



भारत सरकार
Government of India
पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय (एम. ओ. ई. एस.)
Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)



भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
Climate Research and Services (CRS)

Monthly Climate Summary for July 2026
Climate Summary for the month of July 2026

1. Monthly Rainfall Scenario (01 to 31 July, 2026)

During July 2026, the country as a whole received 283.3 mm of rainfall against its Long Period Average (LPA) of 280.5 mm, which was 1% above normal. However, despite the near-normal all-India rainfall, the spatial distribution of rainfall was highly uneven, with several meteorological subdivisions and districts experiencing deficient rainfall, while parts of Central India received excess rainfall. The daily variation of all-India rainfall during July 2026, along with the corresponding normal rainfall (based on the 1971–2020 climatological period), is presented in Figure 1(a). The all-India rainfall percentage departure from normal for the month of July during the period 1901–2026 is presented in Figure 1(b).

The all-India rainfall during July 2026 was 283.3 mm, making it the 46th lowest July rainfall since 1901 and the 12th lowest since 2001, as presented in Figure 1(c). The rainfall over East & Northeast India during July 2026 was 299.8 mm, which was the 6th lowest since 1901, as presented in Figure 1(d). The rainfall over South Peninsular India during July 2026 was 152.6 mm, which was the 10th lowest since 1901, as presented in Figure 1(e). The rainfall over Central India during July 2026 was 426.8 mm, which was the 13th highest since 1901 and the 3rd highest since 2001, as presented in Figure 1(f).

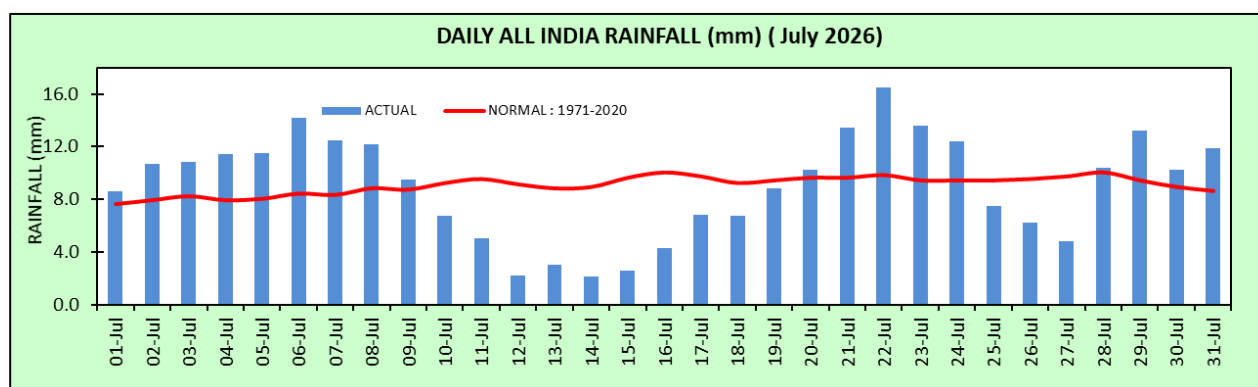


Fig.1 (a): Daily variation of rainfall over the country as a whole during July 2026.

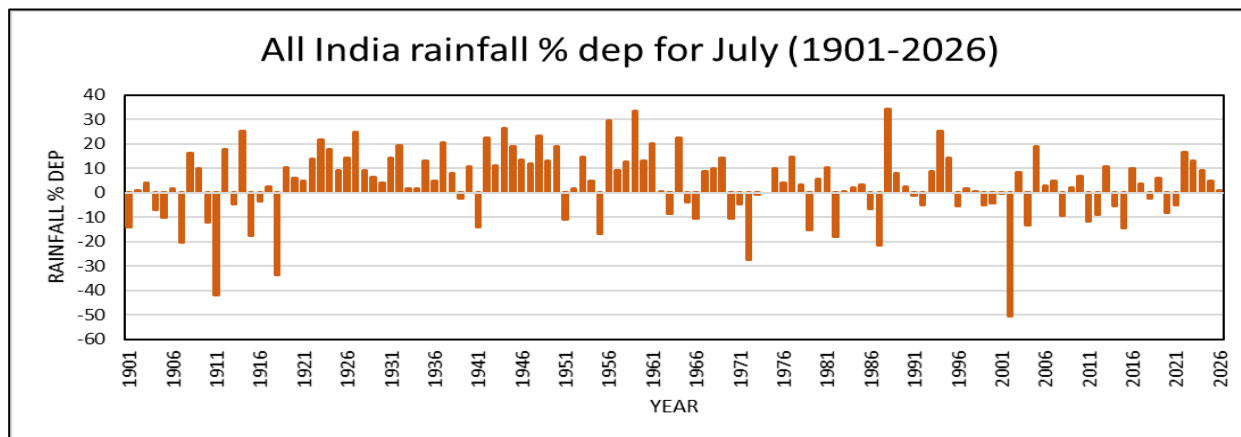


Fig 1(b): All India monthly rainfall percentage departure from normal (1971-2020) for the month of July during the period 1901-2026.

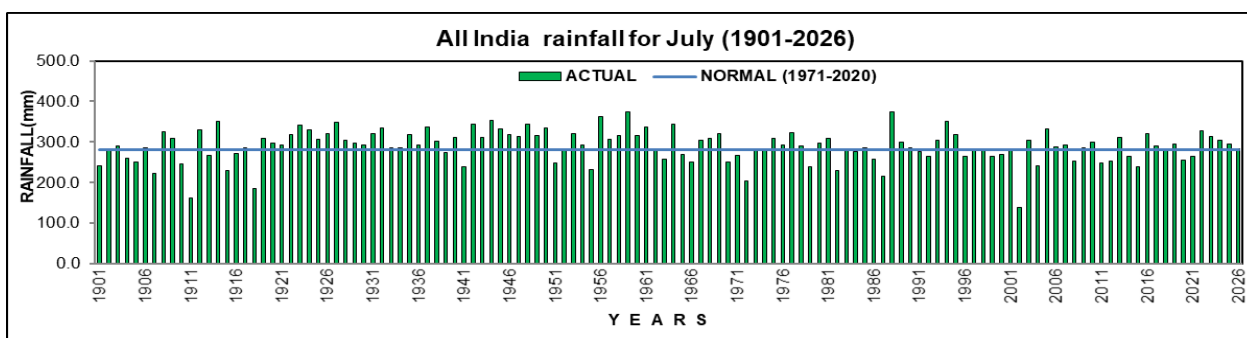


Fig 1(c): Time series of area weighted rainfall over All India for July (1901 – 2026).

