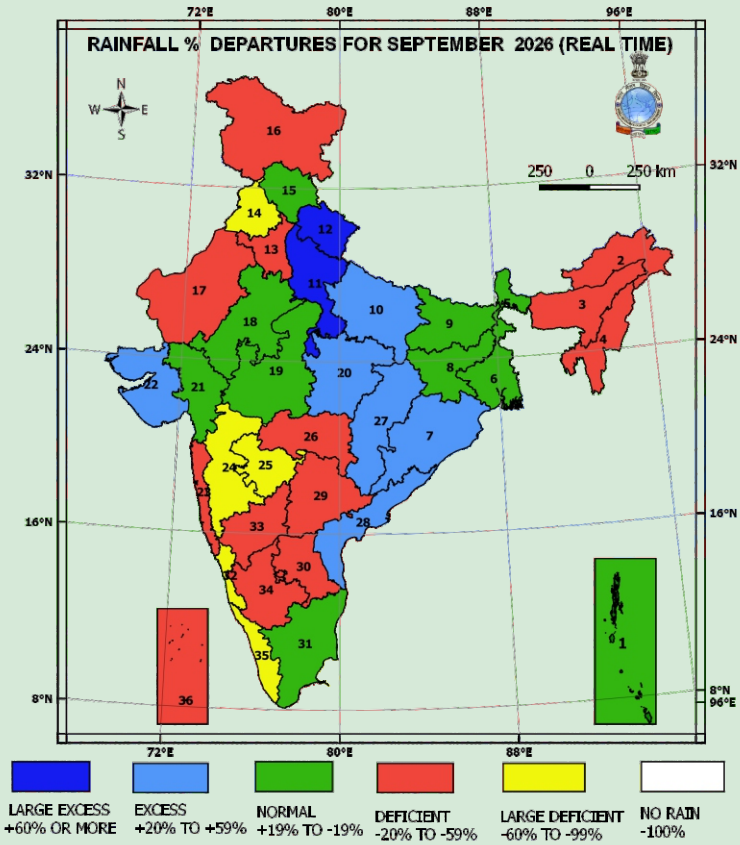
भारत सरकार / GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय / MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन / EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE ORGANIZATION
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग / INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

भारत का जलवायु नैदानिक बुलेटीन
CLIMATE DIAGNOSTICS BULLETIN OF INDIA

सितम्बर 2026
SEPTEMBER 2026

वास्तविक समय के आंकडो पर आधारित विश्लेषण
NEAR REAL - TIME ANALYSES



द्वारा जारी : जलवायु निगरानी एवं प्रागुक्ती समूह
ISSUED BY : Climate Monitoring & Prediction Group

सितम्बर, २०२६ (सारांश)
माह की विशेषताएँ

प्रमुख बिंदु :

पुरे भारत का माध्य तापमान (२७.७३° से) १९०१ से पाचवा सबसे अधिक रहा | पुरे भारत का अधिकतम तापमान (३२.१° से) और न्यूनतम तापमान (२३.३६° से) १९०१ से छठे सबसे अधिक रहे | दक्षिण प्रायद्वीप का माध्य तापमान (२८.६५°से), अधिकतम तापमान (३३.१२° से) और न्यूनतम तापमान (२४.१७° से) १९०१ से सबसे अधिक रहे |

पुरे देश में बारिश की मात्रा सितम्बर महीने के दौरान एल.पी.ए. का ९२% थी | दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून की वापसी १९ सितम्बर को शुरू हुई |

दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून की वापसी :

दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून की वापसी १९ सितम्बर को शुरू हुई | दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून की वापसी आकृति १ में दर्शायी गयी है |

वर्षा की विशेषताएँ :

पुरे देश में बारिश की मात्रा सितम्बर महीने के दौरान एल.पी.ए. का ९२ % थी | ३६ मौसम उप मंडलों में सें २ उप मंडल में सामान्य से अधिक, ६ उप मंडलों में अधिक, १० में सामान्य, १३ में सामान्य से कम और ५ में सामान्य से काफी कम वर्षा हुई (आकृति २ए)| आकृति २ बी में जून से सितम्बर की संचित उप- मंडलवार वर्षा दर्शायी गयी है |

तालिका १ में सितम्बर २०२६ के उप मंडल वार वर्षा के आंकड़े (मि मी) में दर्शाए गए है | आकृति ३(ए) में माह के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भाग में हुई वर्षा (मि मी) दर्शाई गयी है | आकृति ३(बी) में दौरान देश के विभिन्न भाग में हुई वर्षा विसंगति (मि मी) दर्शाई गयी है | आकृति ४ में सितम्बर के चार सप्ताहों का वास्तविक दीर्घावधि औसत (एल.पी.ए) और उसका प्रतिशत विचलन का स्थानिक रूप दर्शाया गया है | आकृति ५ में महीने के दौरान पुरे भारत और चार समरूप क्षेत्रों में दैनिक वर्षा भिन्नता दर्शाती है |

आकृति ६ में वर्ष १९५१ से अब तक के सम्पूर्ण भारत और चार समरूपी क्षेत्रों की क्षेत्र भारित वर्षा श्रृंखला दर्शाई गई है | माह की वर्षा भारत के दक्षिण प्रायद्वीप मे (एल.पी.ए. का ७३%), उत्तर पश्चिम भारत में (एल.पी.ए. का ११७%), मध्य भारत में (एल.पी.ए. का १०३%) तथा पूर्व और उत्तर पूर्व भारत में (एल.पी.ए. का ७५%) रही |

तालिका २ में माह के दौरान २४ घंटों में हुई भारी अति भारी (११५.६ से २०४.४ मिमी तक) या अत्यधिक भारी (>= २०४.५ मिमी या अधिक) वर्षा वाले स्टेशनों की सुची दर्शाई गयी है | आकृति ७ में भारी, अति भारी और अत्यधिक भारी वर्षा वाले स्टेशन दर्शाए गए है |

मानकीकृत वर्षण सूचकांक (एस.पी.आई.) :

मानकीकृत वर्षण सूचकांक अनावृष्टि मापने का एक सूचकांक है जो केवल वर्षा पर आधरित होता है | यह सूचकांक शुष्क स्थिति में ऋणात्मक और आर्द्र स्थिति में धनात्मक होता है | जब शुष्क या आर्द्र मौसम की स्थिति अधिक भीषण होती है, तब सूचकांक अधिक ऋणात्मक या धनात्मक होता है | आकृति ८ (ए,बी,सी) में सितम्बर २०२६ (१ महीना), जून - सितम्बर २०२६ (४ माह के संचित) तथा जनवरी – सितम्बर २०२६ (९ माह के संचित) मानकीकृत वर्षण सूचकांक दर्शाए गए हैं |

सितम्बर माह के दौरान उप हिमालयीन पश्चिम बंगाल और सिक्किम, गांगीय पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा, झारखण्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पूर्व राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य, छत्तीसगढ़ और तटीय आंध्र प्रदेश और यानम के कुछ भाग में चरम आर्द्र / प्रचंड आर्द्र स्थितियां रही, जबकि अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम और मेघालय, नागालैंड, मणिपु,र मिझोराम, त्रिपुरा, उप हिमालयीन पश्चिम बंगाल और सिक्किम, झारखण्ड, हरयाणा, चंडीगड़, दिल्ली, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर और लदाख, मध्य महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा, तमिलनाडु पुदेचेरी और करायकल, कर्नाटक राज्य और केरल और माहे के कुछ भाग में चरम शुष्क/प्रचंड शुष्क स्थितियां रही |

दाब :

आकृति ९ (ए) तथा ९ (बी) क्रमशः माध्य समुद्र सतह दाब तथा इसकी विसंगति दर्शाते है | अधोरेखा द्वारा ऋणात्मक मान दर्शाए गए हैं |

पवन :

आकृति १०(ए) तथा १०(बी), ११(ए) तथा ११(बी), १२(ए) तथा १२(बी) में क्रमशः पवन का ८५०, ५०० और २५० एच. पी.ए. स्तरों पर माध्य परिसंचरण स्वरुप तथा इसकी विसंगति को दर्शाता है |

वेग विभव तथा धारा कृत्य (वेलोसिटी पोटेंशियल और स्ट्रीम फंक्शन) :

आकृति १३(ए) तथा १३(बी), में २५० एच. पी.ए. स्तर पर माध्य वेग विभव तथा इसकी विसंगति को दर्शाया गया है | इसी प्रकार आकृति १४(ए) तथा १४(बी) में माध्य धारा कृत्य तथा इसकी विसंगति को दर्शाते हैं | अधोरेखा द्वारा ऋणात्मक मान दर्शाए गए हैं |

बहिर्गामी दिर्घतरंग विकिरण (ओ.एल.आर.) :

भारत के क्षेत्रों तथा आसपास की बहिर्गामी दिर्घतरंग विकिरण (वाट/वर्ग मीटर) आकृति १५ में दर्शायी गयी हैं |

तापमान :

माध्य मासिक अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम तापमान विसंगति आकृति १६ (ए) तथा आकृति १६ (बी) में दर्शाई गयी हैं |

उष्ण दिनों / शीत रात्रियों का प्रतिशत :

आकृति १७(ए) तथा आकृति १७(बी) में अधिकतम (न्यूनतम) तापमान जब ९०वें (१० वें) परसेंटाइल से अधिक(कम) वालों दिनों का प्रतिशत दर्शाया गया हैं | आकृति १८ में पूरे देश में सितम्बर माह के १९७१ से अब तक के औसत तापमान दर्शाए गए हैं | ५ वर्ष के चल औसत भी दर्शाए गए हैं | इस वर्ष के सितम्बर माह का माध्य तापमान २७.७३°से रहा | आकृति १९(ए) तथा आकृति १९(बी) में चारों समरूपी क्षेत्रों के वर्ष १९७१ से अब तक के सितम्बर माह के दौरान रहे अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमानों की श्रुंखला दर्शाई गई हैं | आकृति २०(ए) तथा आकृति २०(बी) में महीने के दौरान पुरे भारत और चार समरूपी क्षेत्रों में दैनिक अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमान विसंगतियों की श्रुंखला दर्शाई है | तालिका ३ मे माह के दौरान की तापमान विसंगति दर्शाई गयी है |

निम्न दाब प्रणालियां :

इस माह बंगाल की खाड़ी में दो तीव्र अवदाब (२१ – २७ सितम्बर दरम्यान, २८ – ३० सितम्बर दरम्यान) और एक निम्न दाब क्षेत्र (१० – १७ सितम्बर) दरम्यान बने | आकृति २१ में अवदाब का मार्ग दर्शाया है |

हिन्द एवं प्रशांत महासागरों पर समुद्री सतह तापमान विसंगति :

आकृति २२ उष्ण कटिबंधीय हिन्द एवं प्रशांत महासागरों पर समुद्री सतह तापमान विसंगती दर्शाता है |

दक्षिणी दोलन सुचकांक तथा प्रशांत समुद्री सतह तापमान सुचकांक :

दक्षिणी दोलन सुचकांक (तालिका ४) इस माह के दौरान ऋणात्मक (-३.३) रहा |

एम्.एम्.सी.एफ.एस. एन्सो पूर्वानुमान :

आकृति २३ आने वाले ऋतूओं के लिए का एम्.एम्.सी.एफ.एस. एन्सो पूर्वानुमान दर्शाता है|

आपत्कालीन मौसम घटनाए :

आकृति २४ आपत्कालीन मौसम घटनाए दर्शाता है |

SEPTEMBER - 2026

MAIN FEATURES OF THE MONTH

Highlights:

In September 2026, the mean temperature for the month this year across the country as a whole was 27.73 °C, with a 0.61 °C anomaly, ranking it the 5th highest since 1901, after the years 2023 (27.93 °C), 2024 (27.88 °C), 1987 (27.80 °C) and 2020 (27.77 °C). The maximum temperature was the 6th-highest (32.10 °C with an anomaly of 0.67 °C), and the minimum temperature was also the 6th-highest (23.36 °C with an anomaly of 0.55 °C) since 1901. Among the four homogeneous regions, the mean temperature over South Peninsular India was the highest (28.65 °C with an anomaly of 1.32 °C) since 1901. Over South Peninsular India, the maximum temperature (33.12 °C, an anomaly of 1.67 °C) and the minimum temperature (24.17 °C, an anomaly of 0.96 °C) were the highest since 1901.

Rainfall realized over the country as a whole was 92% of its LPA during September 2026. Rainfall over All India (155.1 mm) was the 9th-lowest since 2001 and the 41st-lowest since 1901.

The withdrawal of the Southwest monsoon 2026 began on 19th September against its normal date of 17th September.

Withdrawal of Southwest Monsoon:

The withdrawal of the Southwest monsoon 2026 began on 19th September against its normal date of 17th September. The line of withdrawal of the Southwest Monsoon passed through 32.5°N/72.5°E, Gurdaspur, Chandigarh, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Dholpur, Udaipur, Deesa, Naliya and 23.0°N/67.8°E by 30th September. Fig. 1 shows isochrones of monsoon withdrawal in 2026.

Rainfall Features:

During September 2026, rainfall over Assam & Meghalaya (156.9 mm) was the third lowest since 1901. Prior lowest rainfall years are 1962 (138.3 mm) and 1976 (148.8 mm).

During September 2026, out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, 2 subdivisions (West Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) received Large Excess rainfall, 6 received Excess rainfall, 10 received Normal rainfall, 13 subdivisions received Deficient rainfall, and 5 subdivisions received Large Deficient rainfall (Fig. 2a). Table 1 shows the subdivision-wise rainfall statistics (mm) for September 2026. Fig. 2(b) shows the meteorological subdivision-wise cumulative rainfall percentage departures for the season from 1st June to 30th September 2026. Cumulative rainfall was in excess over 1 subdivision (Odisha), Normal over 18 and Deficient over 17 meteorological sub-divisions.

Fig. 3(a) shows the spatial pattern of rainfall (mm) received during September 2026. Parts of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Gangetic West Bengal, Odisha, West and East Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, and Coastal Andhra Pradesh received more than 400 mm of rainfall.

Fig. 3(b) shows the spatial pattern of rainfall anomaly (mm) during September 2026. A positive rainfall anomaly of more than 150 mm was observed over parts of Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Gangetic West Bengal, East and West Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, East and West Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A negative rainfall anomaly of more than 150 mm was observed over parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, and most parts of the west coast.

Fig. 4 shows the spatial patterns of actual rainfall, Long Period Average (LPA) rainfall, and their percentage departures during the four weeks of September 2026. Fig. 5 shows the daily variation in rainfall across the country as a whole and four homogeneous regions during September 2026.

Fig. 6 shows the area-weighted average rainfall series for September over all India and four homogeneous regions since 1951. Rainfall realized over the country as a whole was 92% of its LPA during September 2026. Rainfall over All India (155.1 mm) was the 9th-lowest since 2001 and the 41st-lowest since 1901.

The realized rainfall for September this year was 117% of its LPA over Northwest India, 103% of its LPA over Central India, 75% of its LPA over East & Northeast India, and 73% of its LPA over the South Peninsula.

Table 2 lists stations that received Very Heavy (115.6 to 204.4 mm) or Extremely Heavy (≥ 204.5 mm) rainfall in 24 hours during September 2026. Fig. 7 depicts stations that received Heavy (64.5 to 115.5 mm), Very Heavy (115.6 to 204.4 mm), or Extremely Heavy (≥ 204.5 mm) rainfall.

Some stations received the highest 24-hour record rainfall. A list of stations is given below with their previous record and date.

24-Hour Record Rainfall

STATION NAME	NEW RECORD(mm)#	DATE (September 2026)	PREVIOUS RECORD (mm)	DATE
BANDA	227.6	26-09-2026	221.0	07-09-1987
BAREILLY	381.1	07-09-2026	267.2	17-09-2005
DURG	202.4	26-09-2026	130.4	15-09-1983
HAMIRPUR	170	26-09-2026	132.0	18-09-2024
SHAHJAHANPUR	227	07-09-2026	174.4	18-09-2012
VISAKHAPATNAM	277.6	24-09-2026	195.4	20-09-2005
VISAKHAPATNAM (A)	202.8	24-09-2026	161.2	20-09-2005

Based on real-time available data

Standardized Precipitation Index:

The Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) is used to monitor drought and is based solely on precipitation. This index is negative under dry conditions and positive under wet conditions. The index becomes more negative or positive as dry or wet conditions intensify. Fig. 8 (a, b, and c) show the SPI values for September 2026, June - September 2026 (4-month cumulative), and January - September 2026 (9-month cumulative), respectively.

During September, extremely wet/severely wet conditions were observed over parts of Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Gangetic West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh state, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh state, Chhattisgarh and Coastal Andhra Pradesh while, extremely dry/severely dry conditions were observed over parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Jharkhand, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka state and Kerala.

Cumulative past four months' SPI values indicate extremely wet/severely wet conditions over parts of A & N Islands, Gangetic West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh state, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat Region, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu while, extremely

dry/severely dry conditions were observed over parts of A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Jharkhand, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Goa state, Maharashtra state, Andhra Pradesh state, Telangana, Karnataka state, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

Cumulative SPI values of the nine months indicate extremely wet/severely wet conditions over parts of Gangetic West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh state, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu while, extremely dry/severely dry conditions were observed over parts of A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Jharkhand, Bihar, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, Goa state, Maharashtra state, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh state, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka state and Kerala.

