time scales. This could affect the predictability. The nonstationary relationship could be a major challenge for seasonal prediction.
	Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay
Question	While the ISV and extremes over Indian Monsoon Region show an increase but the mean monsoon does not, what could be the possible dynamical and thermodynamical reasons behind this?

Answer	The factors controlling the mean precipitation change and its variability change are different. The ISV and extreme weather increase means a variability increase, which tends to be more sensitive to changes in moisture availability and local convective instability. The mean precipitation is affected by both the low-level moisture availability and the large-scale upward motion or circulation changes. The latter could be weakened by increased large-scale static stability.
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