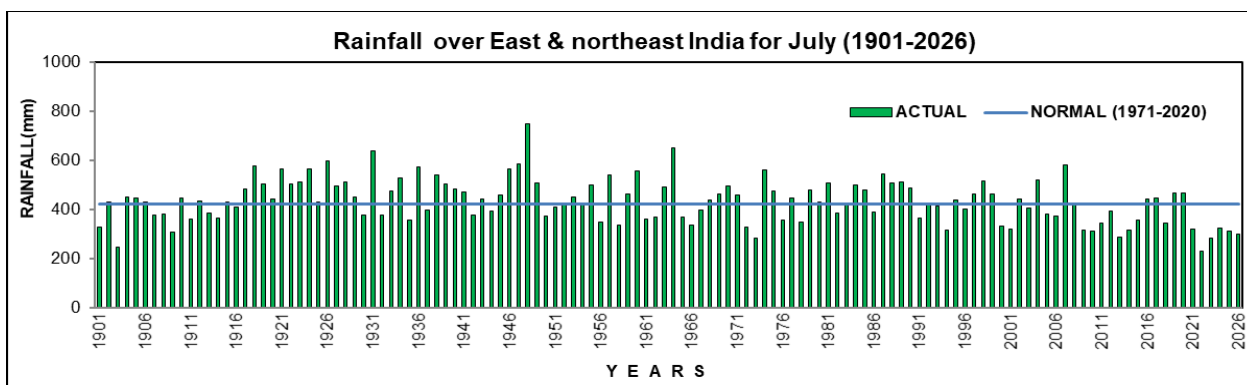


Fig 1(d): Time series of area weighted rainfall over East & Northeast India for July (1901 – 2026).

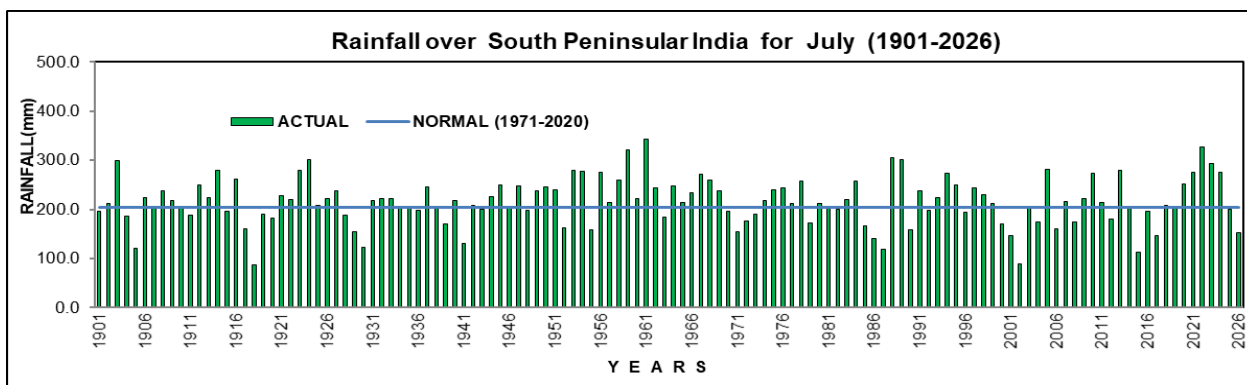


Fig 1(e): Time series of area weighted rainfall over South Peninsular India for July (1901 – 2026).

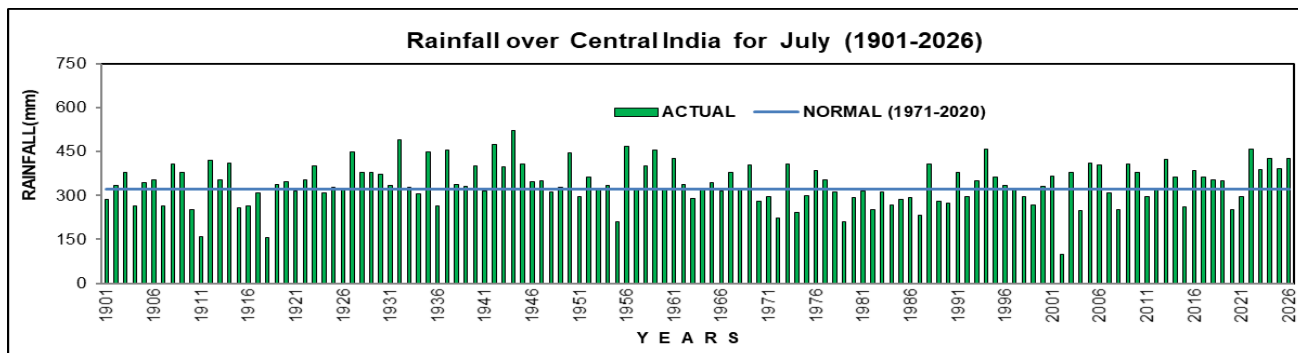


Fig 1(f): Time series of area weighted rainfall over Central India for July (1901 – 2026).

The monthly rainfall for July 2026 is given in the table below:

Regions	Actual Rainfall (mm)	Normal Rainfall (mm)	% Departure from LPA
Country as a whole	283.3	280.5	1.0
Northwest India	201.0	209.7	-4.0
Central India	426.8	321.3	33.0
South Peninsula	152.6	204.5	-25.0
East & Northeast India	299.8	424.1	-29.0

During July 2026, out of the 36 meteorological subdivisions, 3 subdivisions (Madhya Maharashtra, Gujarat Region and Odisha) received Large Excess rainfall, 3 subdivisions (Konkan & Goa, Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh, and Chhattisgarh) received Excess rainfall, 16 subdivisions received Normal rainfall, 11 subdivisions received Deficient rainfall, and 3 subdivisions (Rayalaseema, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Karaikal, and Lakshadweep) received Large Deficient rainfall (Figure 2).

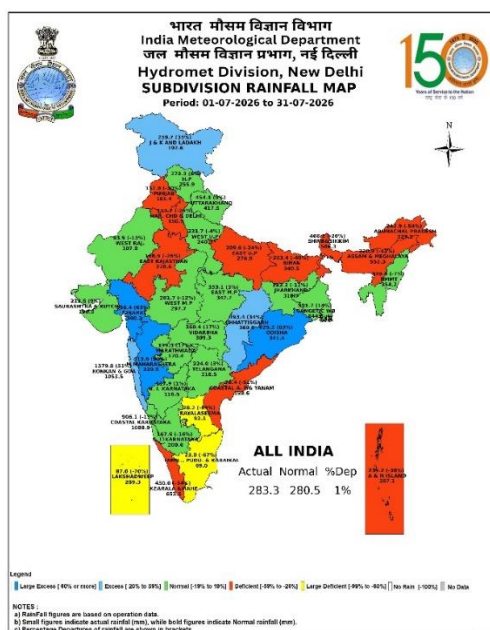


Fig 2: Subdivision-wise rainfall distribution for July 2026.

The observed spatial distribution of rainfall during July 2026, normal rainfall based on data of 1971 to 2020 and rainfall departures from normal during July 2026 are shown in Fig.3.