Pressure & Wind:

Figs. 9(a) and 9(b) show the mean sea level pressure & its anomaly respectively. The pressure anomaly was positive throughout the country. It was more than 1.5 hPa over most parts of the country.

Figs. Figures 10(a) and 10(b), 11(a) and 11(b), and 12(a) and 12(b) show the mean circulation pattern and its anomaly at the 850, 500 & 250 hPa levels, respectively. At the 850 hPa level, an anomalous cyclonic circulation was observed over central India, and an anomalous anticyclonic circulation was observed over the central Arabian Sea. At 500 hPa, an anomalous cyclonic circulation was seen over central India. At the 250 hPa level, anomalous westerlies prevailed over the southern peninsula.

Velocity Potential & Stream Function:

Figs. 13(a) and 13(b) show the 250 hPa mean Velocity Potential & its anomaly for the month of September 2026. Similarly, Figs. 14(a) and 14(b) show the mean stream function & its anomaly at 850 hPa level. The anomaly in the velocity potential at the 250 hPa level was positive throughout the country. Anomalies in the stream function at the 850 hPa level were negative across the country, except in western peninsular India and most of the adjoining Arabian Sea.

Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR):

OLR anomaly (W/m^2) over the Indian region and neighbourhood is shown in Fig. 15. OLR anomaly was positive over most parts of the country and both seas, except in some parts of North India. Positive OLR anomaly of more than 20 W/m^2 was observed over the western part of peninsular India and the adjoining Arabian Sea.

Temperature:

The maximum temperature was above normal over most parts of the country, except some parts of North India and Central India (Fig. 16a). The maximum temperature anomaly was more than 2 °C over parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam state, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Karaikal, Andhra Pradesh state, extreme southern Telangana, Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Karnataka state, Kerala & Mahe and Lakshadweep. The maximum temperature anomaly was below -1 °C in parts of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh.

The minimum temperature was above normal over most parts of the country, except in some parts of Central India and Northwest India (Fig. 16b). The minimum temperature anomaly exceeded 2 °C over parts of West Rajasthan, central Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rayalaseema, and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The minimum temperature anomaly was less than -1 °C over parts of central Rajasthan, extreme northern Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Vidarbha.

Some stations recorded the highest maximum and lowest minimum temperatures for the month. A list of stations is given below with their previous record and date.

Highest Maximum Temperature				
STATION NAME	NEW RECORD (ºC) #	DATE (SEP 2026)	PREVIOUS RECORD (ºC)	DATE
ANANTAPUR	39.1	17-09-2026	38.2	02-09-2023
BAPATLA	38.9	01-09-2026	38.8	06-09-2025
BENGALURU (HAL)	33.1	14-09-2026	33	24-09-1999
BENGALURU (KIA)	34.2	14-09-2026	33	05-09-2015
COONOOR	27.2	26-09-2026	26	17-09-2024
ERODE	39.8	09-09-2026	39.6	17-09-2024
GULBARGA	37.4 @	19-09-2026	37.4	02-09-2023
KARUR PARAMATHI	39.2	05-09-2026	39	23-09-2024
KARWAR	34.8	14-09-2026	34.4	03-09-2023
KAVALI	40.3	07-09-2026	40.1	17-09-2024
KOCHI (CIAL)	35.4	16-09-2026	34.8	30-09-2024
KOPPAL	36	19-09-2026	35.5	17-09-2018
KOTTAYAM	35.5	18-09-2026	35.4	29-09-2024
KOVILANKULAM	40.2	01-09-2026	39.4	19-09-2005
MAHBOOB NAGAR	37.6	16-09-2026	37.2	12-09-2018
MYSORE	34.2 @	06-09-2026	34.2	15-09-2018
PALAYAMKOTTAI	40.6	01-09-2026	40.5	15-09-1967
PUNALUR	37	16-09-2026	36.2	13-09-2018
THANE B.I.A.	34	29-09-2026	33.8	16-09-2006
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	35.4 @	16-09-2026	35.4	24-09-1999
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM(A)	34.5	12-09-2026	33.8	12-09-2025
TIRUCHIRAPALLI (A)	40.7	05-09-2026	40.6	13-09-1929
TIRUPATI	40	07-09-2026	39.6	02-09-1997
UDAGAMANDALAM	24.4	05-09-2026	23.3	21-09-1994
UDGIR	35	17-09-2026	34.8	03-09-2022
VELLORE	40.5	07-09-2026	39.6	04-09-2004
VISAKHAPATNAM (A)	38.4	08-09-2026	38.2	25-09-2002
Lowest Minimum Temperature				
STATION NAME	NEW RECORD (ºC)#	DATE (SEP 2026)	PREVIOUS RECORD (ºC)	DATE
BASTI	20	28-09-2026	20.3	30-09-2014
HARDOI	16	26-09-2026	18	30-09-2019
NEW DELHI (RIDGE)	16.8	27-09-2026	17.8	19-09-2024
TEHRI	8.8	27-09-2026	10	29-09-2014
YAVATMAL	15.2	14-09-2026	16.3	23-09-1972

Based on Real-time available data @ Equals previous record

Percentage of Warm Days / Cold Nights:

Fig. 17(a) and 17(b) show the percentage of days when the maximum (minimum) temperature was more (less) than the 90th (10th) percentile. Over parts of Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, Coastal Karnataka, North and South Interior Karnataka, Rayalaseema, Kerala & Mahe, and Lakshadweep, the maximum temperature was greater than the 90th percentile for more than 50% of the days of the month. For minimum temperature, no such significant distribution was observed.

Fig. 18 shows the mean temperature time series for the country as a whole for September since 1971. Five-year moving average values are also shown. The mean temperature for the month this year across the country as a whole was 27.73 °C, with an anomaly of 0.61 °C, ranking it the 5th-highest since 1901. Among the four homogeneous regions, the mean temperature over South Peninsular India was the highest (28.65 °C with an anomaly of 1.32 °C), and in East & Northeast India it was the 6th highest (27.99 °C with an anomaly of 0.78 °C) since 1901.

Figs. 19(a) & 19(b) show the maximum and minimum temperature series, respectively, for the country as a whole and the four homogeneous regions during September since 1971. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal across the country as a whole and in all homogeneous regions. In September 2026, among the four homogeneous regions, over South Peninsular India, the maximum temperature was the highest (33.12 °C with an anomaly of 1.67 °C) and the minimum temperature was also the highest (24.17 °C with an anomaly of 0.96 °C) since 1901. Over East & Northeast India, the maximum temperature was the 6th highest (31.78 °C, with an anomaly of 1.06 °C), and the minimum temperature was the 8th highest (24.20 °C, with an anomaly of 0.50 °C) since 1901.

Across the country as a whole, the maximum temperature in September 2026 was the 6th-highest (32.10 °C, with an anomaly of 0.67 °C), and the minimum temperature was also the 6th-highest (23.36 °C, with an anomaly of 0.55 °C) since 1901.

Figs. Figures 20(a) and 20(b) show daily variations in the maximum and minimum temperature anomalies across the country and four homogeneous regions during September 2026. Table 3 shows temperature anomalies over the country and four homogeneous regions during September 2026.

Low-Pressure Systems:

During September 2026, two Deep Depressions formed over the Bay of Bengal during 21 - 27 Sep and 28 - 30 Sep. Detailed tracks of these systems are given in the following table.

1. Deep Depression (21 – 27 September)

Date/time	Intensity	(Long.° E/Lat. °N)	Area	Past Movement
		88.8/17		west-northwestward
21/9,12Z	D	87.8/17.7	Westcentral & adjoining Northwest Bay of Bengal	westward
22/9,03Z	D	86/17.9	Westcentral & adjoining Northwest Bay of Bengal	west-northwestward
22/9,12Z	DD	85.4/18	West-central & adjoining Northwest Bay of Bengal	westward
23/9,03Z	DD	84.6/18	Westcentral & adjoining Northwest Bay of Bengal	west-northwestward
23/9,12Z	DD	84/18.1	West-central & adjoining Northwest Bay of Bengal	northwestward
24/9,03Z	DD	83.5/18.5	North coastal Andhra Pradesh & adjoining south Odisha	northwestwards
24/9,12Z	DD	83/19.1	South Odisha & adjoining north coastal Andhra Pradesh	north-northwestward
25/9,00Z	D	82.5/20.5	South interior Odisha & adjoining Chhattisgarh	north-northwestward
25/9,03Z	D	82.4/20.9	South Chhattisgarh and adjoining south interior Odisha	north-northwestward

25/9,12Z	D	82.2/22	Northeast Madhya Pradesh & adjoining north Chhattisgarh	north-northwestward
26/9,03Z	D	81.6/23.8	Northeast Madhya Pradesh & adjoining north Chhattisgarh	north-northwestwards
26/9,12Z	D	81.3/26	Southeast Uttar Pradesh	north-northwestwards
27/9,00Z	WML	81/27		

2. Deep Depression (28 - 30 September)

Date/time	Intensity	(Long.° E/Lat. °N)	Area	Past Movement
		97.8/14.6		
28/9,00Z	D	97.6/15.6	North Andaman Sea & adjoining Myanmar coast	north-northwestwards
28/9,03Z	D	97.4/15.9	North Andaman Sea & adjoining Myanmar coast	north-northwestwards
28/9,06Z	DD	97.3/16.4	North Andaman Sea & adjoining Myanmar coast	north-northwestwards
28/9,12Z	DD	97.2/16.9	North Andaman Sea & adjoining Myanmar coast	north-northwestward
29/9,00Z	D	96/18.9	Myanmar and adjoining Eastcentral & Northeast Bay of Bengal	north-northwestward
29/9,03Z	D	95.6/19.7	Coastal Myanmar and adjoining Eastcentral & Northeast Bay of Bengal	west-northwestward
29/9,12Z	D	94.3/20.7	Coastal Myanmar and adjoining Northeast Bay of Bengal & southeast Bangladesh	north-northwestward
30/9,00Z	WML	94/21.5		

DD: Deep Depression, D: Depression, WML: Well-marked Low

Fig. 21 shows the track of these systems. Besides these two deep depressions, 1 low-pressure area formed over the Bay of Bengal during 10 – 17 September.

SST anomaly over the Indian & Pacific Oceans:

Fig. 22 shows the anomaly in sea surface temperature over the tropical Indian and Pacific Oceans. SST anomalies exceeding +2.0°C were observed over the eastern equatorial Pacific, with positive anomalies intensifying east of the Date Line and extending across the eastern basin. Above-average SSTs were also observed over parts of the North Pacific and several other global ocean regions, while near-normal to slightly below-normal SSTs prevailed over portions of the southern Pacific and South Atlantic. In September 2026, above-normal SST anomalies were observed over both the western and eastern Indian Oceans.

SOI and Pacific SST Index:

SOI (Table 4) was negative (-3.3) during the month. Sea surface temperature anomalies were positive over all the NINO regions and were above normal.

Fig. 23 shows the Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecast System (MMCFS) model output forecast for ENSO conditions for the coming seasons. Currently, strong to very strong El Niño conditions prevail over the equatorial Pacific, with SSTs well above average in the central-eastern and eastern Pacific. These are expected to strengthen further through end-2026, with the Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecast System (MMCFS) indicating a high likelihood that strong-to-very strong El Niño conditions will persist through January–March 2027.

Significant Weather events during September 2026:

Fig. 24 shows significant weather events during September 2026 (based on real-time media reports). During September, a total of 140 persons reportedly died, about 77 persons reportedly were injured, 01 person reportedly was missing, and about 39 livestock perished. The details of casualties are given below, which are based on real-time media reports and other state government agencies.

Heavy Rains, Landslide: A total of 99 persons reportedly died, 20 persons reportedly were injured, and 1 person reportedly was missing during September because of heavy rains and landslides. The details of the area affected by the events are summarized and given in the table below:

DATE	DEATH	INJURED	MISSING	LIVESTOCK	DISTRICT (STATE/UT) AFFECTED
1 to 3, 25 to 27 Sep.	81	15			Banda, Bareilly, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur, Kanpur Dehat, Lucknow, Lakhimpur Kheri, Mahoba, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj/Allahabad, Sant Kabir Nagar (Uttar Pradesh)
20 Sep.	12	1			Idukki, Malappuram (Kerala)
1 Sep.	5		1		Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
12 Sep.	1	4			Kosalib (Mizoram)

Also, damage to houses was reported in Banda, Kannauj, Fatehpur, Hardoi and Kanpur Dehat on 1st and 2nd Sept., and 39 houses were damaged in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh on 26th Sept. due to heavy rains.

Lightning associated with thunderstorms: A total of 41 people reportedly died, 57 people were reportedly injured, and 39 livestock perished during September because of lightning associated with thunderstorms. The details of the area affected by the events are summarized and given in the table below:

DATE	DEATH	INJURED	MISSING	LIVESTOCK	DISTRICT (STATE/UT) AFFECTED
3 to 6, 8 to 11, 14 to 16, 18 to 19, 22, 25 Sep.	20	36		6	Ambedkarnagar, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Deoria, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Maharajganj, Mahoba, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj/Allahabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Sonbhadra, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
7,8,17,18 Sep.	7	8			Howrah, Jhargram, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas(West Bengal)

11, 18, 22 Sep.	6	10			Balod, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir-Champa (Chhattisgarh)
8, 15 Sep.	5	3		3	Araria, Purnia (Bihar)
18 Sep.	2				Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)
17 Sep.	1				Fatehabad (Haryana)
16 Sep.				30	Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)

Extremely Heavy Rainfall reported in the following districts:-

Andhra Pradesh: (Visakhapatnam)

Chhattisgarh: (Bastar)

Gujarat: (Surat)

Odisha: (Kendrapada, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur)

Rajasthan: (Banswara)

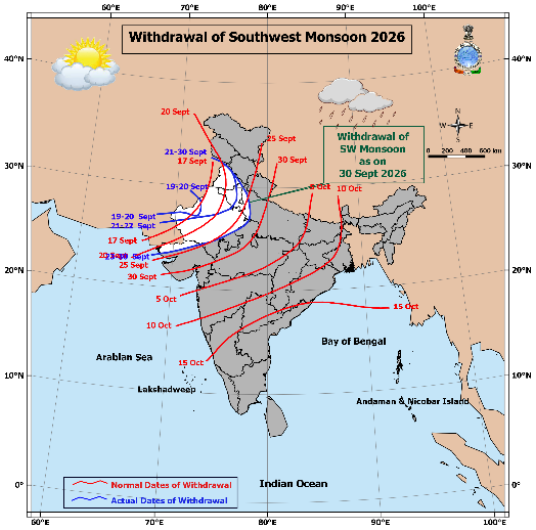
Sikkim: (North Sikkim, West Sikkim)

Tamil Nadu: (Coimbatore)

Uttar Pradesh: (Bahraich, Banda, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Kheri, Sitapur, Hamirpur, Shahjahanpur)

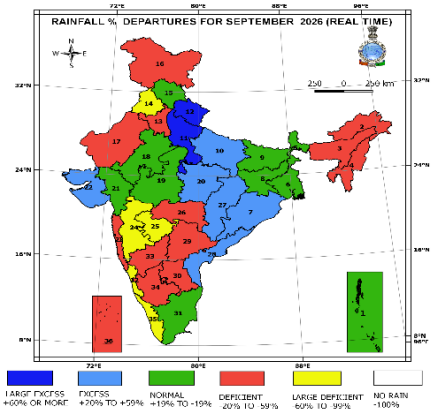
Uttarakhand: (Nainital)

West Bengal: (Birbhum, Burdwan)



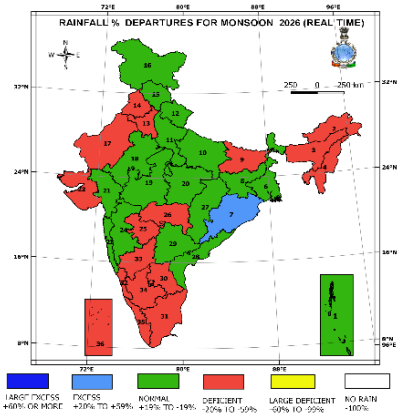
आकृती १: सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून की वापसी

FIG. 1: WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTHWEST MONSOON 2026



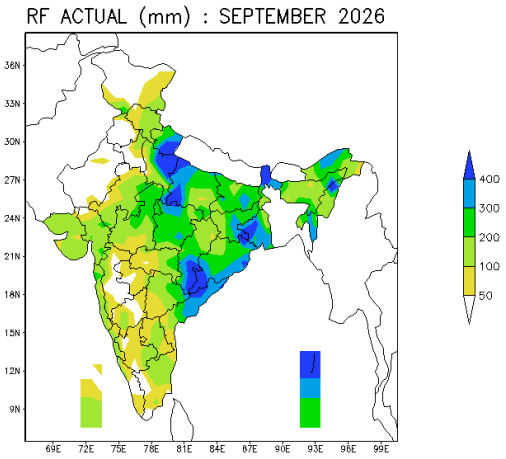
आकृती २(ए): सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए वर्षा प्रतिशत विचलन

FIG. 2(a): SUBDIVISION-WISE RAINFALL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FOR SEPTEMBER 2026



