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WEEKLY POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION  
OVER INDIA

BY  
N. N. KHAMBETE  
AND  
B. C. BISWAS

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY  
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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H.N.Khambete & B.C.Biswas  
Agricultural Meteorology Division  
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## Introduction

Evaporation plays an important role in maintaining hydrological cycle. Knowledge of evaporation on various time scale is very essential in different fields, such as water resource management, rainfall run-off modelling, estimation of crop water requirement, economic irrigation scheduling etc. Potential evapotranspiration (PET) is the amount of water that evaporates from the soil and transpires from a grass field supplied with unlimited water. Potential evapotranspiration of a place in short time scale is very much useful for agricultural management. Direct measurement is very difficult, but its estimation using semi-empirical equation that takes account of the impact of various parameters responsible for loss of water can solve many practical oriented problems, especially water requirement of field crops. Water requirement of a crop grown in a particular place is directly related to PET of that place. This estimation over short period can serve as an essential information for scientific workers.

Rao et al (1971) computed monthly and annual PET values for about 300 stations in and near India. For want of weekly normals, the monthly PET values were interpolated and used for subsequent computations. Khambete and Biswas (1984) have compared the PET values obtained using different methods and found that the interpolated values are underestimated and the method in which weekly meteorological normals are used is the efficient one. Hence modified Penman method has been used to compute weekly PET in this study.

## 2. Method

Penman (1948) has defined potential evapotranspiration (PET) and estimated it using the formula:

$$PET = \frac{\Delta \left\{ R_{\Lambda}(1-\gamma)(a + b \frac{H}{H_0}) - \sigma T^4 (0.56 - 0.092 \sqrt{E_d}) (0.10 + 0.90 \frac{H}{H_0}) \right\} + 0.35(e_a - e_d) (1 + \frac{H}{100})}{\frac{\Delta}{\gamma} + 1}$$

Symbols

- PET = Potential evapotranspiration in mm per day.
- $R_A$  = Incident radiation outside the atmosphere on a horizontal surface expressed in mm of evaporable water per day.
- r = Reflection coefficient or albedo.
- n/N = Ratio of actual hours of sunshine to theoretical duration of sunshine.
- 6 = Stefan-Boltzman constant.
- a and b = constants
- T = Mean temperature in degrees absolute.
- $T^4$  = Black body radiation at mean temperature.
- $e_a$  = Saturation vapour pressure in mm of mercury.
- $e_d$  = Actual mean vapour pressure in mm of mercury.
- U = Wind speed at 2 metres above ground in miles per day.
- $\Delta$  = Rate of change of saturation vapour pressure with temperature in mb per degree centigrade.
- $\gamma$  = Psychrometric constant in mb per degree centigrade.

$R_A (1-r) (a + b \frac{n}{N})$  represents the incoming shortwave

radiation and  $\sigma T^4 (0.56 - 0.092 \sqrt{e_d}) (0.10 + 0.90 \frac{n}{N})$  the outgoing longwave radiation. Reflection coefficient r (albedo) is taken as 0.25 for vegetation on the basis of Monteith's (1959) measurements. The aerodynamic term  $0.35 (1 + \frac{U}{100}) (e_a - e_d)$  is the drying power of the atmosphere based on saturation deficit, air movement and extra roughness of vegetation cover compared to water surface. The factor  $\frac{\Delta}{\gamma}$  makes allowance for the relative significance of net radiation and aerodynamic terms.

Rao et al. (1971) made following modifications in this formula.

(i) According to recent studies  $\frac{\Delta}{\gamma}$  depends not only mean air temperature but on altitude also. Therefore, weighing factor is taken as  $\frac{P_0}{P_h}$  where  $P_0$  is standard sea level pressure and  $P_h$  is station level pressure in mbs.

(ii) For  $(a + b \frac{n}{N})$  the term  $(0.29 \cos \phi + 0.52 \frac{n}{N})$  is used for incoming radiation.  $\phi$  is being the latitude of the station.

The formula is thus modified and taken as :

$$PET = \frac{(P_0/P_h) \Delta}{\gamma} \left[ R_A (1-r) \{0.29 \cos \phi + 0.52 \frac{n}{N}\} - \sigma T^4 (0.56 - 0.092 \sqrt{e_d}) \{0.10 + 0.90 \frac{n}{N}\} + 0.35 (e_a - e_d) (1 + \frac{U}{100}) \right] + 1$$

$P_o$  is taken as 1013.2 mb &  $P_h$  the normal station level pressure of 0830 hrs. 1ST observation. Temperature (T) is the average of daily maximum and minimum temperatures. Vapour pressure ( $e_d$ ) is the average of 0730 and 1430 LMT observations. is taken as 0.66. Saturation vapour pressure ( $e_a$ ) is calculated using Goff-Gratch formula given in Smithsonian tables (1951).