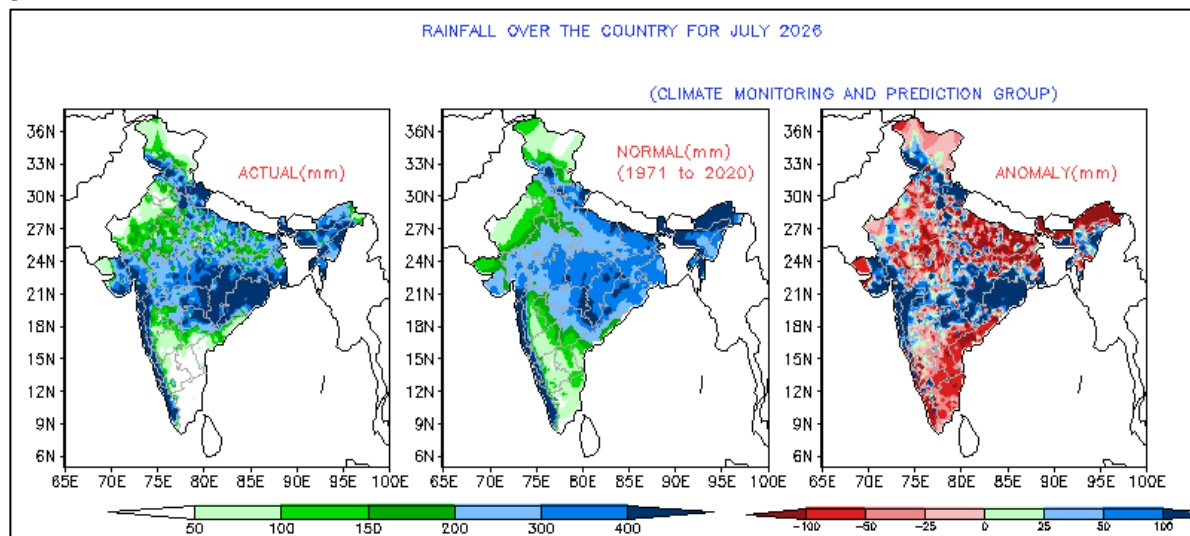


Fig 3: Observed Spatial Rainfall pattern for the month of July 2026 over India and their departure from normal (1971 to 2020 period).
(Departure from normal is anomaly = actual rainfall - normal rainfall)

2. Frequency of Heavy Rainfall events

The distribution indicates that heavy rainfall events are widespread across most parts of the country. These events are particularly dense over central India, the Western Ghats, eastern India and parts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Very heavy rainfall events were concentrated over east central India and west coast. Extremely heavy rainfall events were clustered, primarily along the Konkan–Goa coast, Gujarat Region and Odisha.

The location of occurrences of heavy rainfall events is shown in the Figure 4.

There were 3019 heavy rainfall (64.5 to 115.5 mm) events, 918 were very heavy rainfall (115.6 to 204.4 mm) events and 269 were extremely heavy rainfall (>204.4 mm) events during this month.

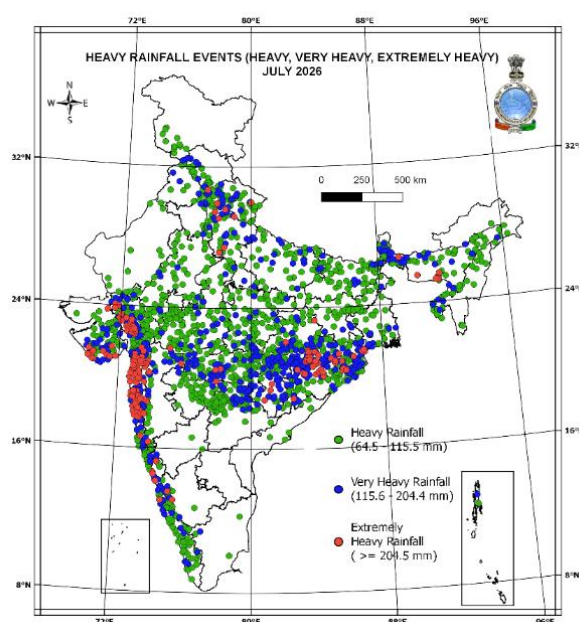


Fig 4: The location of occurrences of heavy, very heavy rainfall events in the month of July 2026.

3. Chief Synoptic weather features observed during July 2026.

The Southwest Monsoon set in over Kerala on 4 June 2026, with a delay of three days from its climatological normal onset date of 1 June. Thereafter, it advanced in stages and covered the entire country by 9 July 2026. Figure 5 shows the isochrones depicting the advance of the Southwest Monsoon during the 2026 season.

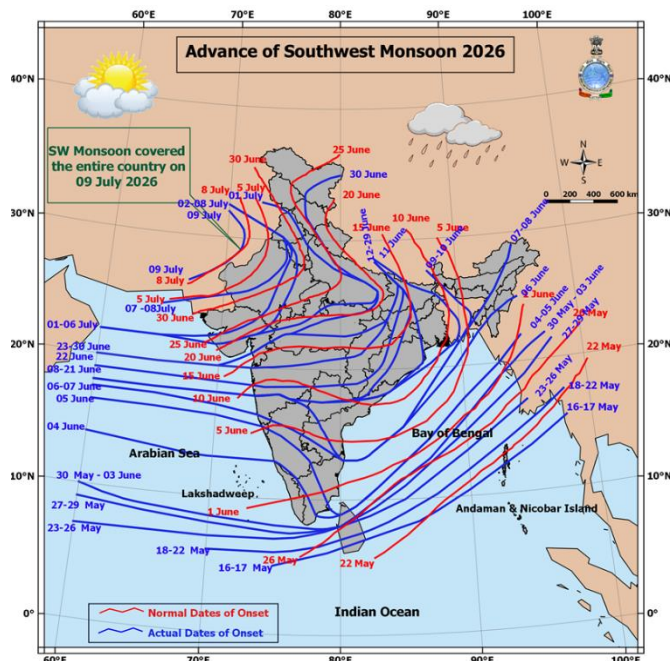


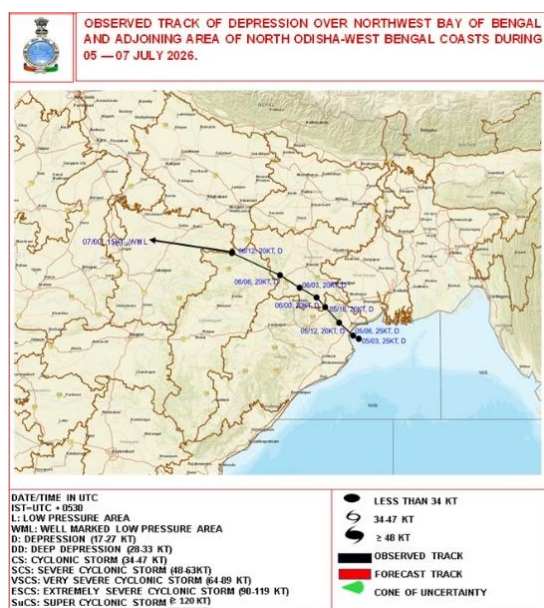
Fig. 5: Isochrones of the advance of southwest monsoon during the month of July 2026.

Low Pressure systems:

During July 2026, four low-pressure systems formed over the North Indian Ocean, which is equal to the climatological average of four systems for the month. Of these, one system intensified into a Deep Depression (26 Jul – 1 Aug), and another into a Depression (5 – 7 Jul), while the remaining two persisted as a Well Marked Low Pressure Area and a Low Pressure Area.

Although the number of low-pressure systems was close to the climatological average, their persistence was significantly higher than normal. The total low-pressure system (LPS) days during July 2026 were 24, compared to the climatological average of 13.56 days. The prolonged persistence of these synoptic systems, particularly over Central India, contributed to enhanced rainfall activity over the region, resulting in normal to excess rainfall over many parts of Central India during the month. Fig.6 shows tracks of the Low Pressure systems formed in July 2026.

Depression (5 – 7 July)



Deep Depression (26 July – 1 August)



Fig. 6: Tracks of intense low pressure systems formed during July 2026.