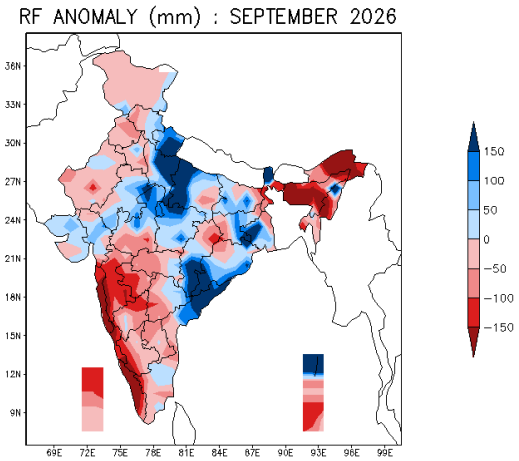
आकृती २(बी): मानसून २०२६ के लिए वर्षा प्रतिशत विचलन

FIG. 2(b): SUBDIVISION-WISE RAINFALL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FOR MONSOON SEASON 2026



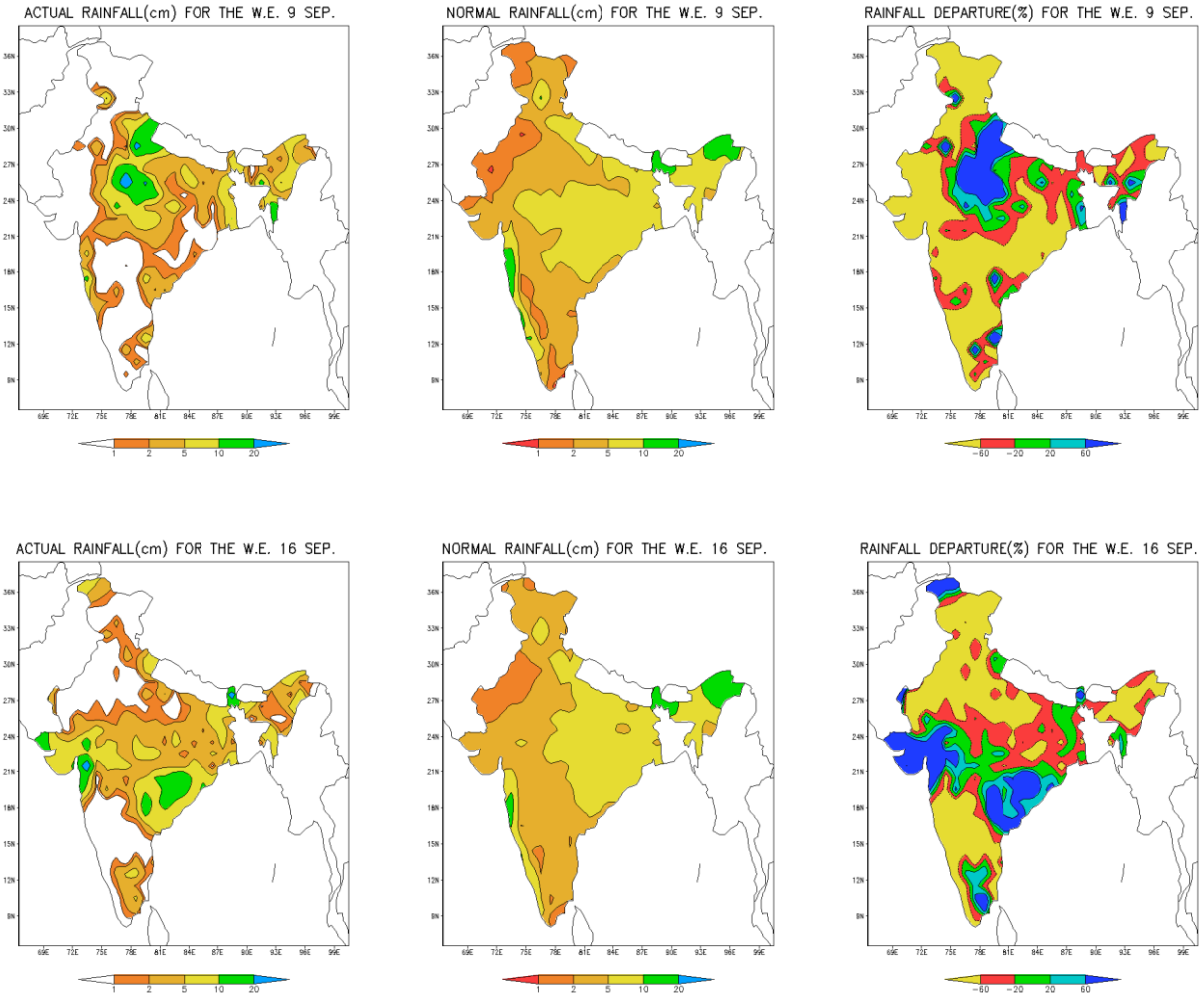
आकृती ३(ए): मासिक वर्षा (मिमी)

FIG. 3(a): MONTHLY RAINFALL (mm)



आकृती ३(बी): मासिक वर्षा विसंगति (मिमी)

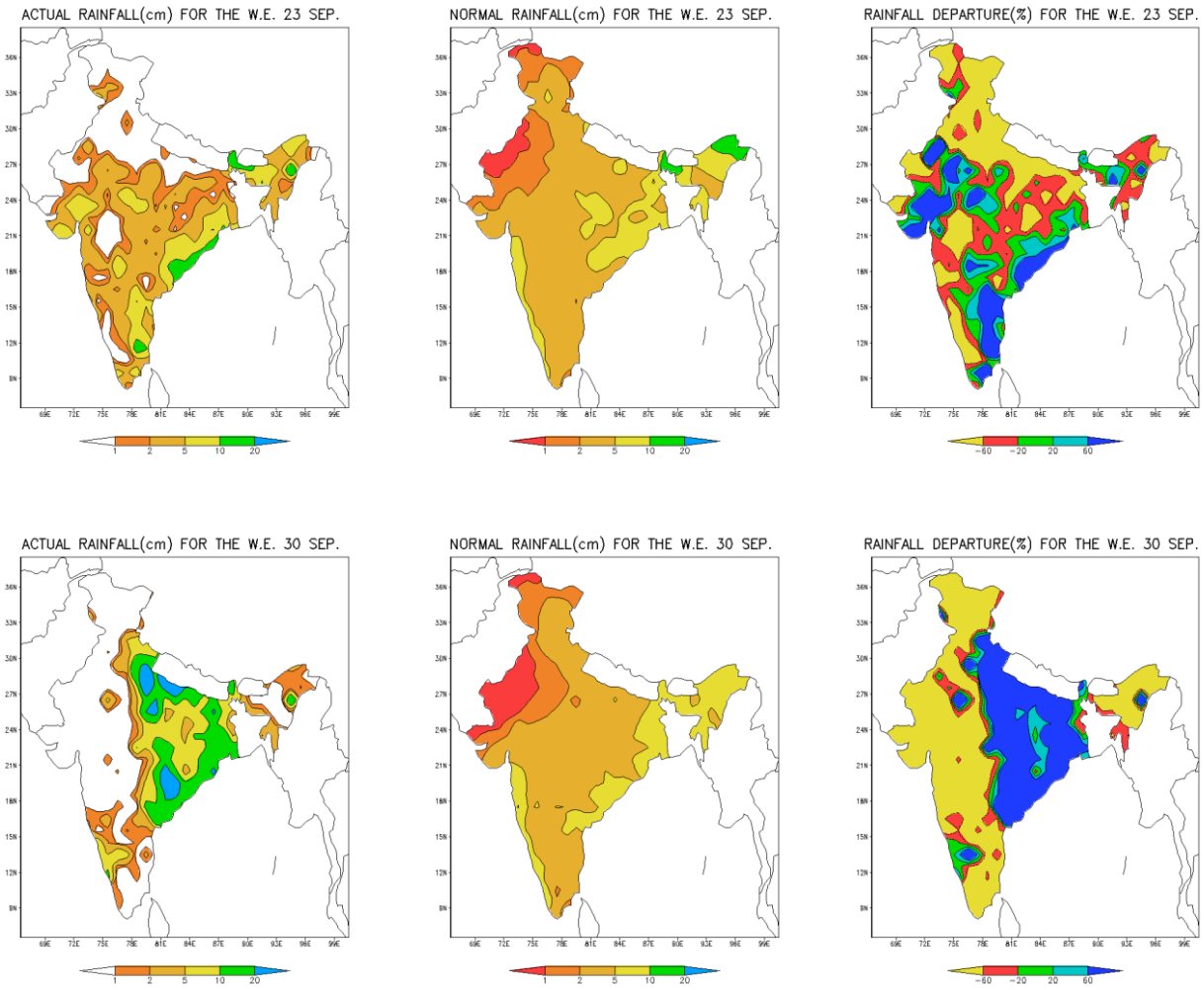
FIG. 3(b): MONTHLY RAINFALL ANOMALY(mm)



आकृती ४: सितम्बर २०२६ के महीने के दौरान वर्षा के वास्तविक (बाएं), लंबी अवधि के औसत (मध्य) और प्रतिशत विचलन (दाएं) सप्ताह के अनुसार (एलपीए १९७१-२०२० की अवधि के आंकड़ों पर आधारित है)

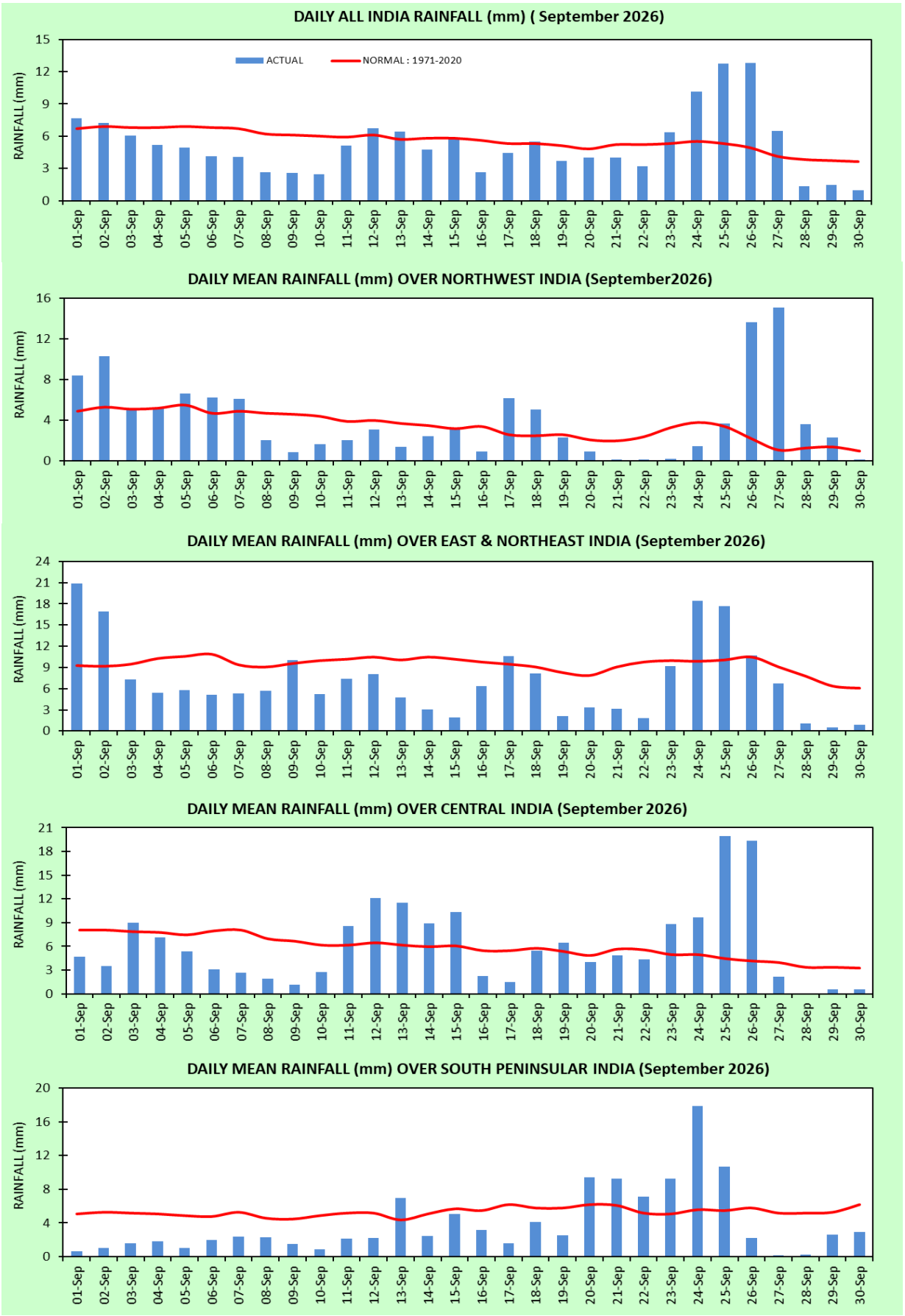
FIG. 4: WEEK-WISE ACTUAL (LEFT), LONG-PERIOD AVERAGE (CENTRE), AND PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE (RIGHT) OF RAINFALL DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2026 (LPA IS BASED ON THE DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1971-2020)

FIG. 4: Contd...



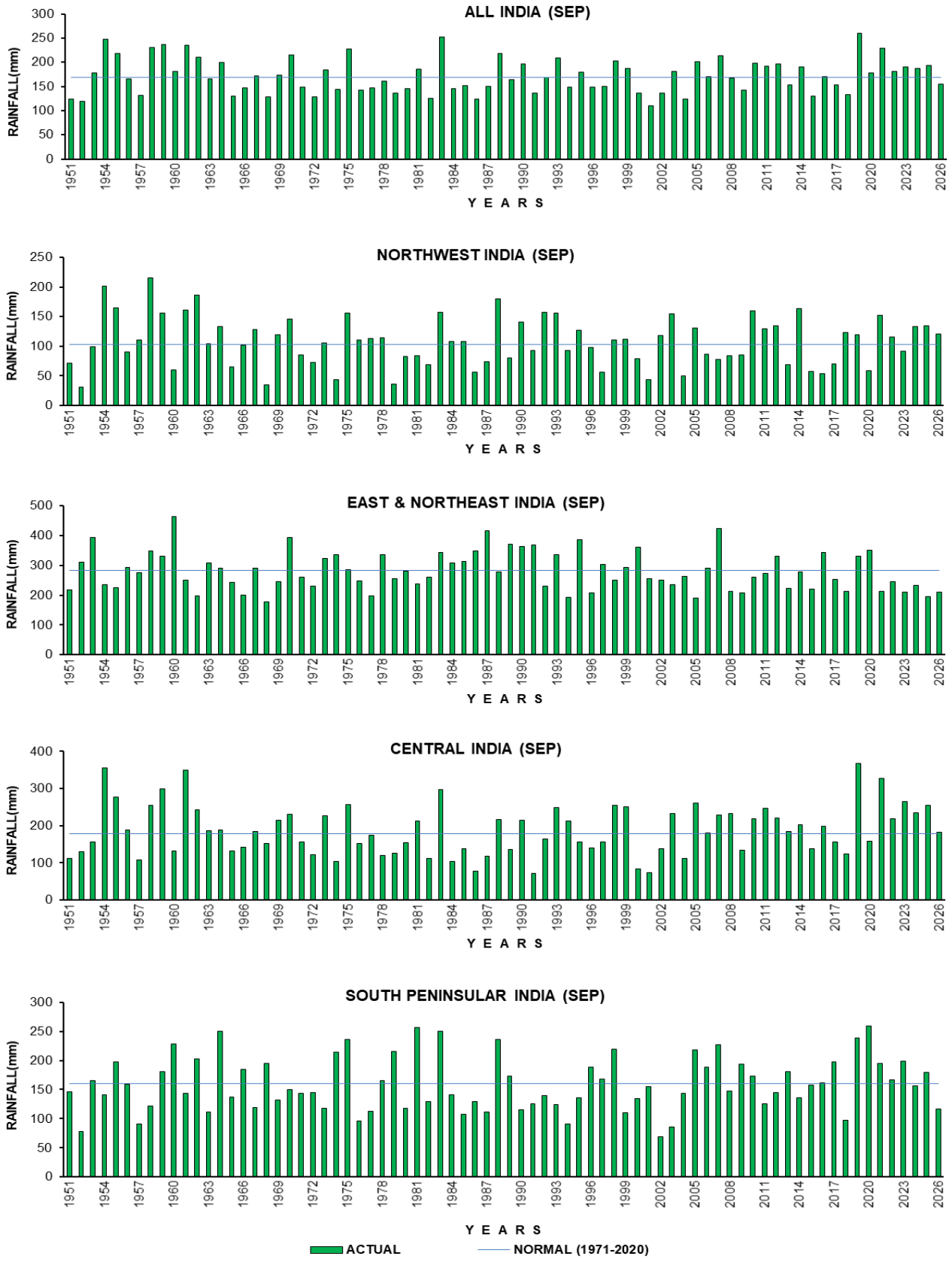
आकृती ४: सितम्बर २०२६ के महीने के दौरान वर्षा के वास्तविक (बाएं), लंबी अवधि के औसत (मध्य) और प्रतिशत विचलन (दाएं) सप्ताह के अनुसार (एलपीए १९७१-२०२० की अवधि के आंकड़ों पर आधारित है)