$R_A$  the incident radiation is interpolated for the latitude of the station using Table 12 of Duranbos & Pruitt (1975). Extra-terrestrial radiation is expressed in equivalent evaporation in mm/day. The mean wind speed  $U_h$  in kmph, reported at the anemometer level (10 ft) is converted into wind speed in miles per day at 2 metres level by using the relationship

$$U = U_h (2/3)^{0.17} \times 5/8 \times 24 \text{ miles/day.}$$

### 3. Data

It is seen from above methodology that in computation of PET values by Penman formula weekly meteorological parameters like radiation, vapour pressure deficit etc. are required which are not available for all the agromet stations. Therefore it was not possible to compute the weekly PET values for all the agromet stations. Mean daily PET values for 52 weeks are computed using weekly meteorological normals for 62 stations. These are presented in Table 1.

### 4. Discussion

The variation of annual and seasonal PET values are given in Fig.1 and Fig.2 respectively. Isolines of weekly PET values for one representative week of each month is also incorporated in Fig.3. The salient features of variation of PET values in different time scale are stated below:

#### 4.1 Annual Variation of PET values

A large part of the dry farming tract experiences PET more than 180 cm. and it increases towards west. High values of the order of 240 cm are observed around Jalgaon (Maharashtra) and Bellary (Karnataka). Maximum value about 870 cm is found in Saurashtra area. Over the Plains of Gangetic belt, east M.P. and Orissa, PET is of the order of 160 cm. Minimum about 120 cm is estimated from Assam and adjoining parts.

#### 4.2 Seasonal variation of PET values

Isolines of seasonal totals of PET values from 23rd to 39th weeks (4th June to 30th Sept.) are depicted in Fig.2. High values (70-80 cms) of PET are observed in the interior part of Karnataka (Bellary) and Maharashtra (Solapur). Values of these order are also observed in Rajasthan, North of Gujarat and South Eastern part of Tamilnadu. Low values (30-45cms) are found at the coastal parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala as well as West Bengal, Assam and adjoining Eastern States. In major portion of India Seasonal PET values vary between 50 to 70 cms during the rainy season.

#### 4.3 Weekly variations

Weekly variations of PET values is depicted in Fig.3 for one representative week of each month. Prominent features of variations are as follows :

##### Week.No.3 (15-21-Jan.)

PET values in this week give the idea of variation in January. The high values of the order of 30 mm are found in are encircling Solapur, Raichur and Bellary and also in Saurashtra. The highest about 40 mm is observed at Ollukara (Kerala). The values are decreasing towards north and are of the order of 10 to 15 mm in northern part of Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. It is even less than 10 mm at the foothills of Himalayas, in Himachal Pradesh and eastern part of the country.

##### Week.No.7 (12-18.Feb.)

PET values started increasing throughtout the country. These vary from 13 mm in northern part to 43 mm in south (Kerala coast).The areas of high value are almost same as were in the third week.

##### Week.No.11(12-18 Mar.)

The PET values around Bellary, Solapur and Raichur as well as in area over Jalgaon are still higher and are of the order of 50 mm. These are decreasing towards north and are of the order of 20 mm. The values are also high over Saurashtra and Rajasthan and vary from 35 to 42 mm.

##### Week.No.16 (16-22-Apr.)

In this week, the core of high PET values has been shifted to around Jalgaon amounting to 72 mm. The values reduce to 40 mm to Kerala as well as in Haryana and Punjab whereas, in eastern side it is of the order of 25-30 mm.

Week No.20 (14-20-May)

The core of high PET values is still over Jalgaon of the order of 90 mm. Low value is found over Kerala coast. The minimum (25-35 mm) is observed over Assam and Meghalaya region and at foothills of Himalayas.

Week-No.24-(11-17-June)

PET values vary from 18 to 75 mm over the country. Low values are observed in Assam, northern part of West Bengal, Hilly area of UP and along the Kerala coast. The highest value (75 mm) is observed at Jalgaon. Areas of high value (more than 60 mm) are found at Bellary, over north Gujarat, and Rajasthan region.

Week-No.29-(16-22-July)

By this week SW monsoon has set in over almost whole of the country. PET values are of the order of 30 to 35 mm over the major parts of the country. High values (40-45 mm) are observed over areas around Solapur and Raichur and also over Rajasthan and more than 50 mm at Bellary. Along Kerala coast, PET values vary from 20 to 25 mm.

Week-No.33-(13-19-Aug.)

The pattern of PET is almost the same as was found in 29th week. It varies between 35 to 40 mm along the dry farming tract. It is less than 30 mm over the remaining areas.

Week No.37-(10-16-Sept.)

PET values of the order of 40 mm are observed over the region of Kutch and West Rajasthan and around Bellary. It is gradually decreased towards south and east and the lowest about 17-20 mm is found in eastern part of the country.

Week-No.42-(15-21.Oct.)

PET values are found to be increased in many parts of the country due to withdrawal of SW monsoon. High values of the order of 35 mm are observed in Maharashtra (except Konkan), Gujarat and Rajasthan. These vary between 25 to 30 mm over the remaining parts of the country.

Week.No.46.(12-18-Nov.)