Western Disturbances: During July 2026, four Western Disturbances (WDs) affected the Western Himalayan Region and adjoining parts of Northwest and Northeast India. The periods of their influence were 1–17 July, 17–19 July, 22–26 July, and 26–31 July,

During July 2026, several meteorological stations recorded their highest-ever 24-hour rainfall. Table below lists the stations that established new 24-hour rainfall records during the month, along with their previous highest recorded values.

24 Hours Record Rainfall				
STATION NAME	NEW	DATE	PREVIOUS	DATE
	RECORD (mm)#	(July 2026)	RECORD (mm)	
BILASPUR	276.2	17-07-2026	118.2	24-07-2025
DURG	181	05-07-2026	169.6	02-07-1970
JALGAON	159.8	31-07-2026	145.4	13-07-2000
MAHUVA	207.6	05-07-2026	167.9	15-07-1957
Umernagar (Valsad district)	1064.0 mm	23-Jul-2026		

based on real-time available data

5. Characteristics of Temperatures for the month of July 2026

The average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature for the country as a whole during July 2026 were 32.30°C, 24.77°C and 28.54°C respectively, against the normal of 31.79°C, 24.10°C and 27.95°C based on data of 1991-2020. Thus, the average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature were above normal with departure from normal of 0.51°C, 0.68°C and 0.59°C respectively for the country as a whole. The daily variation of maximum and minimum temperature departure from normal over the country as a whole for July 2026 is shown in the Fig. 7(a) and (b) respectively.

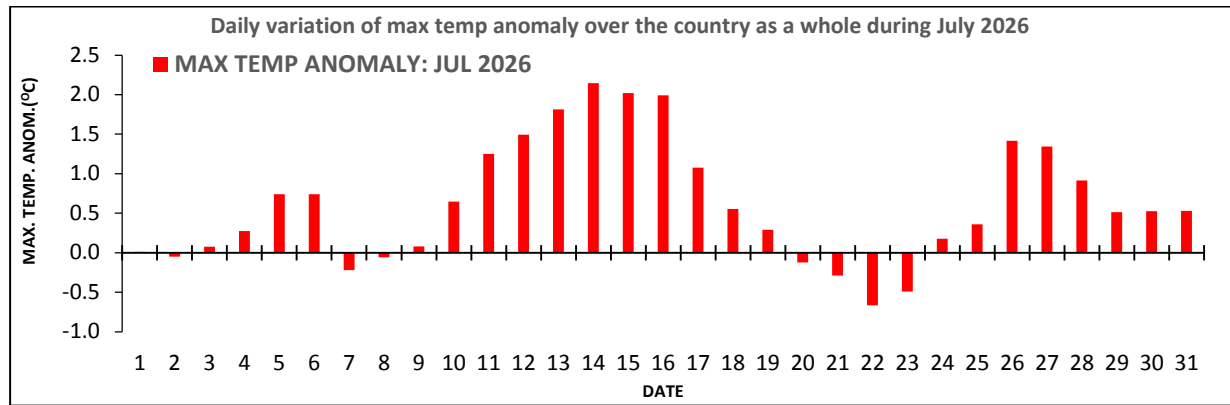


Fig. 7(a): Daily variation of maximum temperature anomaly (departure from normal) over the country as a whole for July 2026.

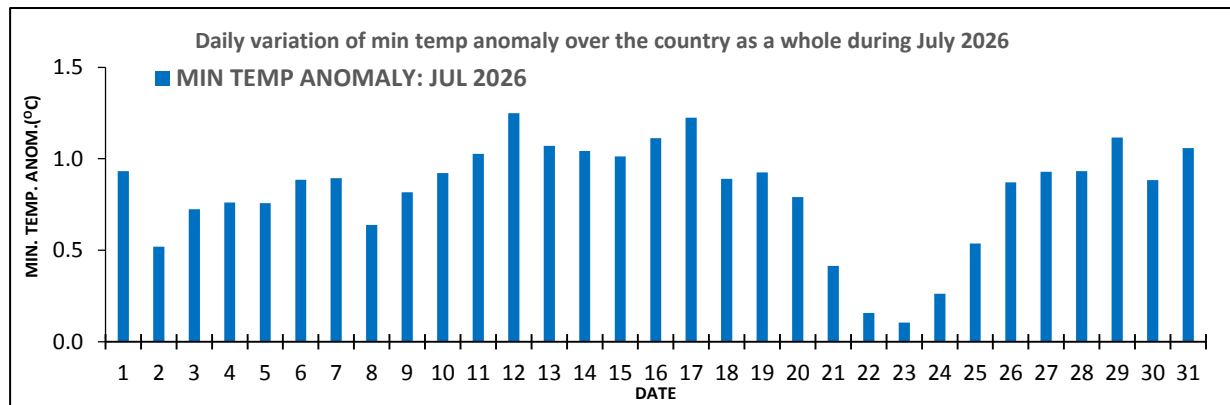


Fig. 7(b): Daily variation of minimum temperature anomaly (departure from normal) over the country as a whole for July 2026.

Fig. 8 shows the time-series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the country as a whole for the month of July 1901-2026. Over the country during July, the average maximum temperature was the 11th highest and average minimum temperature was the 2nd highest (24.77°C with departure from normal of 0.68°C) after the year 2024(24.99°C) since 1901. The mean temperature was the 3rd highest (28.54°C with departure from normal of 0.59°C) after the years 1987 (28.75°C) and 2024 (28.65°C) since 1901.