FIG. 4: WEEK-WISE ACTUAL (LEFT) LONG-PERIOD AVERAGE (CENTRE) AND PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE (RIGHT) OF RAINFALL DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2026 (LPA IS BASED ON THE DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1971-2020)



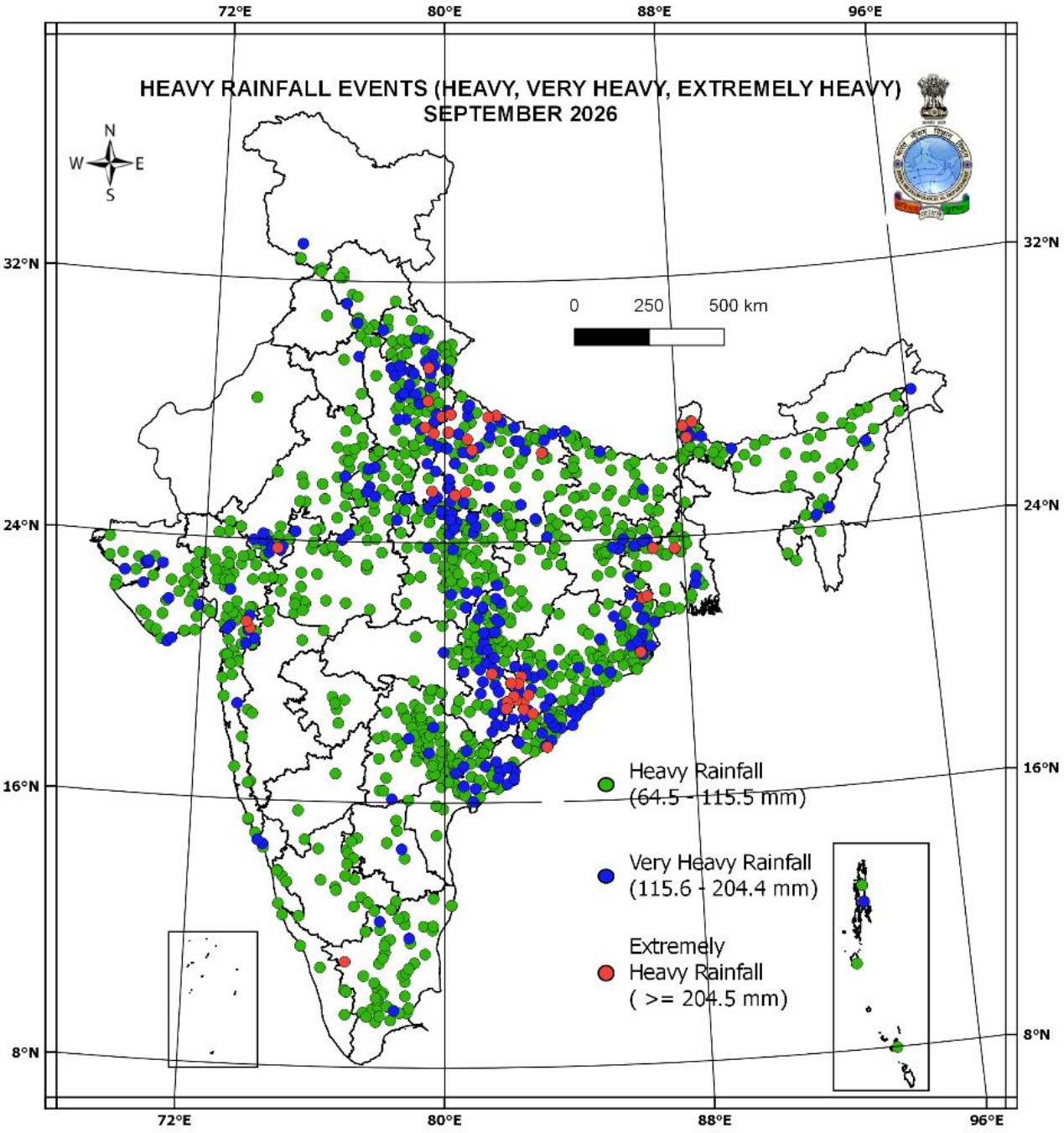
आकृती ५: सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान अखिल भारतीय और चार सजातीय क्षेत्रों में वर्षा की दैनिक भिन्नता

FIG. 5: DAILY VARIATION OF RAINFALL OVER ALL INDIA AND FOUR HOMOGENEOUS REGIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026



आकृती ६: १९५१-२०२६ की अवधि के दौरान सितम्बर माह के लिए पुरे भारत और चार समरूप क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्र भारित वर्षा की समय श्रृंखला

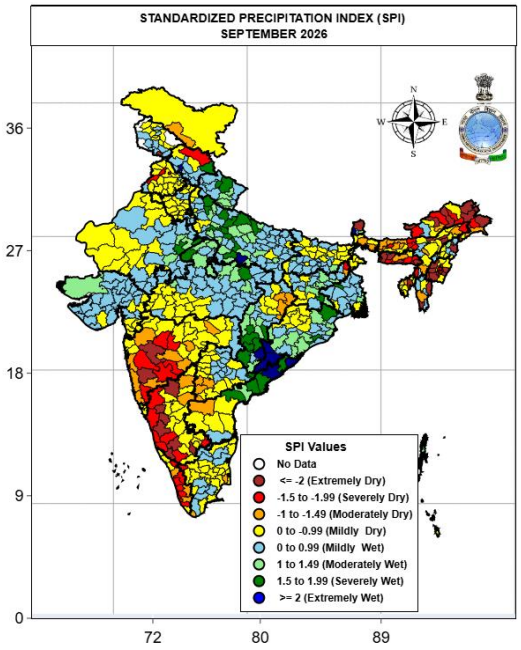
FIG. 6: TIME SERIES OF AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGED RAINFALL OVER ALL INDIA AND FOUR HOMOGENEOUS REGIONS FOR SEPTEMBER (1951 - 2026)



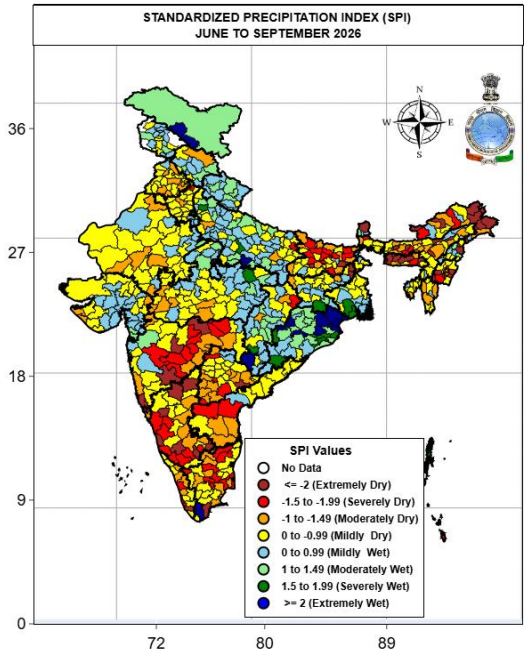
आकृती ७: सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान भारी, बहुत भारी और अत्यधिक भारी वर्षा प्राप्त करने वाले स्टेशन

FIG. 7: STATIONS THAT RECEIVED HEAVY, VERY HEAVY AND EXTREMELY HEAVY RAINFALL DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

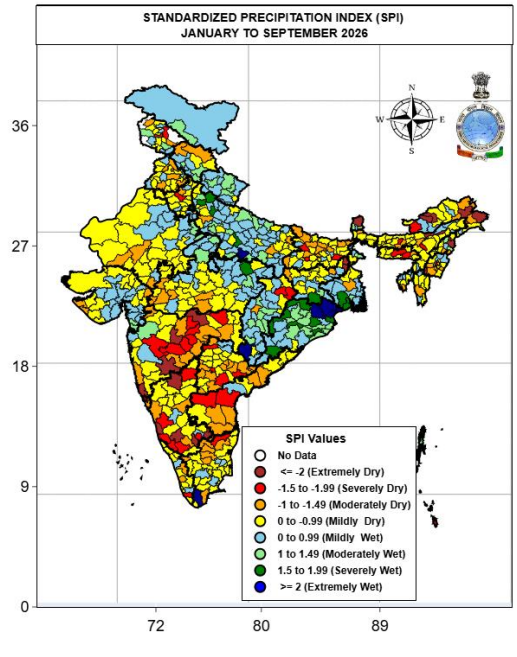
(a) SEPTEMBER - 2026



(b) JUNE – SEPTEMBER 2026



(c) JANUARY – SEPTEMBER 2026

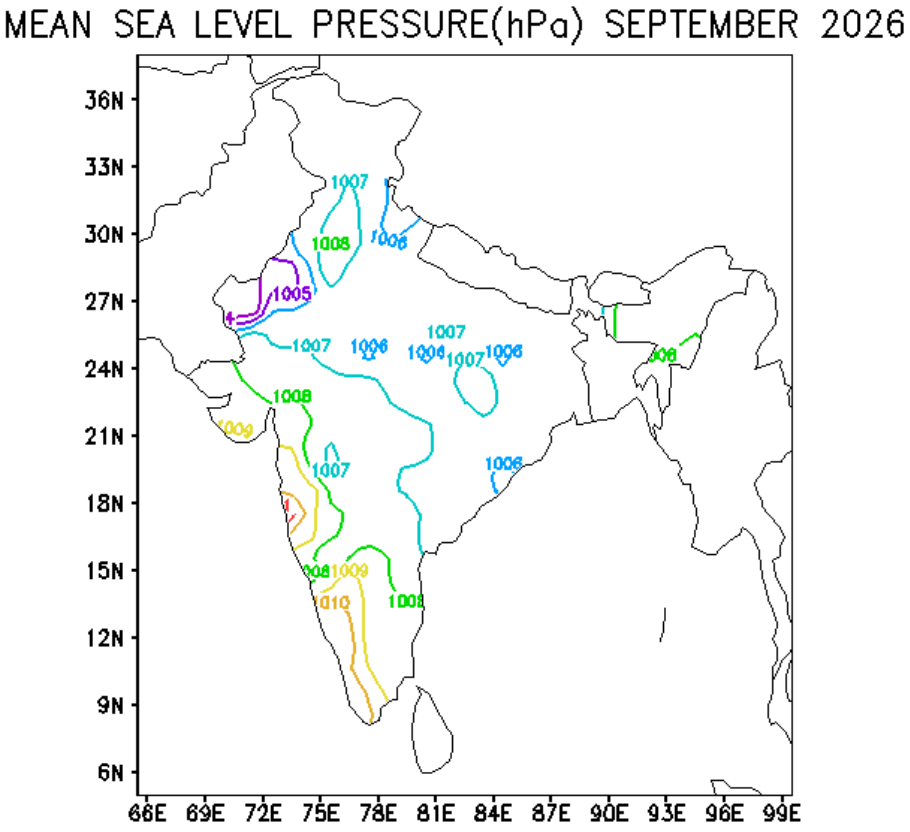


आकृती ८: मानकीकृत वर्षण सूचकांक (एसपीआई)

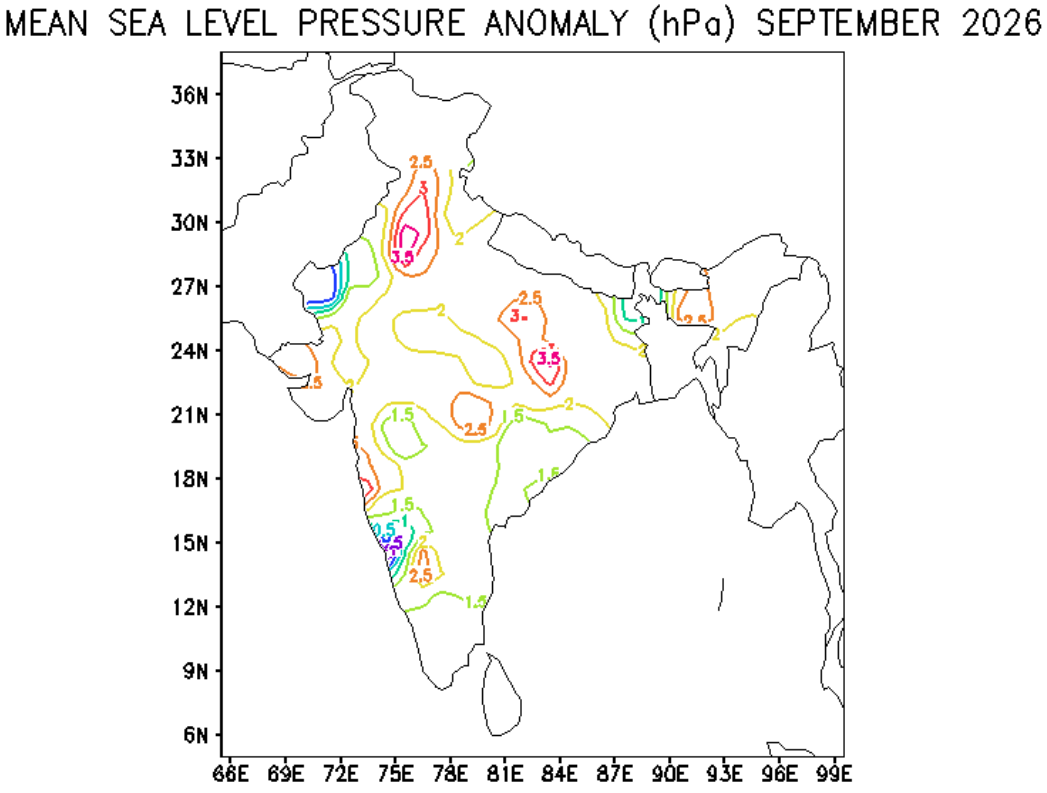
(ए) सितम्बर २०२६ (एक महीना) (बी) जून से सितम्बर २०२६ (चार महीने) (सी) जनवरी से सितम्बर २०२६ (नौं महीने)

FIG. 8*:* STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI) FOR (a) SEPTEMBER 2026 (1 MONTH) (b) JUNE TO SEPT. 2026 (4 MONTHS) (c) JAN. TO SEPT. 2026 (9 MONTHS)

(a) MEAN SEA LEVEL PRESSURE (MSLP)



(b) MSLP Anomaly



आकृती ९: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए मासिक औसत समुद्र स्तर दाब (एचपीए)

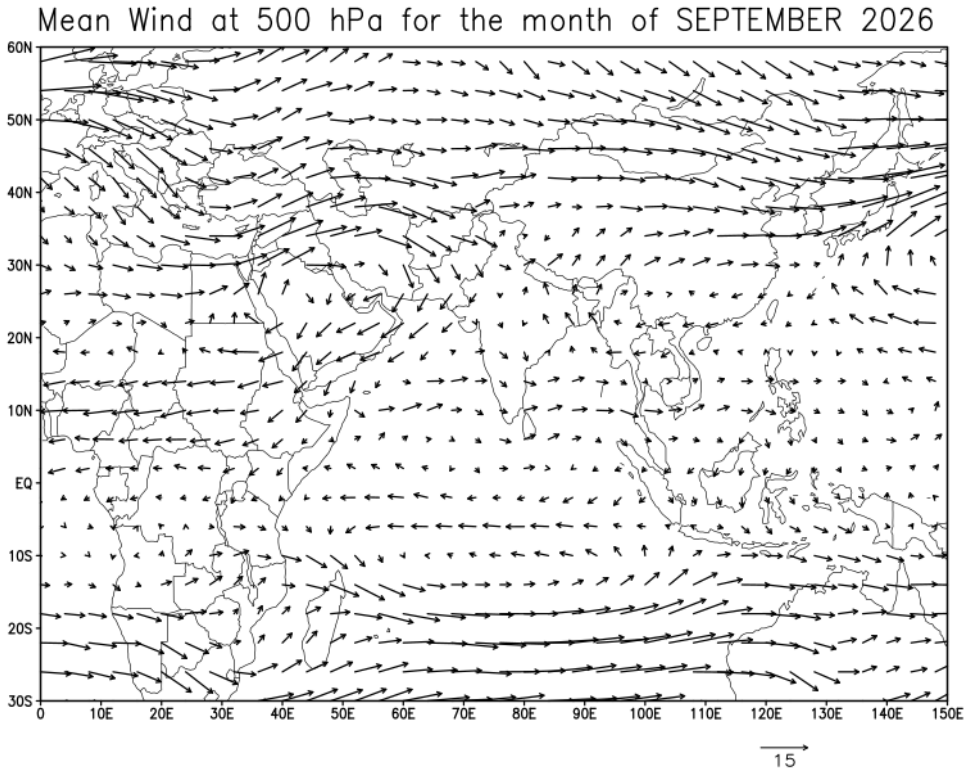
(ए) माध्य (बी) विसंगति (१९९१-२०२० सामान्य पर आधारित)

FIG. 9: MONTHLY MEAN SEA LEVEL PRESSURE (hPa) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

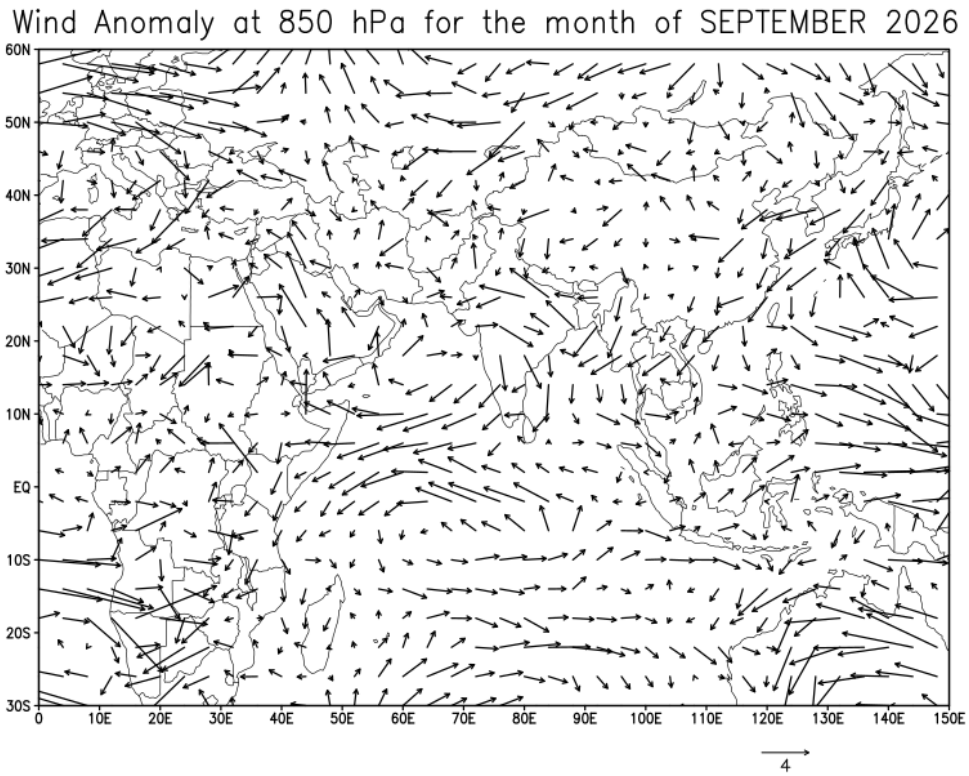
(a) MEAN (b) ANOMALY

(BASED ON 1991 - 2020 NORMALS)

(a) MEAN WIND: 850 hPa



(b) WIND ANOMALY: 850 hPa



आकृती १०: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए मासिक पवन (मि/से)

(ए) माध्य (बी) विसंगति ८५० एचपीए स्तरपर

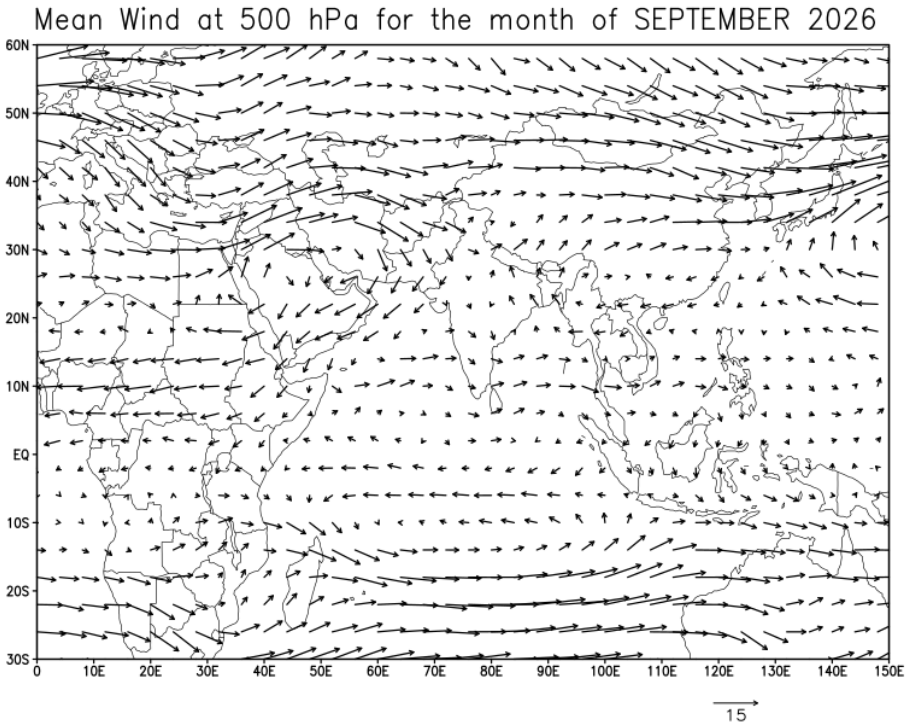
FIG. 10: MONTHLY WIND (m/s) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

(a) MEAN (b) ANOMALY AT 850 hPa

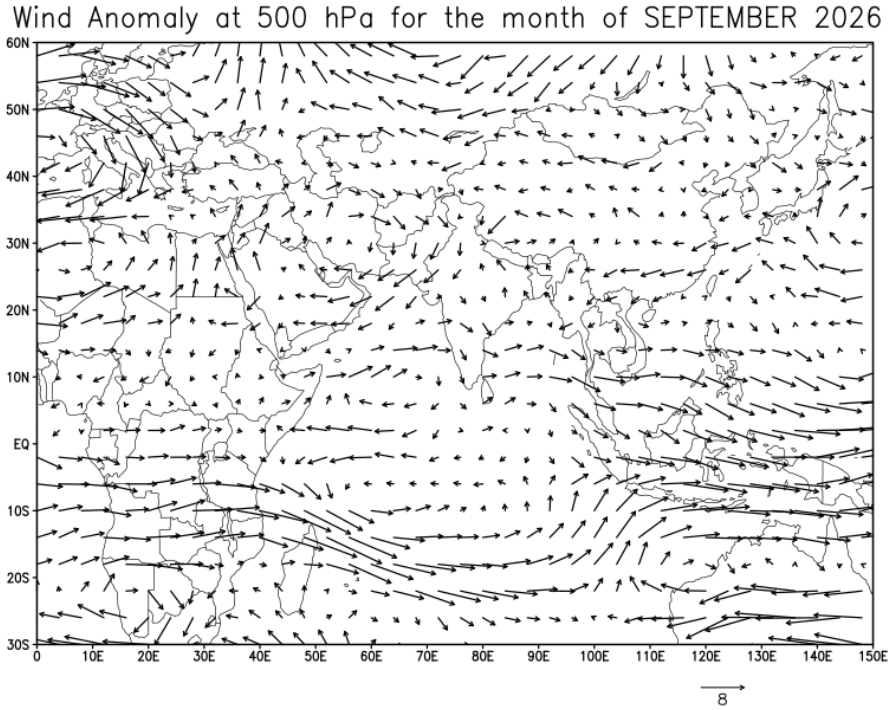
(OPERATIONAL NWP ANALYSIS OF IMD GFS T-574)

(ANOMALY IS BASED ON 2000-2018 Climatology, Source: NCMRWF)

(a) MEAN WIND: 500 hPa



(b) WIND ANOMALY: 500 hPa



आकृती ११: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए मासिक पवन (मि / से)

(ए) माध्य (बी) विसंगति ५०० एचपीए स्तरपर

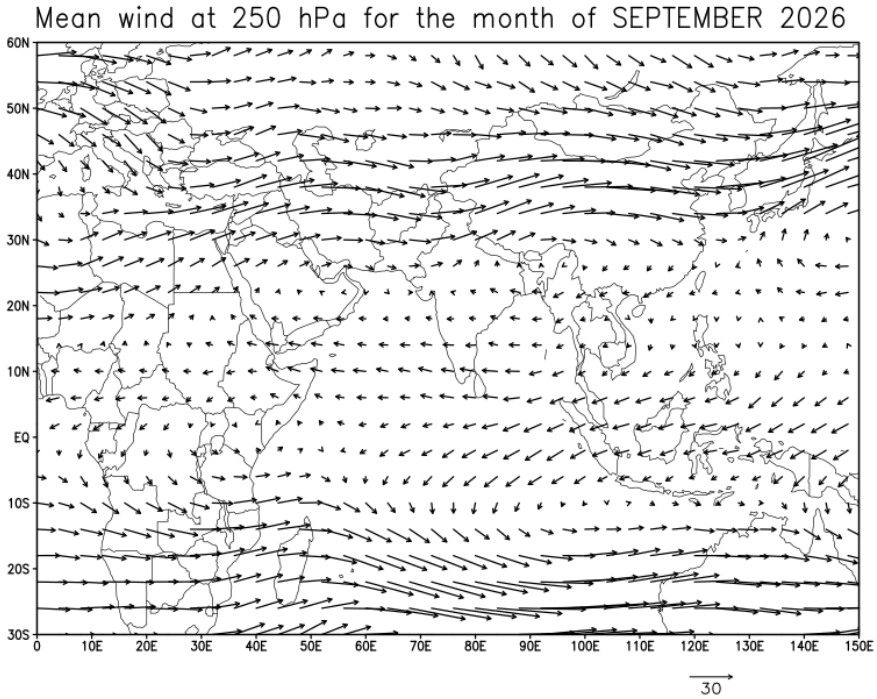
FIG. 11: MONTHLY WIND (m/s) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

(a) MEAN (b) ANOMALY AT 500 hPa

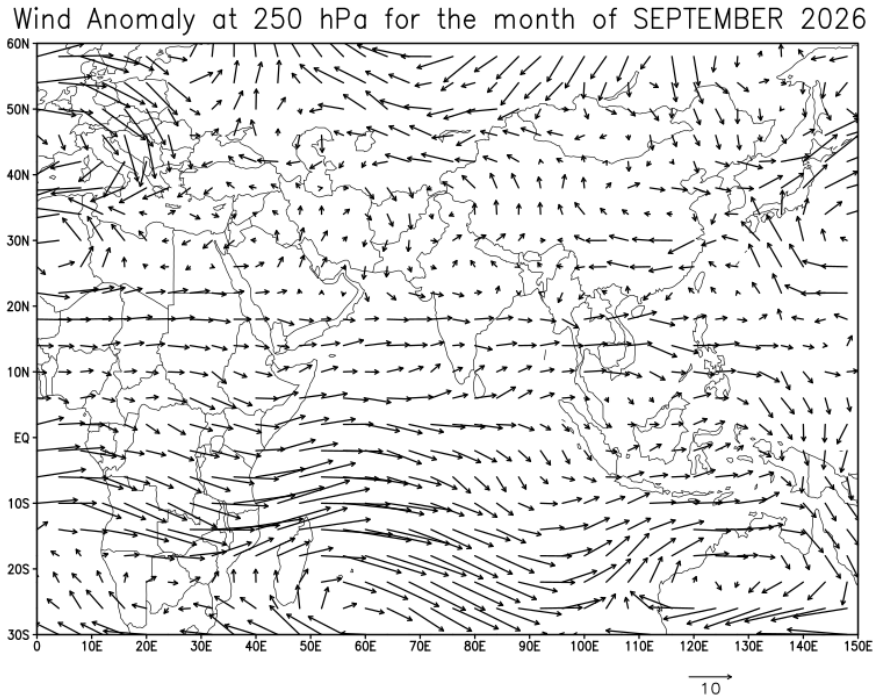
(OPERATIONAL NWP ANALYSIS OF IMD GFS T-574)

(ANOMALY IS BASED ON 2000-2018 Climatology, Source: NCMRWF)

(a) MEAN WIND: 250 hPa



(b) WIND ANOMALY: 250 hPa



आकृती १२: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए मासिक पवन (मि / से)

(ए) माध्य (बी) विसंगति २५० एचपीए स्तरपर

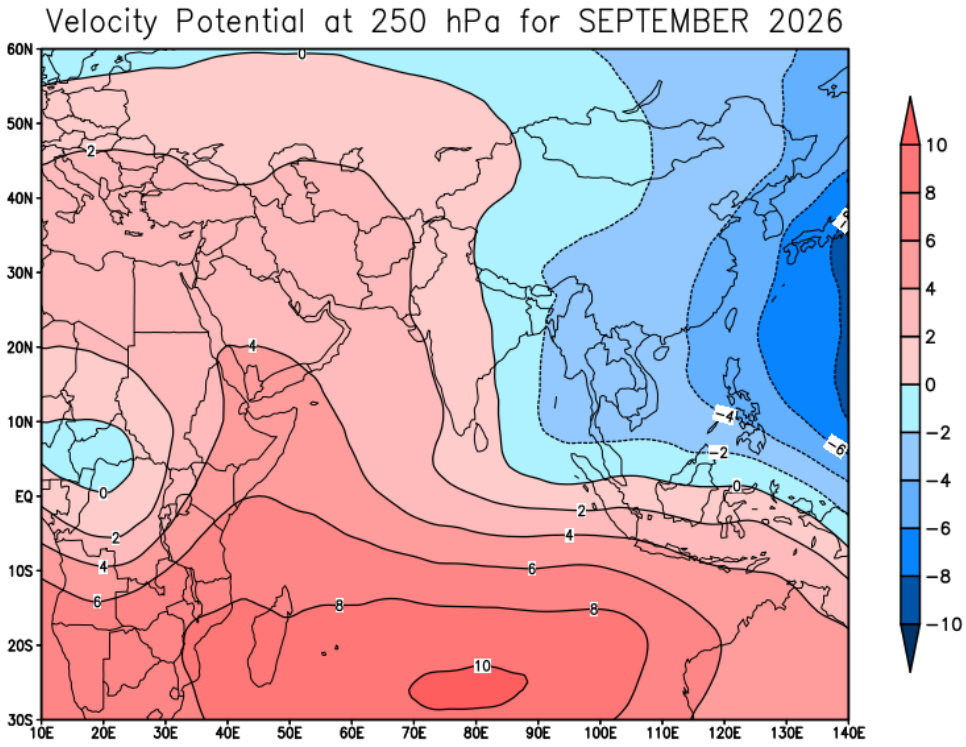
FIG. 12: MONTHLY WIND (m/s) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

(a) MEAN (b) ANOMALY AT 250 hPa

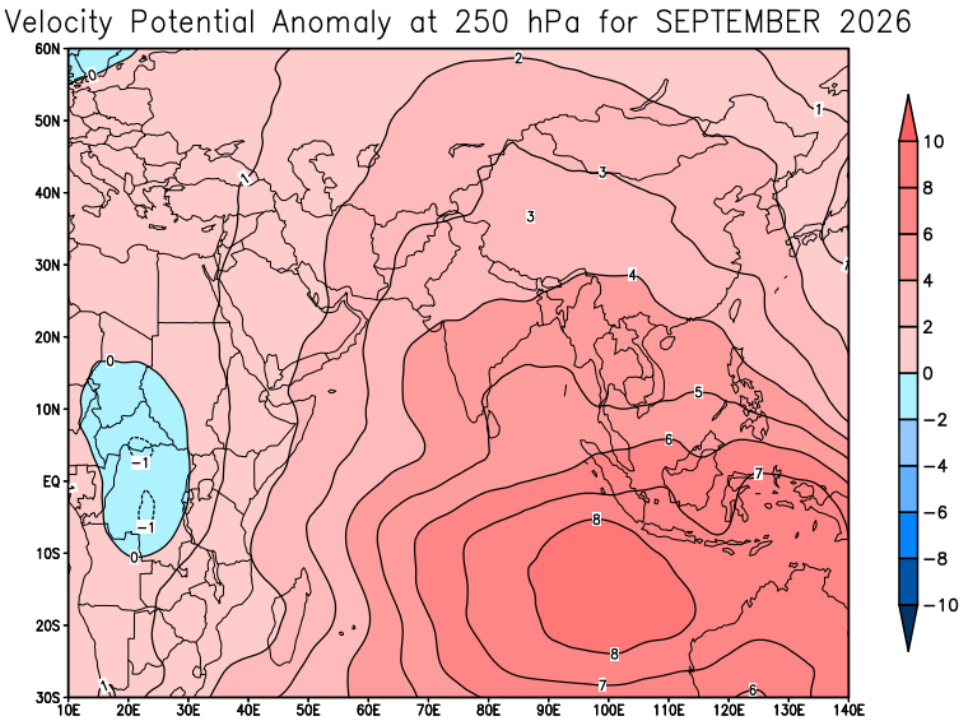
(OPERATIONAL NWP ANALYSIS OF IMD GFS T-574)

(ANOMALY IS BASED ON 2000-2018 Climatology, Source: NCMRWF)

(a) VELOCITY POTENTIAL: 250 hPa



(b) VELOCITY POTENTIAL ANOMALY: 250 hPa



आकृती १३: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए वेग विभव (10^6मीटर^2/सेकेंड)