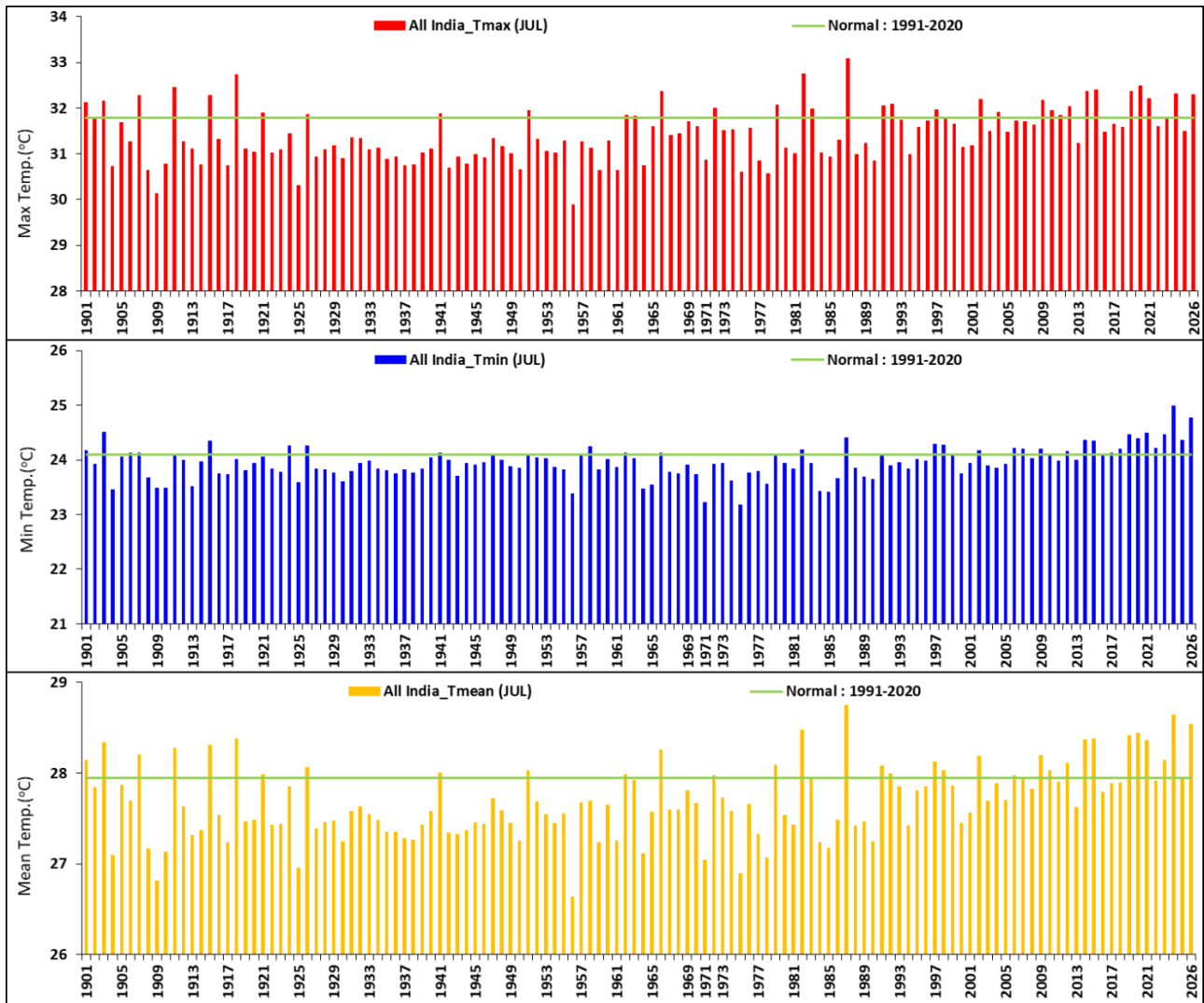


Fig. 8: Time series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the country as a whole for the month of July 1901-2026.

Fig.9 shows the time series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the East & Northeast India for the month of July 1901-2026. Over East & Northeast India during July, the average maximum temperature was the 5th highest (31.98°C with departure from normal of 1.03°C) after the years 2022 (32.78°C), 2024 (32.45°C), 2023 (32.39°C) and 2025 (32.28°C) since 1901. The average minimum temperature was the 4th highest (25.03°C with departure from normal of 0.65°C) after the years 2024 (25.57°C), 2023 (25.21°C) and 2022 (25.06°C) since 1901. The mean temperature was the 5th highest (28.50°C with departure from normal of 0.84°C) after the years 2024 (29.01°C), 2022 (28.92°C), 2023 (28.80°C) and 2025 (28.63°C) since 1901.

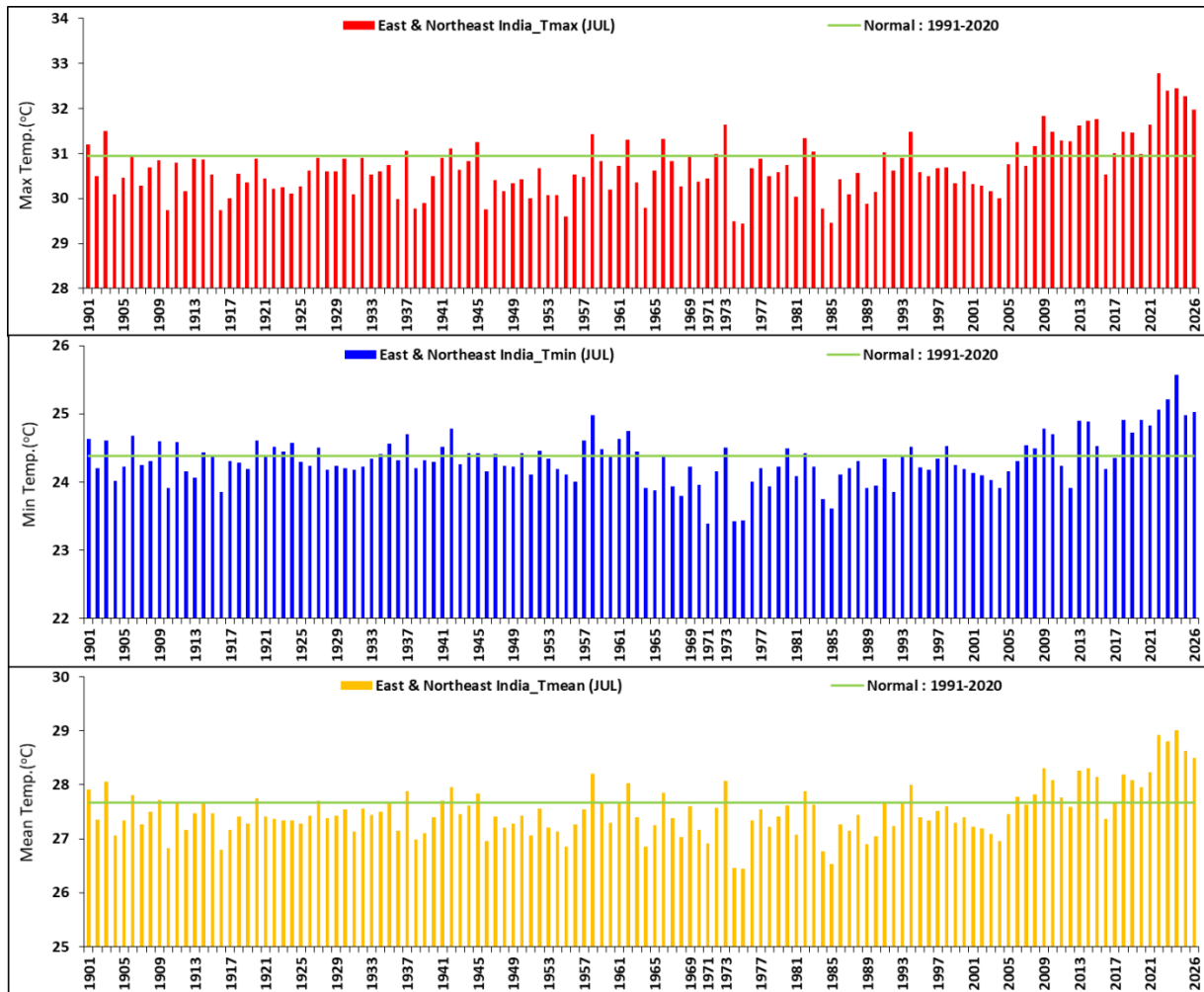


Fig. 9: Time series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the East & Northeast India for the month of July 1901-2026.

Fig.10 show the time-series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the South Peninsular India for the month of July 1901-2026. Over South Peninsular India during July, the average maximum temperature was the 2nd highest (32.63 °C with departure from normal of 1.18°C) after the year 2015 (33.27°C) since 1901. The average minimum temperature was highest at 24.68°C since 1901 against the earlier record of 24.43°C in 2015. The mean temperature was the 2nd highest (28.65°C with departure from normal of 1.09°C) after the year 2015 (28.85°C) since 1901.

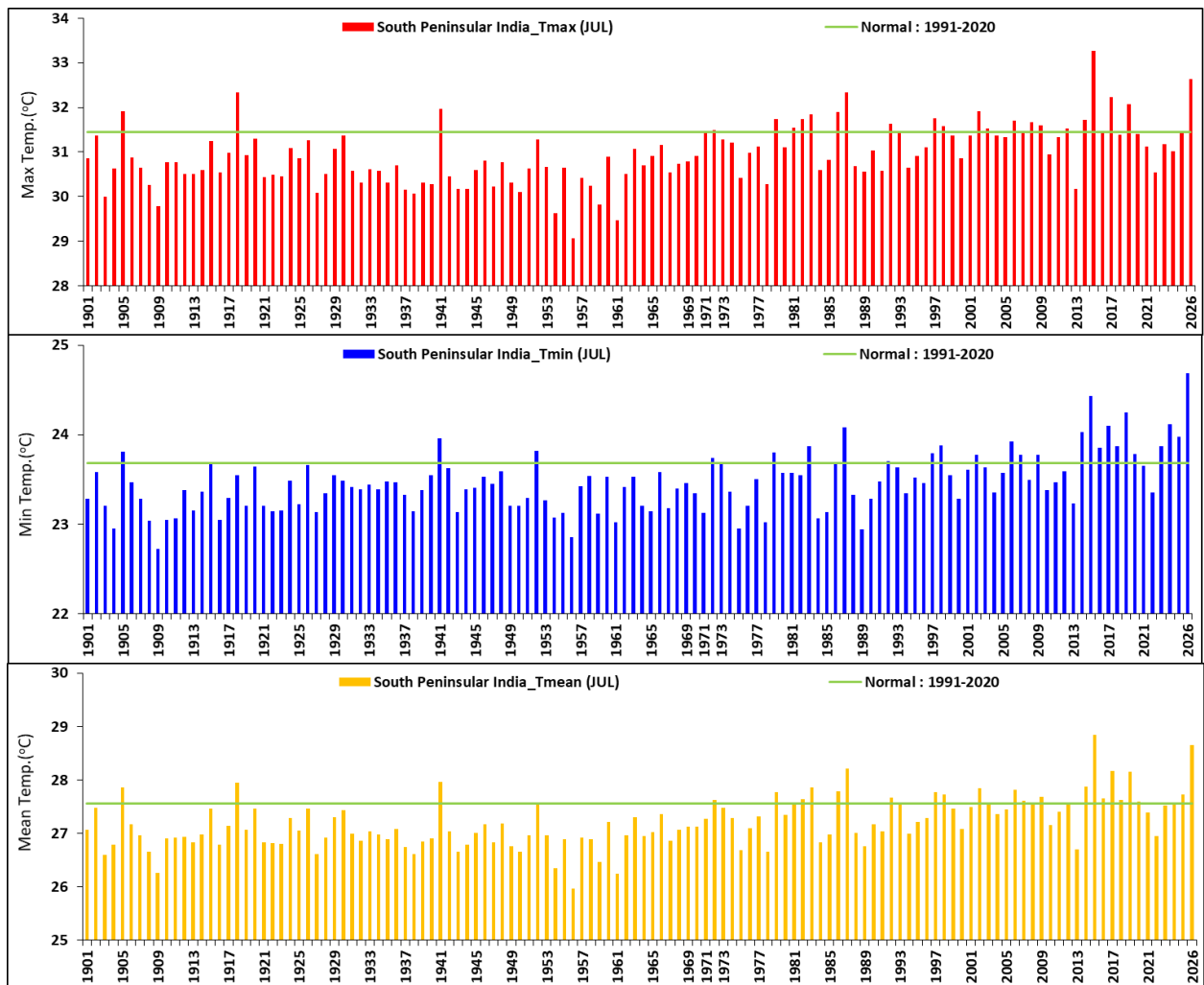


Fig. 10: Time series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the South Peninsular India for the month of July 1901-2026.

Fig.11 show the time series of monthly average minimum temperature over the Northwest India for the month of July 1901-2026. Over Northwest India during July, the average minimum temperature was the 3rd highest (24.80°C with departure from normal of 0.72°C) after the years 1903 (25.53°C) and 2024 (25.42°C) since 1901.

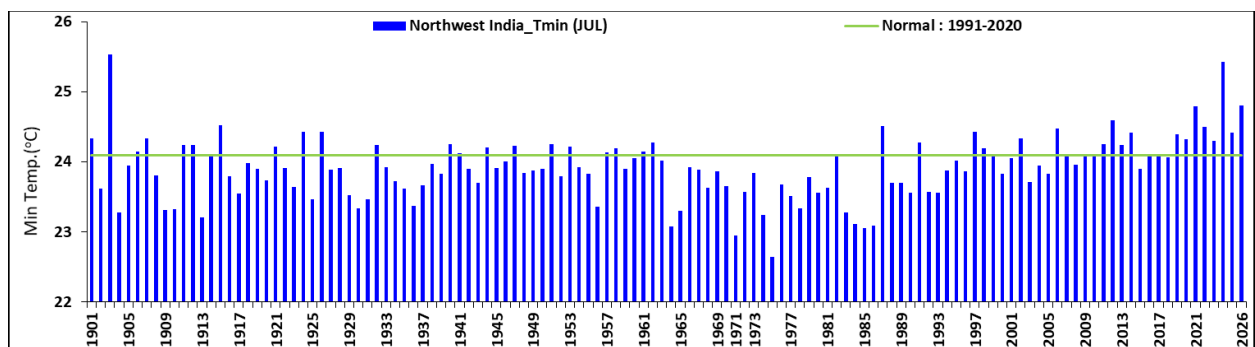


Fig. 11: Time series of monthly average minimum temperature over the Northwest India for the month of July 1901-2026.

Fig.12 show the time series of monthly average minimum temperature over the Central India for the month of July 1901-2026. Over Central India during July, the average minimum temperature was the 3rd highest (24.65°C with departure from normal of 0.41°C) after the years 2024 (24.84°C) and 1987 (24.66°C) since 1901.

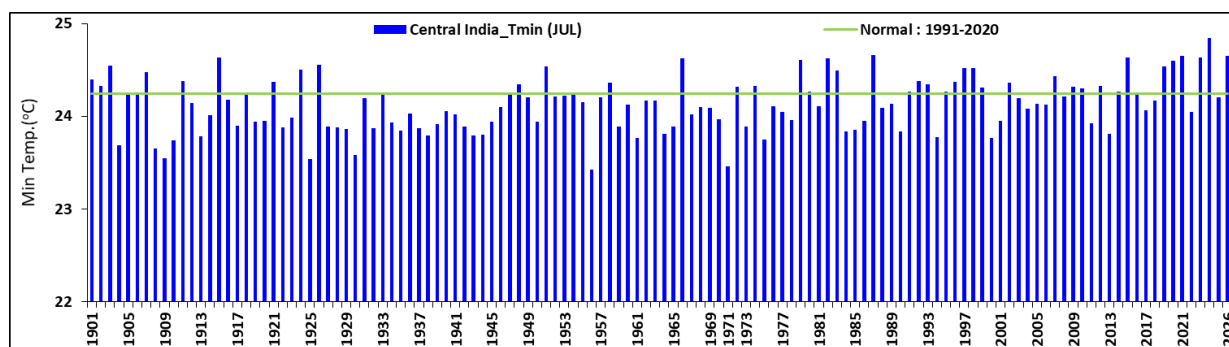


Fig. 12: Time series of monthly average minimum temperature over the Central India for the month of July 1901-2026.