(ए) माध्य (बी) विसंगति २५० एचपीए स्तरपर

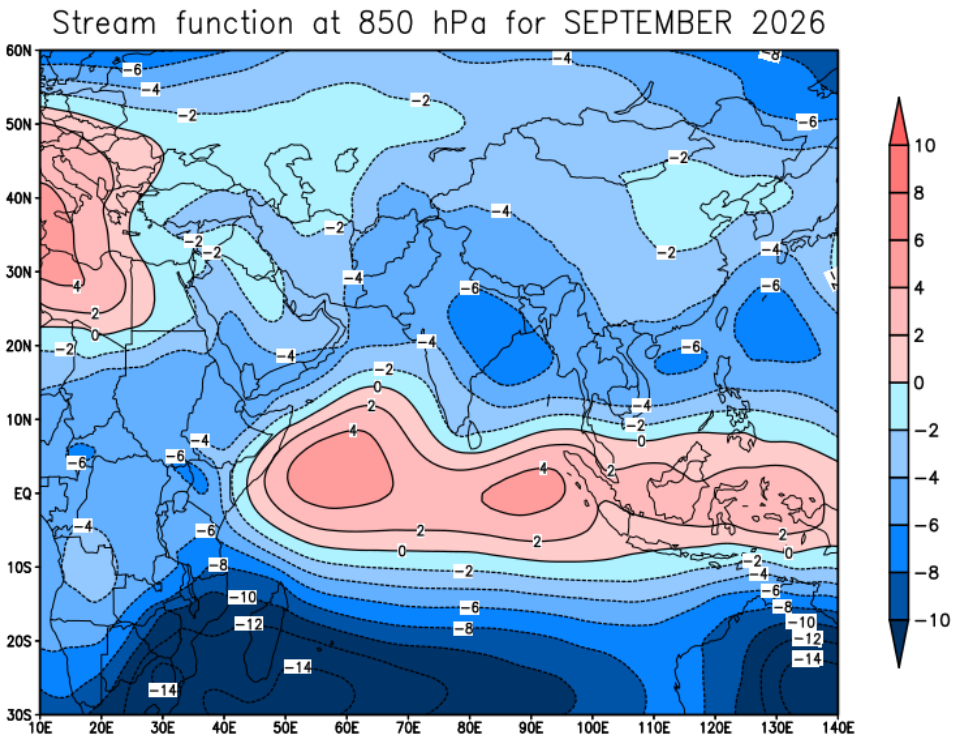
FIG. 13: VELOCITY POTENTIAL ($10^6 m^2/s$) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

(a) MEAN (b) ANOMALY AT 250 hPa

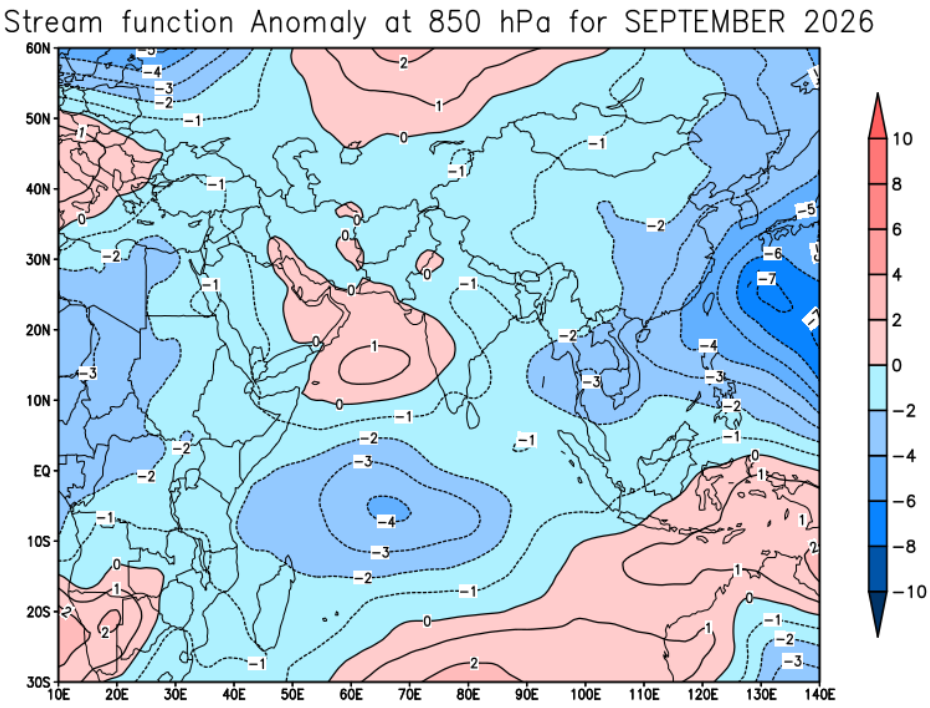
(OPERATIONAL NWP ANALYSIS OF IMD GFS T-574)

(ANOMALY IS BASED ON 2000-2018 Climatology, Source: NCMRWF)

(a) STREAM FUNCTION: 850 hPa



(b) STREAM FUNCTION ANOMALY: 850 hPa



आकृती १४: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए धारा कृत्य (10^6मीटर^2/सेकेंड)

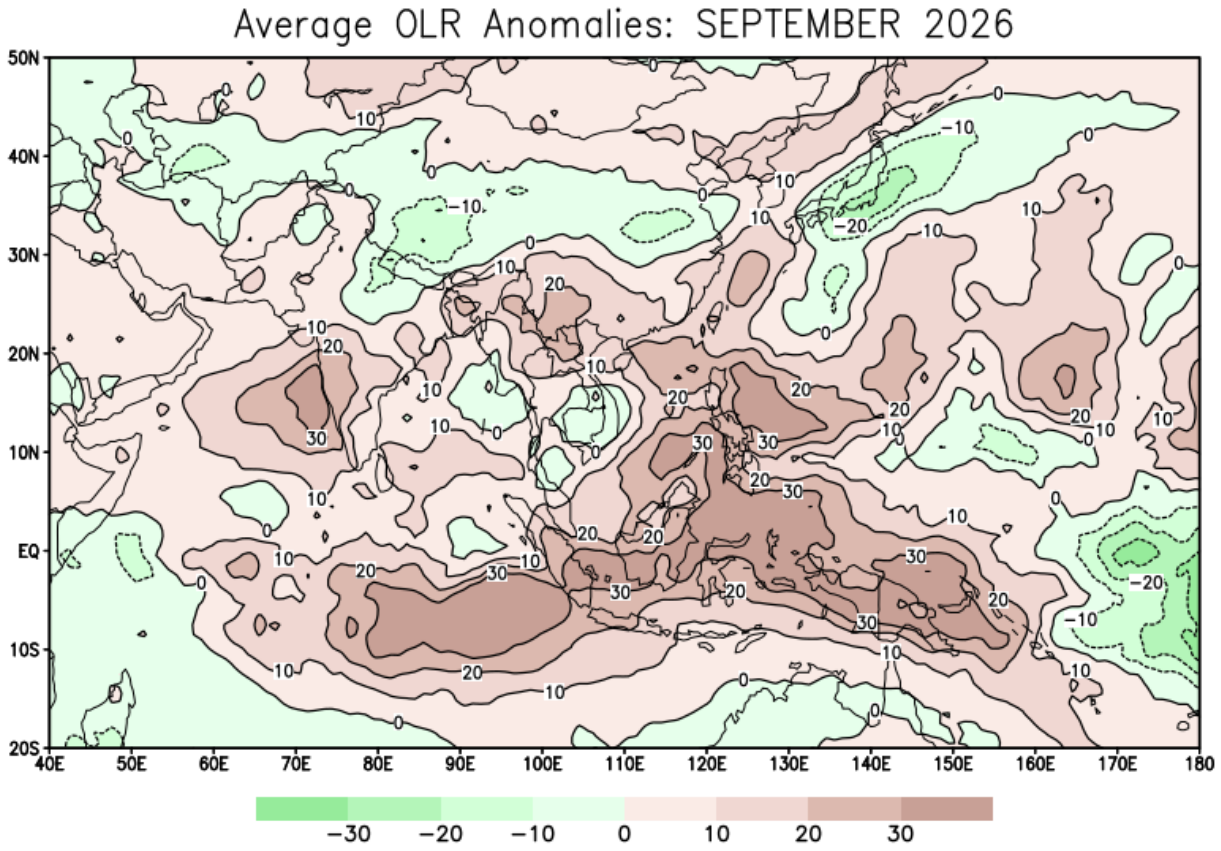
(ए) माध्य (बी) विसंगति ८५० एचपीए स्तरपर

FIG. 14: STREAM FUNCTION ($10^6 m^2/s$) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

(a) MEAN (b) ANOMALY AT 850 hPa

(OPERATIONAL NWP ANALYSIS OF IMD GFS T-574)

(ANOMALY IS BASED ON 2000-2018 Climatology, Source: NCMRWF)



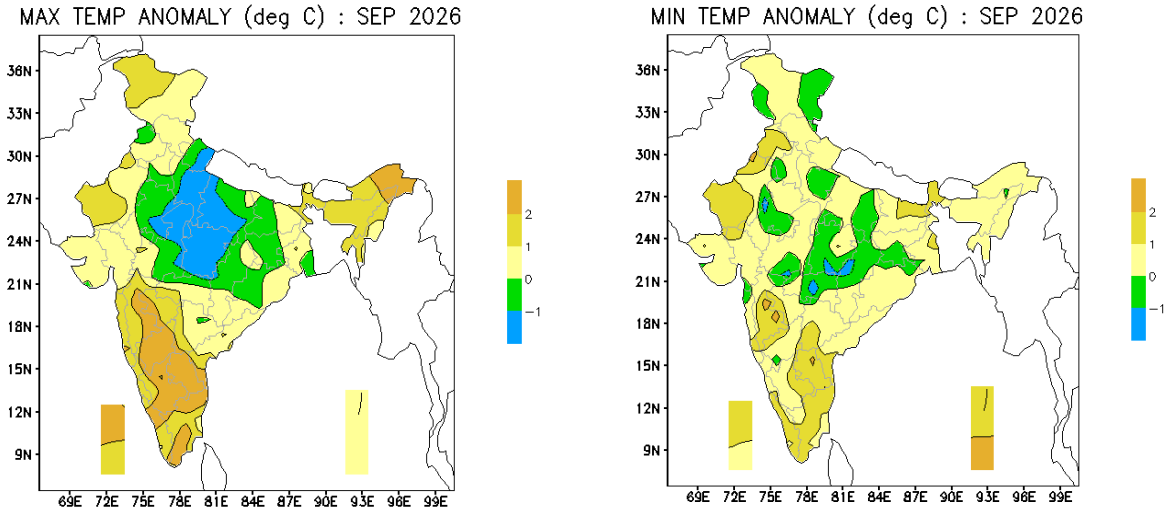
आकृती १५: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए ओ एल आर विसंगति (वॅट / मी ^{2})

FIG. 15: OLR ANOMALY (W/m^2) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

(DATA SOURCE: CDC / NOAA, USA)

(BASED ON 1991 - 2020 CLIMATOLOGY)

(a) MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALY **(b) MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALY**



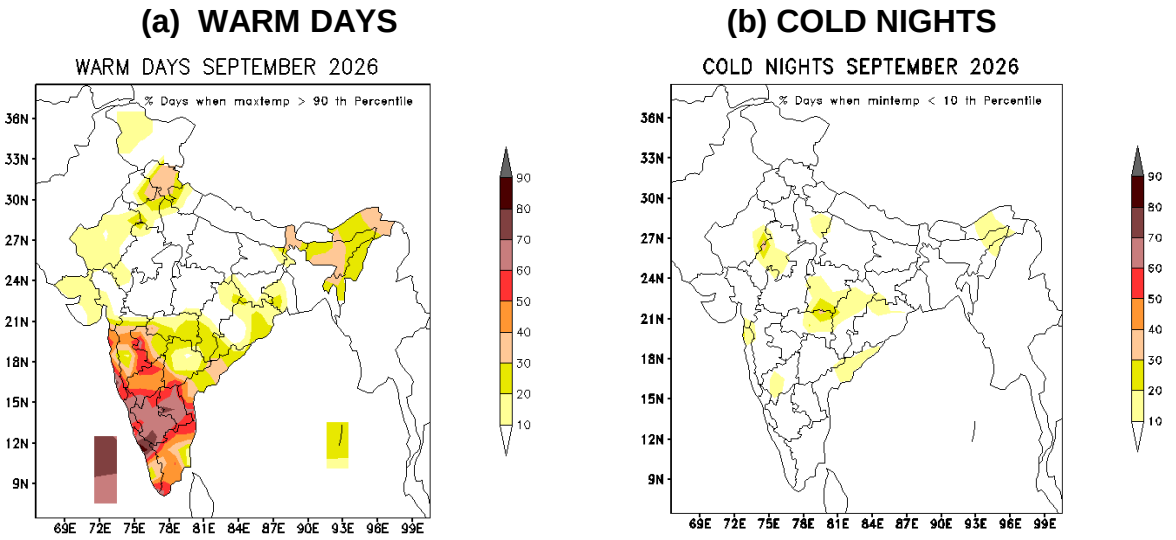
आकृती १६: सितम्बर २०२६ के लिए औसत मासिक तापमान विसंगतियां (डिग्री सेल्सियस)

(ए) अधिकतम (बी) न्यूनतम

FIG. 16: MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (°C) FOR SEPTEMBER 2026

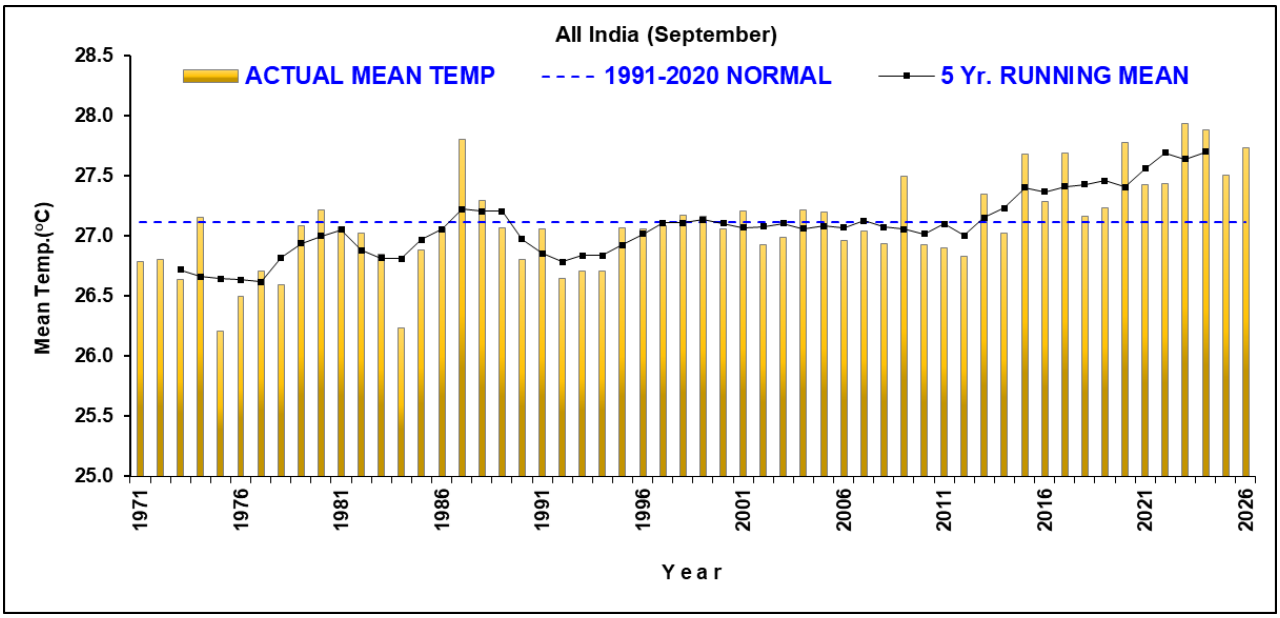
(a) MAXIMUM (b) MINIMUM

(BASED ON 1991-2020 NORMALS)