The Temperatures during July 2026 for all India and homogeneous regions with its top ranks since 1901 are given below:

JUL 2026		Max Temp (°C)	Min Temp (°C)	Mean Temp (°C)
ALL INDIA	ACTUAL	32.30	24.77	28.54
	NORMAL	31.79	24.10	27.95
	ANOMALY	0.51	0.68	0.59
	Rank since 1901	11	2	3
NORTHWEST INDIA	ACTUAL	33.20	24.80	29.00
	NORMAL	33.08	24.09	28.58
	ANOMALY	0.12	0.72	0.42
	Rank since 1901	37	3	20
EAST & NORTHEAST INDIA	ACTUAL	31.98	25.03	28.50
	NORMAL	30.95	24.38	27.67
	ANOMALY	1.03	0.65	0.84
	Rank since 1901	5	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA	ACTUAL	31.38	24.65	28.02
	NORMAL	31.30	24.24	27.77
	ANOMALY	0.08	0.41	0.25
	Rank since 1901	39	3	26
SOUTH PENINSULAR INDIA	ACTUAL	32.63	24.68	28.65
	NORMAL	31.44	23.68	27.56
	ANOMALY	1.18	1.00	1.09
	Rank since 1901	2	1	2

Note: Values are rounded off to the nearest two decimals.

Some stations ever recorded the highest maximum and lowest minimum temperature during July 2026 is given below with their previous record and date.

Highest Maximum				
STATION NAME	NEW	DATE	PREVIOUS	DATE
	RECORD (°C)	(JUL 2026)	RECORD (°C)	
BAPATLA	42.1	13-07-2026	40.8	02-07-1982
BENGALURU	33.6	14-07-2026	33.3	01-07-1914
BENGALURU (HAL)	34	14-07-2026	33	01-07-1976
BENGALURU (KIA)	33.1	15-07-2026	32.6	01-07-2021
CHINTAMANI	34.2	14-07-2026	33.7	01-07-2011
COONOR	26.9	14-07-2026	26.5	12-07-2025
KAVALI	42	14-07-2026	41	14-07-2019
KODAIKANAL	24.2	14-07-2026	23.9	02-07-1988
MADURAI	41.6	14-07-2026	40.6	23-07-1884
MADURAI (A)	42.5	14-07-2026	42	27-07-2017
MAHBOOB NAGAR	38.5	14-07-2026	38.3	14-07-2015
MINICOY	34.2	27-07-2026	33.6	09-07-2025
NANDYAL	40.2	14-07-2026	39.8	04-07-1978
PANJIM	33.5 @	13-07-2026	33.5	01-07-2014
PORBANDAR (A)	35.7	06-07-2026	35.4	16-07-1992
RATNAGIRI	32.9	16-07-2026	32.8	26-07-1969
TADONG	33.4	12-07-2026	32.8	24-07-2025
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	34.1	24-07-2026	34	15-07-2020
TIRUPATI	41	13-07-2026	40.8	30-07-2015
TONDI	40.7	06-07-2026	40.4	13-07-2018
UDAGAMANDALAM	24.8	15-07-2026	24.4	02-07-1996
VALPARAI	28.5 @	15-07-2026	28.5	03-07-2014
VELLORE	41.6	15-07-2026	40.9	14-07-2008
Lowest Minimum				
STATION NAME	NEW	DATE	PREVIOUS	DATE
	RECORD (°C)#	(JUL 2026)	RECORD (°C)	
BARABANKI	22.0 @	21-07-2026	22	13-07-2025
YAVATMAL	13.6	06-07-2026	15.2	28-07-2007

Based on real-time available data

@ indicates that it equals the previous record

The five highest temperature records with corresponding top ranks since 1901 along with year of occurrence for all India (TMin and TMean), East & Northeast India, South Peninsular India (TMax, TMin and TMean) and Northwest India, Central India (TMin) are given in the tables below:

All India (July 2026)					East & Northeast India (July 2026)					South Peninsular India (July 2026)				
Year	TMin	Normal	Anomaly	Rank	Year	TMax	Normal	Anomaly	Rank	Year	TMax	Normal	Anomaly	Rank
2024	24.99	24.10	0.89	1	2022	32.78	30.95	1.83	1	2015	33.27	31.44	1.83	1
2026	24.77		0.68	2	2024	32.45		1.50	2	2026	32.63		1.18	2
1903	24.52		0.42	3	2023	32.39		1.44	3	1987	32.342		0.90	3
2021	24.50		0.41	4	2025	32.28		1.33	4	1918	32.336		0.89	4
2023	24.47		0.37	5	2026	31.98		1.03	5	2017	32.23		0.79	5

All India (July 2026)					East & Northeast India (July 2026)					South Peninsular India (July 2026)				
Year	TMean	Normal	Anomaly	Rank	Year	TMin	Normal	Anomaly	Rank	Year	TMin	Normal	Anomaly	Rank
1987	28.75	27.95	0.81	1	2024	25.57	24.38	1.19	1	2026	24.68	23.68	1.00	1
2024	28.65		0.70	2	2023	25.21		0.83	2	2015	24.43		0.75	2
2026	28.54		0.59	3	2022	25.06		0.68	3	2019	24.25		0.56	3
1982	28.48		0.53	4	2026	25.03		0.65	4	2024	24.12		0.43	4
2020	28.44		0.50	5	1958	24.98		0.60	5	2017	24.09		0.41	5

Northwest India (July 2026)					East & Northeast India (July 2026)					South Peninsular India (July 2026)				
Year	TMin	Normal	Anomaly	Rank	Year	TMean	Normal	Anomaly	Rank	Year	TMean	Normal	Anomaly	Rank
1903	25.53	24.09	1.44	1	2024	29.01	27.67	1.34	1	2015	28.85	27.56	1.29	1
2024	25.42		1.34	2	2022	28.92		1.26	2	2026	28.65		1.09	2
2026	24.80		0.72	3	2023	28.80		1.13	3	1987	28.21		0.65	3
2021	24.79		0.71	4	2025	28.63		0.96	4	2017	28.163		0.599	4
2012	24.60		0.51	5	2026	28.50		0.84	5	2019	28.159		0.595	5

Central India (July 2026)				
Year	TMin	Normal	Anomaly	Rank
2024	24.84	24.24	0.60	1
1987	24.66		0.42	2
2026	24.652		0.413	3
2021	24.650		0.411	4
2023	24.64		0.40	5

The observed spatial temperature pattern of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over India and their departures from normal (1991 to 2020 period) for the month of July 2026 is given in Fig. 13.