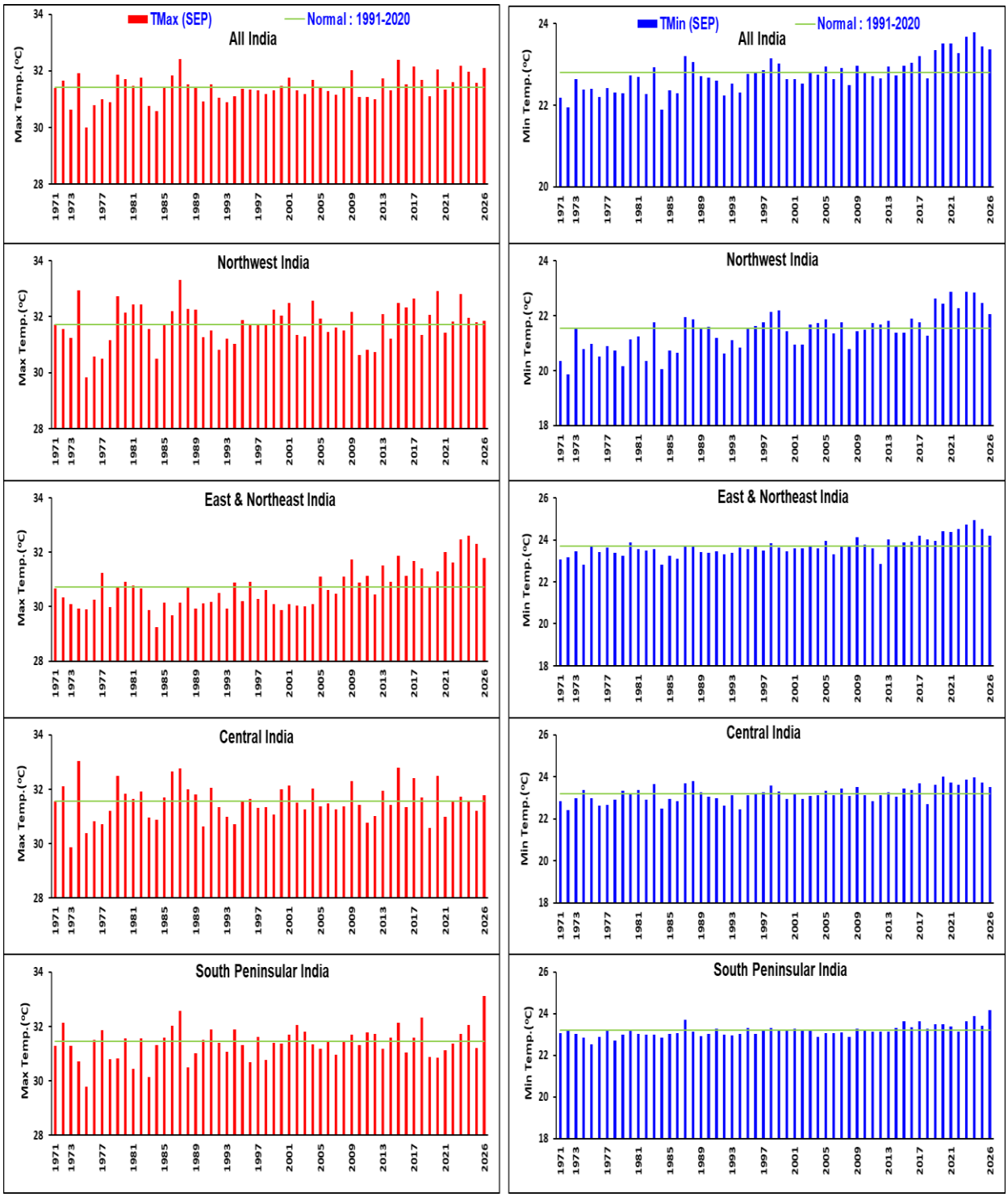
आकृती १७: (ए) उन दिनों का प्रतिशत जब अधिकतम तापमान > 90 वें प्रतिशत
(बी) उन दिनों का प्रतिशत जब न्यूनतम तापमान < 10 वें प्रतिशत

FIG. 17: (a)PERCENTAGE OF DAYS WHEN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE > 90TH PERCENTILE (b)PERCENTAGE OF DAYS WHEN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE <10TH PERCENTILE



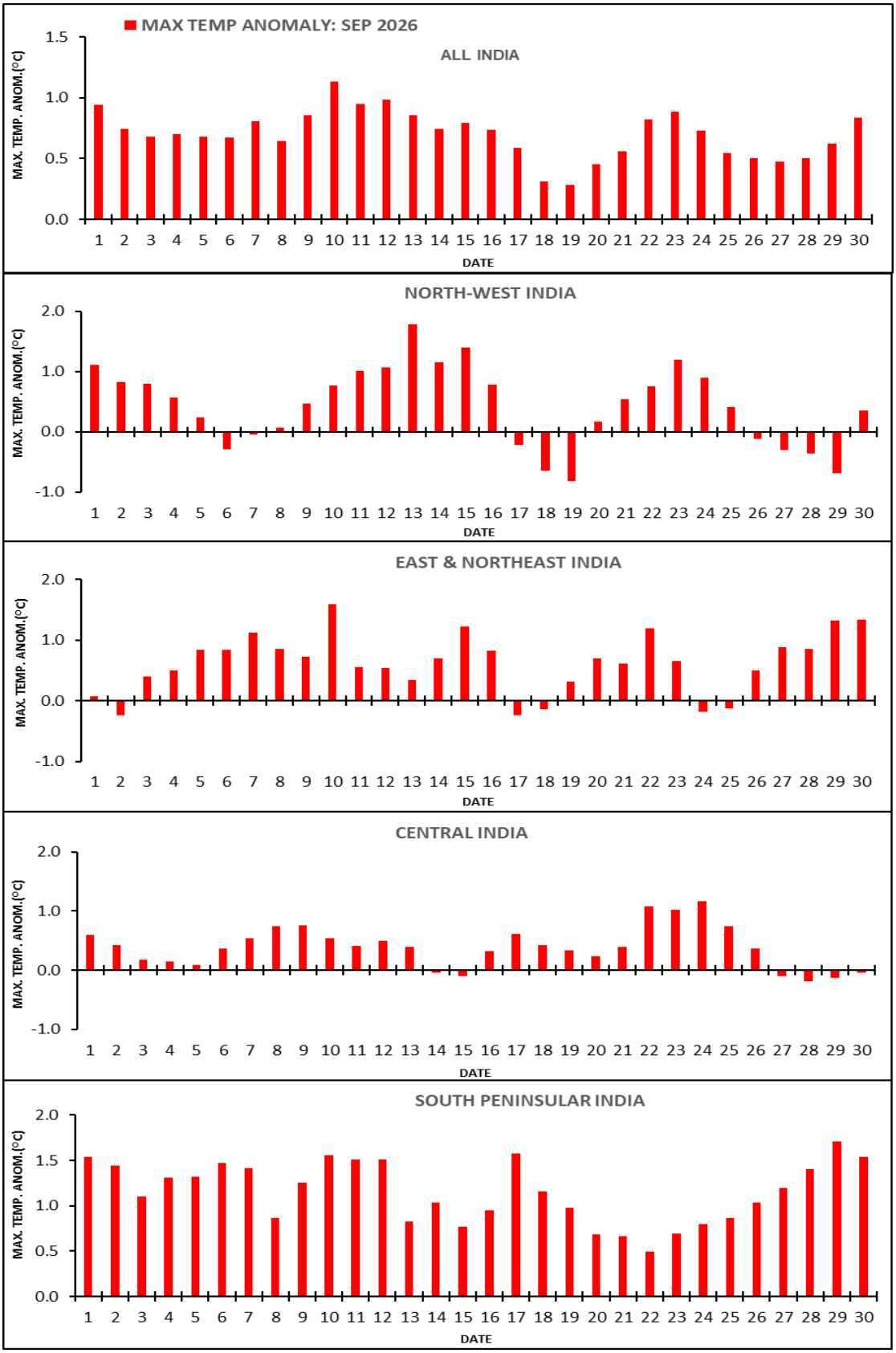
आकृती १८: सितम्बर १९७१-२०२६ की अवधि के दौरान भारत में औसत तापमान की समय श्रृंखला और महीने के लिए पांच साल चलने वाला औसत तापमान

FIG. 18: TIME SERIES OF MEAN TEMPERATURE AVERAGED OVER INDIA (VERTICAL BARS AND FIVE-YEAR RUNNING MEAN (CONTINUOUS LINE) FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER DURING THE PERIOD 1971-2026.



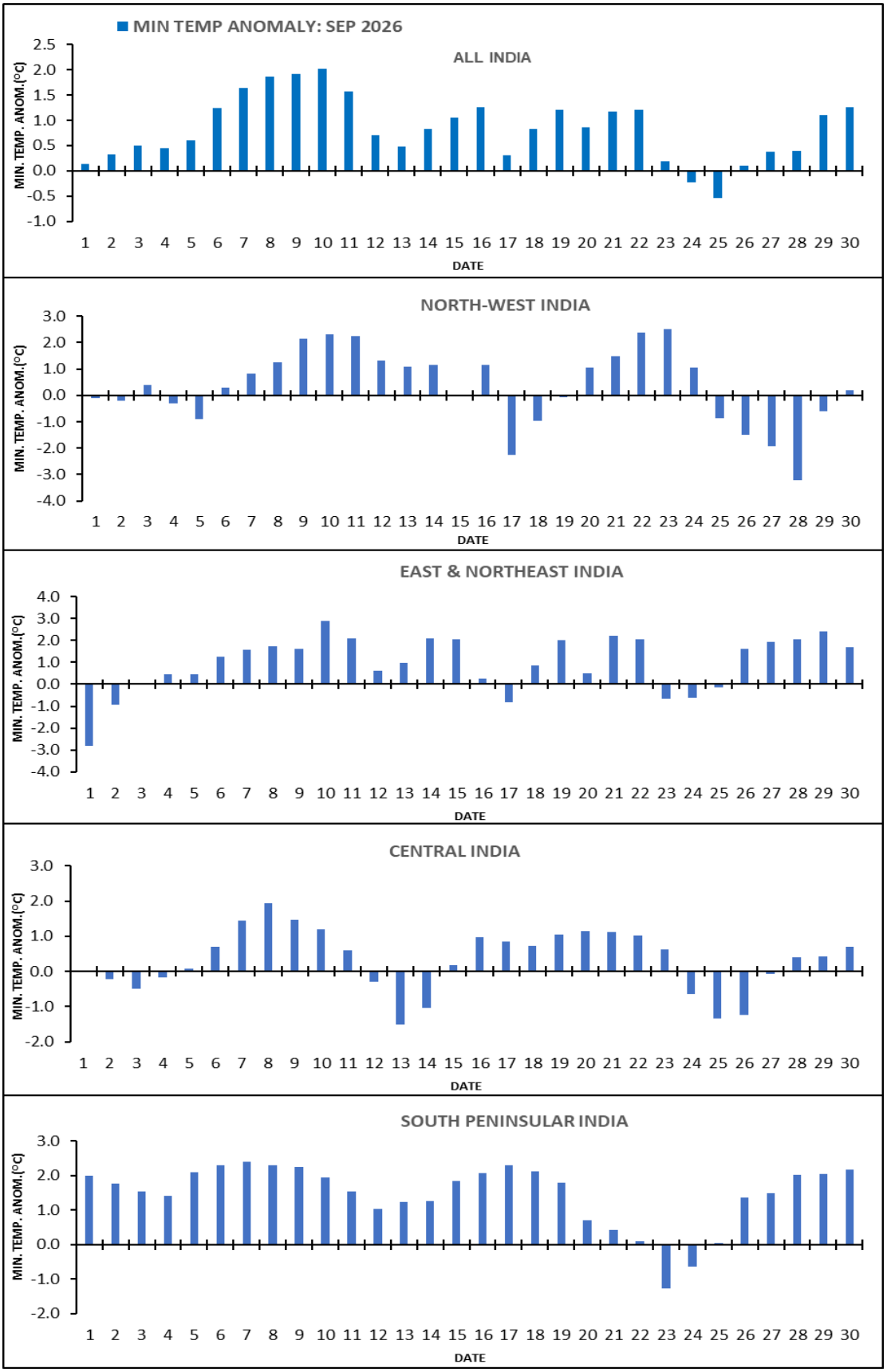
आकृती १९: सितम्बर महीने के लिए १९७१-२०२६ अवधि के दौरान (ए) अधिकतम (बी) न्यूनतम तापमान की समय श्रृंखला पूरे देश और चार सजातीय क्षेत्र के लिए

FIG. 19: TIME SERIES OF TEMPERATURE FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE AND THE FOUR HOMOGENEOUS REGIONS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER DURING THE PERIOD 1971 - 2026 (a) MAXIMUM (b) MINIMUM



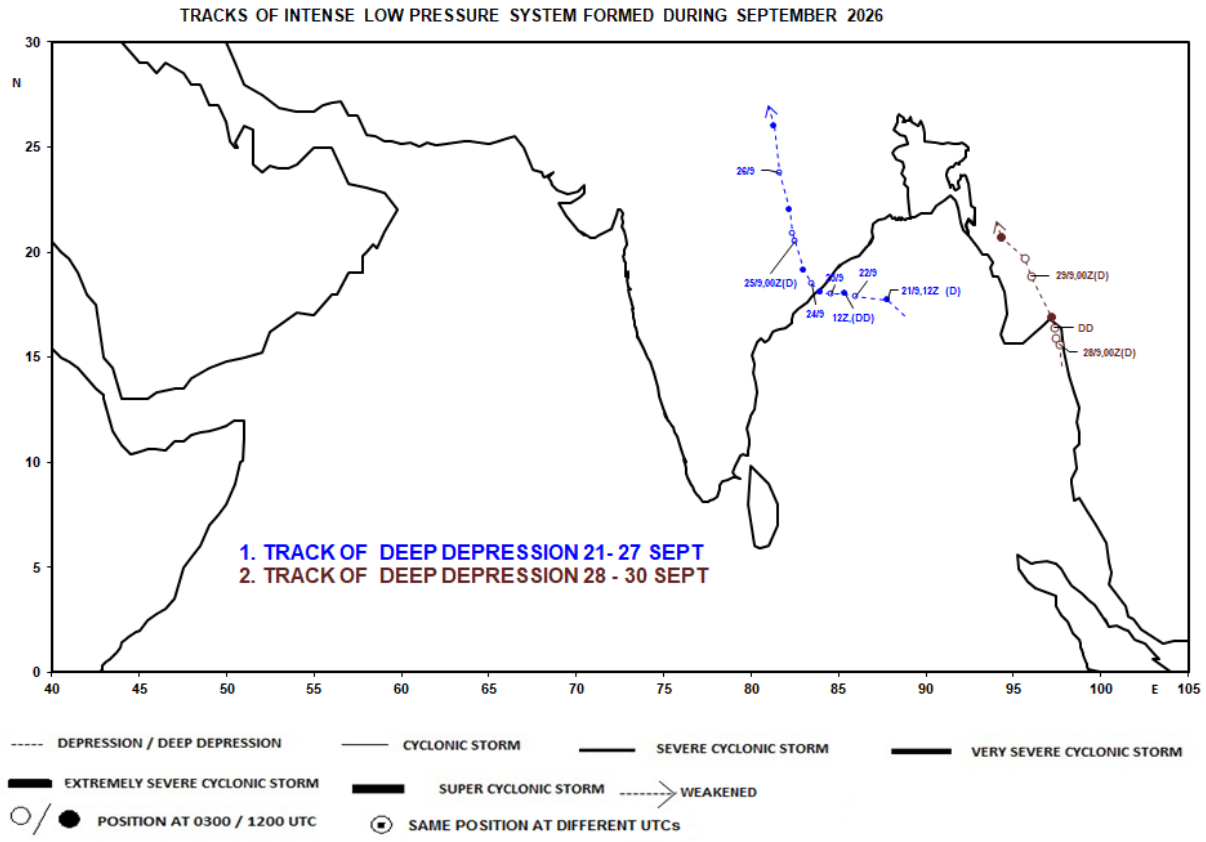
आकृती २०(ए): सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान सभी भारत और चार सजातीय क्षेत्रों में अधिकतम तापमान विसंगतियाँ की दैनिक भिन्नता

FIG. 20(a): DAILY VARIATION OF MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALY OVER ALL INDIA AND FOUR HOMOGENEOUS REGIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026



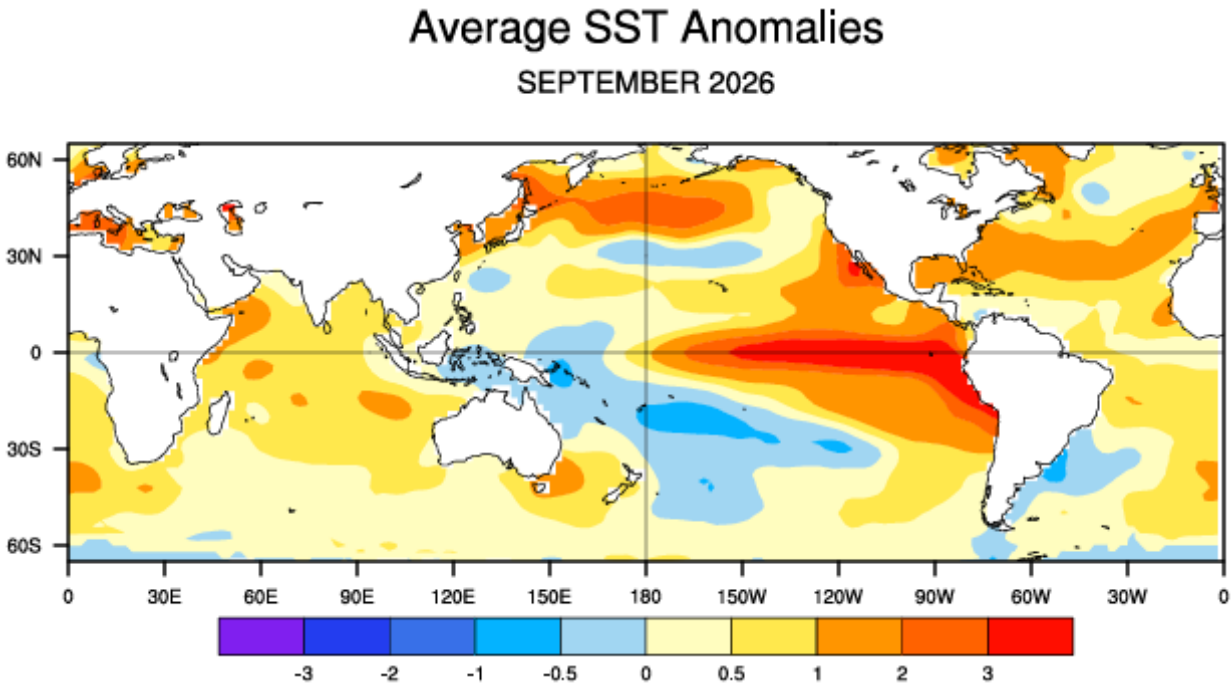
आकृती २०(बी): सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान सभी भारत और चार सजातीय क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम तापमान विसंगतियाँ की दैनिक भिन्नता