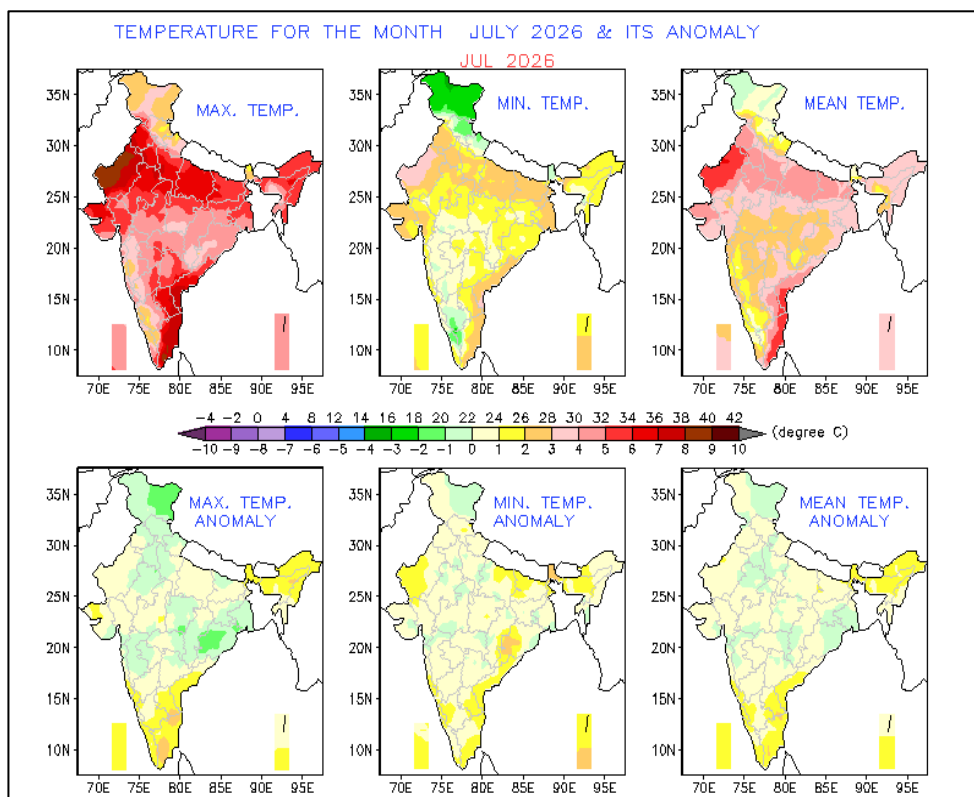


Fig. 13: Observed spatial temperature pattern of monthly average maximum, average minimum, and mean temperature over India (top three from left to right) and their departure from normal (1991 to 2020 period) for July 2026 (lower three from left to right).

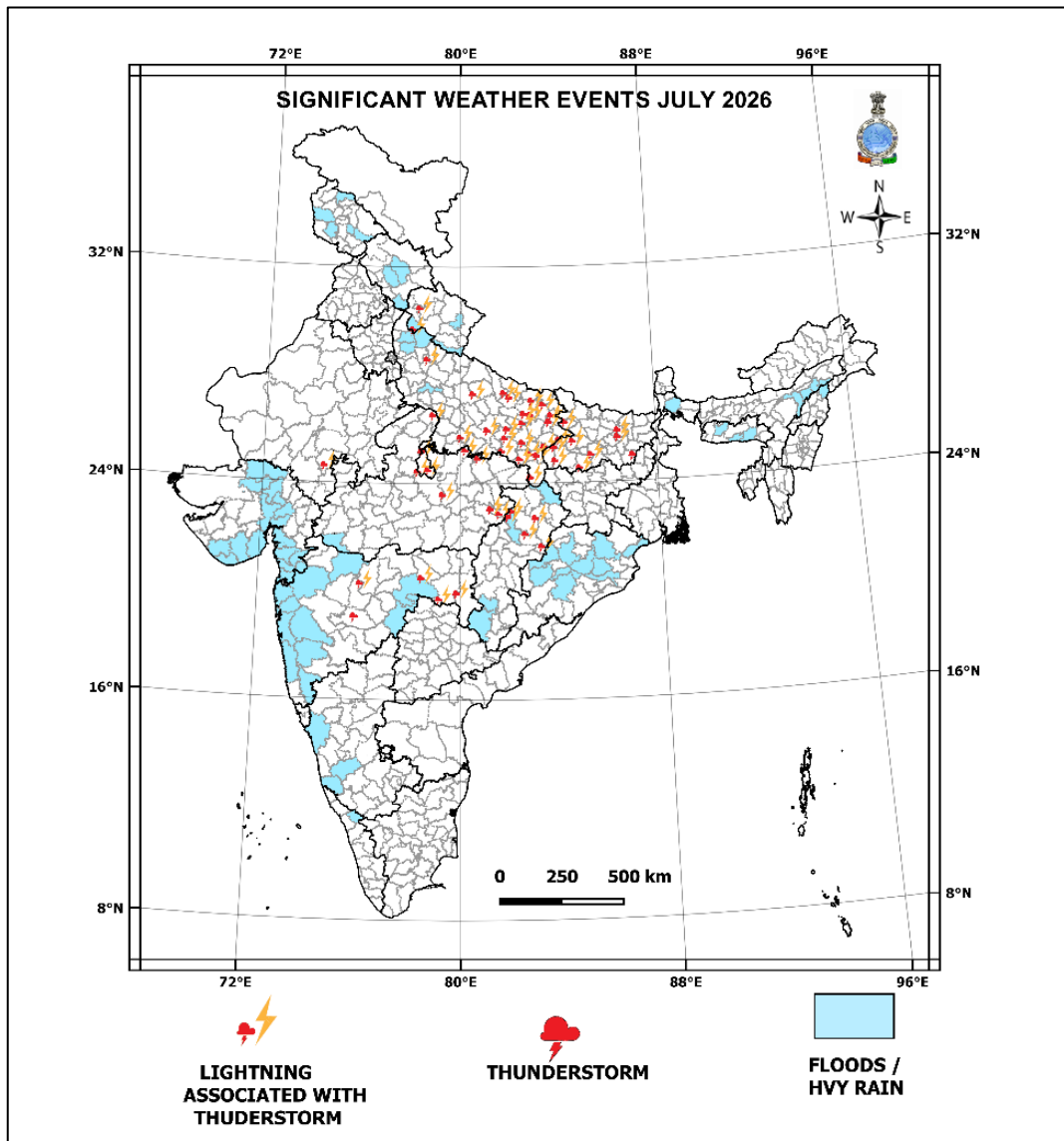
5. Significant Weather Events during July 2026:

During July 2026, a total of 177 persons were reportedly killed, 108 persons were reportedly injured, 17 persons were reported missing, and 212 livestock were reportedly lost due to various weather-related hazards, based on media reports. The event-wise details of casualties are provided in the table below. It may be noted that the actual figures of casualties and damages may vary and are available with the concerned State Governments and respective disaster management authorities. The spatial distribution of significant weather events during July 2026 is shown in Figure 14.

Event	Number of human deaths
Lightning/Thunderstorm	93 (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra)
Floods and Heavy Rains:	84 (Assam, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh)

During July 2026, extremely heavy rainfall (≥ 204.5 mm in 24 hours) was reported from several districts across the country. The affected districts are listed below:

- Chhattisgarh: Balrampur, Bilaspur, Bijapur and Narayanpur.
- Daman & Diu (UT): Daman.
- Gujarat: Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Surat, Tapi, Valsad, Amreli, Junagadh and Gir Somnath.
- Himachal Pradesh: Sirmaur.
- Karnataka: Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Chikkamagaluru.
- Madhya Pradesh: Barwani.
- Maharashtra: Mumbai City, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Thane, Palghar, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Nashik, Nanded, Pune, Satara and Yavatmal.
- Meghalaya: East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills and South West Khasi Hills.
- Odisha: Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Balangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Kandhamal, Kendujhar (Keonjhar) and Sambalpur.
- Uttar Pradesh: Bijnor, Etah, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar.
- Uttarakhand: Bageshwar, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar.
- West Bengal: Jalpaiguri.



**Fig. 14: Deaths and damages due to significant weather events during July 2026
(Based on real time media reports)**