FIG. 20(b): DAILY VARIATION OF MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALY OVER ALL INDIA AND FOUR HOMOGENEOUS REGIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026



आकृती २१: सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान गठित तीव्र निम्न दबाव प्रणाली का ट्रैक

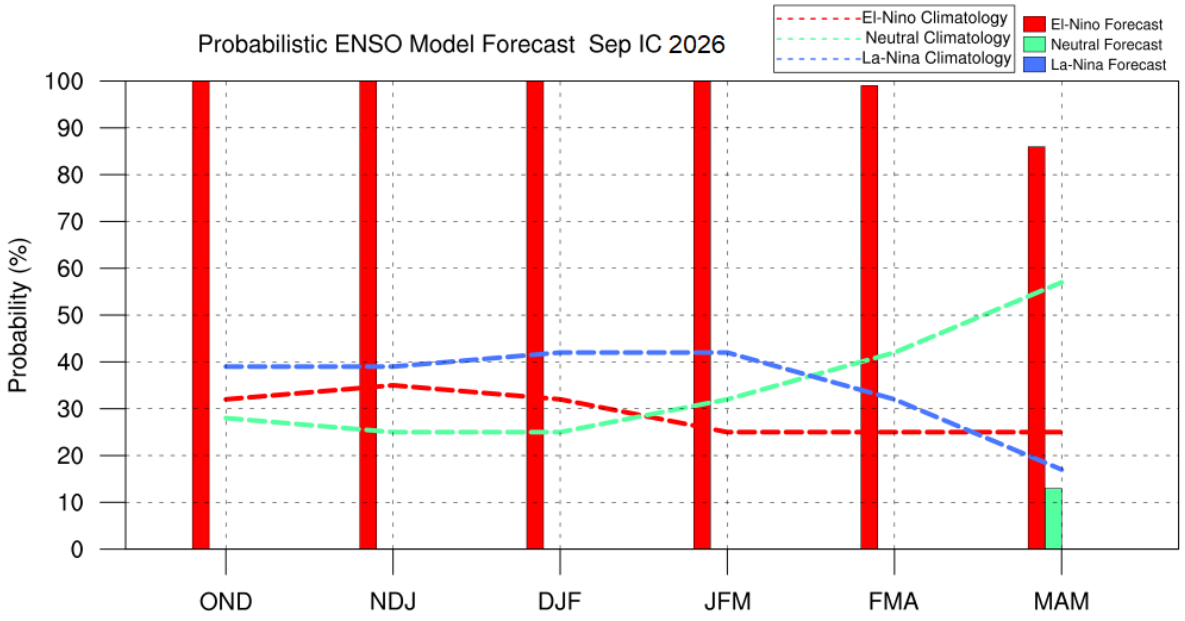
FIG. 21: TRACK OF INTENSE LOW-PRESSURE SYSTEMS FORMED DURING SEPTEMBER 2026



आकृती २२: समुद्री सतह तापमान विसंगति (°C)

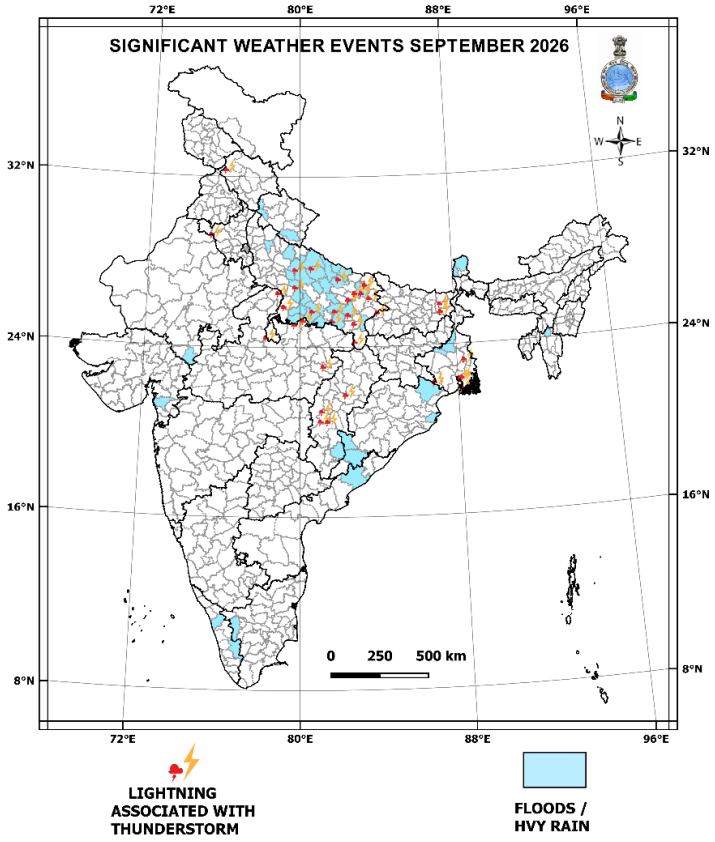
FIG. 22: SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALY (°C) IN SEPTEMBER 2026

(Data Source - ERSST V5, NoAA)



आकृती २३: नीनो 3.4 सूचकांक की जलवायु संबंधी संभावनाओं के साथ संभाव्यता पूर्वानुमान

FIG. 23: Probability forecast along with climatological probabilities of Niño 3.4 Index from high resolution Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecast System (MMCFS).
Data source for Climatology probabilities: NOAA Extended Reconstructed SST V5.
Criteria used for Probabilistic ENSO Forecast:
l.e.-0.5 La Nina, in between +0.5 & -0.5 neutral, g.e.0.5 El Nino.



आकृती २४: सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण मौसम की घटनाएं

(वास्तविक समय के मीडिया रिपोर्टों और अन्य राज्य सरकार एजेंसियों के आधार पर)

Fig. 24: SIGNIFICANT WEATHER EVENTS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

(Based on real time media reports and other state government agencies)

तालिका - १ / TABLE - 1

सितम्बर २०२६ के महीने के लिए उपमंडल वार वर्षा के आकडे

METEOROLOGICAL SUBDIVISION WISE RAINFALL STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2026 BASED ON OPERATIONAL DATA

MET. SUBDIVISION		ACTUAL (mm)	NORMAL (mm)	% DEP
1	A & N ISLAND	507.4	429.5	18
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	143.7	348.0	-59
3	ASSAM & MEGHALAYA	156.9	328.6	-52
4	N M M T	195.5	268.3	-27
5	SHWB & SIKKIM	349.4	388.2	-10
6	GANGETIC WEST BENGAL	287.7	265.8	8
7	ODISHA	328.0	235.7	39
8	JHARKHAND	255.2	224.0	14
9	BIHAR	208.2	216.5	-4
10	EAST U.P.	272.6	173.4	57
11	WEST U.P.	222.6	124.8	78
12	UTTARAKHAND	301.2	182.4	65
13	HAR. CHD & DELHI	43.4	77.2	-44
14	PUNJAB	28.1	77.7	-64
15	HIMACHAL PRADESH	104.9	120.6	-13
16	JAMMU & KASHMIR & LADAKH	72.0	95.7	-25
17	WEST RAJASTHAN	19.1	40.9	-53
18	EAST RAJASTHAN	106.0	91.8	16
19	WEST MADHYA PRADESH	154.3	149.0	4
20	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	257.6	190.0	36
21	GUJARAT REGION	128.1	146.9	-13
22	SAURASHTRA & KUTCH	118.6	93.2	27
23	KONKAN & GOA	189.6	374.1	-49
24	MADHYA MAHARASHTRA	61.9	159.0	-61
25	MARATHWADA	53.3	160.9	-67
26	VIDARBHA	107.1	155.5	-31
27	CHHATTISGARH	276.4	211.0	31
28	COASTAL A. P.& YANAM	240.5	163.0	48
29	TELANGANA	120.4	158.8	-24
30	RAYALASEEMA	90.7	136.9	-34
31	TAMIL., PUDU. & KARAIKAL	97.0	118.6	-18
32	COASTAL KARNATAKA	102.5	320.1	-68
33	N. I. KARNATAKA	59.6	139.6	-57
34	S. I. KARNATAKA	69.9	148.6	-53
35	KERALA & MAHE	79.6	271.8	-71
36	LAKSHADWEEP	94.3	169.7	-44

तालिका - २ / TABLE - 2

सितम्बर २०२६ के दौरान २४ घंटो में हुई बहुत भारी या अत्यधिक भारी वर्षा वाले स्टेशन

STATIONS WHICH RECEIVED VERY HEAVY (115.6 to 204.4 mm) OR EXTREMELY HEAVY (g.e.204.5 mm) RAINFALL IN 24 HOURS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

(Only the stations which received the highest rainfall in the subdivision on the given date are mentioned in the table)

DATE	STATION NAME	NAME OF SUBDIVISION	RAINFALL (mm)
1	GHARMURA	ASSAM & MEGHALAYA	124
	BANGIRIPOSI	ORISSA	309.2
	DUMRI	JHARKHAND	162.2
	KUNDA	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	147
	HARIPUR	UTTARAKHAND	163.6
	RAMPUR BAGHELAN	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	123.6
2	SRI NIKETAN	GANGETIC WEST BENGAL	262.8
	JAMTARA	JHARKHAND	136.8
	MIRZAPUR CWC	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	161
	NAINITAL	UTTARAKHAND	217
	NAINA DAVI	HIMACHAL PRADESH	186.6
	NAIGARHI	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	154
3	BADUSA	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	137.4
	LALITPUR	WEST UTTAR PRADESH	173
	NAINA DAVI	HIMACHAL PRADESH	130.6
	RAJNAGAR	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	195.2
4	KHANDAR SR	EAST RAJASTHAN	130
	ORCHHA	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	173
5	TEZU	ARUNACHALPRADESH	121
	BAIRAD	WEST MADHYA PRADESH	152
6	BIJNOR	WEST UTTAR PRADESH	134
	JASPUR	UTTARAKHAND	130
7	MAHSI	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	175
	BAREILLY PBO	WEST UTTAR PRADESH	381.1
	SOMESHWAR	UTTARAKHAND	120
8	LONG ISLAND	A & N ISLAND	119.6
	AMRAGHAT	ASSAM & MEGHALAYA	116.4
10	KAISERGANJ	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	130
11	MADANPUR RAMPUR	ORISSA	140
	DAMOH-aws	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	144
12	MANGKOLEMBA	N M M T	144.8
	MALKANGIRI	ORISSA	142.8
	DURG	CHHATTISGARH	167.8
13	KUMARGRAM	SHWB & SIKKIM	127.2
	UKAI	GUJARAT REGION	274.2
	DESAIGANJ	VIDARBHA	142
	KODAKANDLA	TELANGANA	122.6
14	CHANDIGARH IAF	HAR CHD & DLH	121.2
	KHILCHIPUR	WEST MADHYA PRADESH	124.6
	KONDAPAK	TELANGANA	145
15	MALHARGARH	WEST MADHYA PRADESH	145
	BORSAD	GUJARAT REGION	135
	ANJAR	SAURASHTRA & KUTCH	193
	DINDIGUL ARG	TAMIL NADU & PUDUCHERRY	130.5

DATE	STATION NAME	NAME OF SUBDIVISION	RAINFALL (mm)
16	MANGAN	SHWB & SIKKIM	276.5
	MANDVI(K)	SAURASHTRA & KUTCH	146
17	MANGAN	SHWB & SIKKIM	218.4
	UDHAMPUR(IAF)	JAMMU & KASHMIR	117.8
18	RONGO	SHWB & SIKKIM	134.3
	ASPUR	EAST RAJASTHAN	200
	MALIA_MIANA	SAURASHTRA & KUTCH	131
19	YUKSOM	SHWB & SIKKIM	126.4
	GHATOL	EAST RAJASTHAN	207
20	KOLLAPUR	TELANGANA	150.2
	KAMALAPURAM	RAYALASEEMA	123.6
	MARANDAHALLI	TAMIL NADU & PUDUCHERRY	118
21	PERIYANAICKENPALAYAM	TAMIL NADU & PUDUCHERRY	210
22	KARJAT_AGRI	KONKAN & GOA	117
23	SIMILIGUDA	ORISSA	230.2
	PALASA	COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH	141.4
	ANKOLA	COASTAL KARNATAKA	117.8
24	LONG ISLAND	A & N ISLAND	123
	SIMILIGUDA	ORISSA	193.9
	NANDADIH	JHARKHAND	123.6
	VISAKHAPATNAM	COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH	277.6
	MADHIRA	TELANGANA	131.2
	KARWAR OBSY	COASTAL KARNATAKA	128.6
25	YUKSOM	SHWB & SIKKIM	224.6
	TENTULIKHUNTI	ORISSA	395
	DHENGBRIDGE	BIHAR	144
	JAGDALPUR	CHHATTISGARH	246.3
	CHINTALAPUDI	COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH	162.4
26	YUKSOM	SHWB & SIKKIM	130.6
	NAWANA	ORISSA	126.4
	JAMSHEDPUR	JHARKHAND	119.8
	MUHAMMADI	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	342
	RATH	WEST UTTAR PRADESH	210
	BICHHIA	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	191.8
	DURG	CHHATTISGARH	202.4
27	TRIBENI/BALMIKINAGAR	BIHAR	194.8
	KAIMGANJ	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	320
	BILARI	WEST UTTAR PRADESH	180.2
	NAINITAL	UTTARAKHAND	172.5
29	KARNAL	HAR CHD & DLH	122

Extremely heavy rainfall

तालिका 3 / TABLE 3

सितम्बर २०२६ माह के दौरान की तापमान विसंगति

TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES OVER INDIA AND FOUR HOMOGENEOUS REGIONS DURING SEPTEMBER 2026

SEP 2026		Max Temp (ºC)	Min Temp (ºC)	Mean Temp (ºC)
ALL INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**32.10**	**23.36**	**27.73**
	NORMAL	31.43	22.80	27.12
	ANOMALY	0.67	0.55	0.61
NORTHWEST INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**31.86**	**22.06**	**26.96**
	NORMAL	31.72	21.55	26.63
	ANOMALY	0.14	0.51	0.33
EAST & NORTHEAST INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**31.78**	**24.20**	**27.99**
	NORMAL	30.72	23.70	27.21
	ANOMALY	1.06	0.50	0.78
CENTRAL INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**31.79**	**23.52**	**27.65**
	NORMAL	31.56	23.20	27.38
	ANOMALY	0.23	0.32	0.27
SOUTH PENINSULAR INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**33.12**	**24.17**	**28.65**
	NORMAL	31.45	23.21	27.33
	ANOMALY	1.67	0.96	1.32

Note : Values are rounded off to nearest two decimal

तालिका - ४ / TABLE – 4

ATMOSPHERIC AND SST INDEX VALUES FOR THE RECENT 12 MONTHS. ATMOSPHERIC INDICES ARE STANDARDIZED BY MEAN ANNUAL STANDARD DEVIATION EXCEPT FOR THE TAHITI AND DARWIN SLP ANOMALIES WHICH ARE IN hPa. SST INDICES (ANOMALIES AND MEAN) ARE IN DEGREE CELSIUS

SLP ANOMALIES			Tahiti SLP minus Darwin SLP	PACIFIC SST							
				NINO 1+2 0^0 - 10^0S 90^0W - 80^0W		NINO 3 5^0N - 5^0S 150^0W - 90^0W		NINO 3.4 5^0N - 5^0S 170^0W - 120^0W		NINO 4 5^0N - 5^0S 160^0E - 150^0W	
Month	Tahiti	Darwin	SOI	Anomaly	Mean	Anomaly	Mean	Anomaly	Mean	Anomaly	Mean
SEP 26	-0.10	3.50	-3.30	4.69	25.27	3.64	28.65	2.84	29.60	0.95	29.62
AUG 26	0.70	2.60	-1.80	4.08	24.93	3.13	28.35	2.52	29.42	0.93	29.63
JUL 26	-1.90	2.60	-4.00	3.56	25.40	2.33	28.21	2.03	29.33	1.06	29.84
JUN 26	-0.10	2.60	-2.40	2.82	25.94	1.71	28.33	1.44	29.17	1.22	30.19
MAY 26	-0.70	0.90	-1.50	1.81	26.23	1.05	28.30	0.82	28.75	1.07	29.98
APR 26	0.30	1.40	-1.10	1.27	26.80	0.37	27.95	0.23	28.05	0.77	29.40
MAR 26	0.50	-1.60	2.00	0.82	27.31	0.20	27.41	-0.06	27.23	0.35	28.67
FEB 26	2.70	0.10	2.40	0.71	26.81	-0.19	26.21	-0.34	26.41	0.15	28.35
JAN 26	1.40	-0.70	1.80	-0.44	24.13	-0.68	24.98	-0.60	25.94	-0.11	28.21
DEC 25	-0.50	-0.50	0.00	-0.71	22.10	-0.78	24.45	-0.66	25.94	-0.36	28.18
NOV 25	0.90	-1.10	1.80	-0.50	21.15	-0.60	24.50	-0.69	26.01	-0.55	28.14
OCT 25	1.80	-0.30	1.90	-0.33	20.69	-0.45	24.53	-0.53	26.19	-0.41	28.35

(Data Source: NOAA PSL, USA)

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