The values become much less in this week than that of the week discussed earlier. It varies from 15-35 mm and the high value of the order of 35 mm is observed in an area comprising of Jalgaon, Solapur, Bellary and Raichur and also around Jamnagar.

Week No. 51. (17-23 Dec.)

PET values have been reduced to 30 mm over the Peninsula and to 25 mm over Gujarat Region whereas on the remaining part, these vary from 10-20 mm.

Summary of PET-distribution over India

High PET value of the order of 40 mm per week in the month of January is found over Kerala and it is gradually, shifted towards north with the advancement of time. Maximum weekly value (65-70mm) is observed in West Rajasthan and over an area comprising of Jalgaon, Solapur, Bellary and Raichur in the 20th week (Fig....) and minimum value about 30 mm in this week is reported from Assam region and foothills of Himalayas. Values of the order of 10 mm are found in the North India, Assam and adjoining parts in the 3rd week of January. After onset of monsoon, PET usually decreases over the country but high weekly PET of the order of 50 mm is observed in the 24th to 26th week from Tamilnadu.

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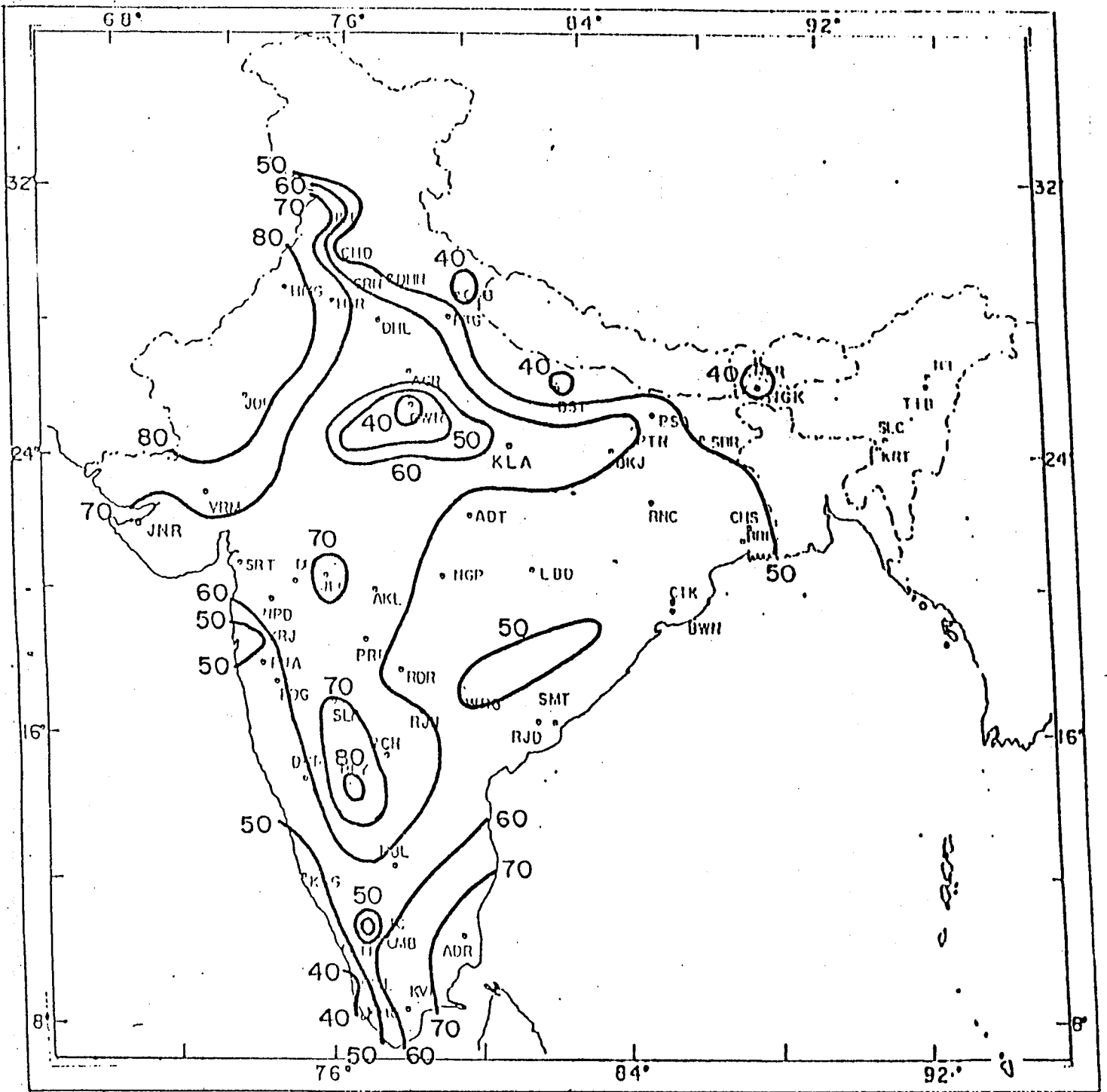


FIG.2: SEASONAL PET VALUES (Cms)

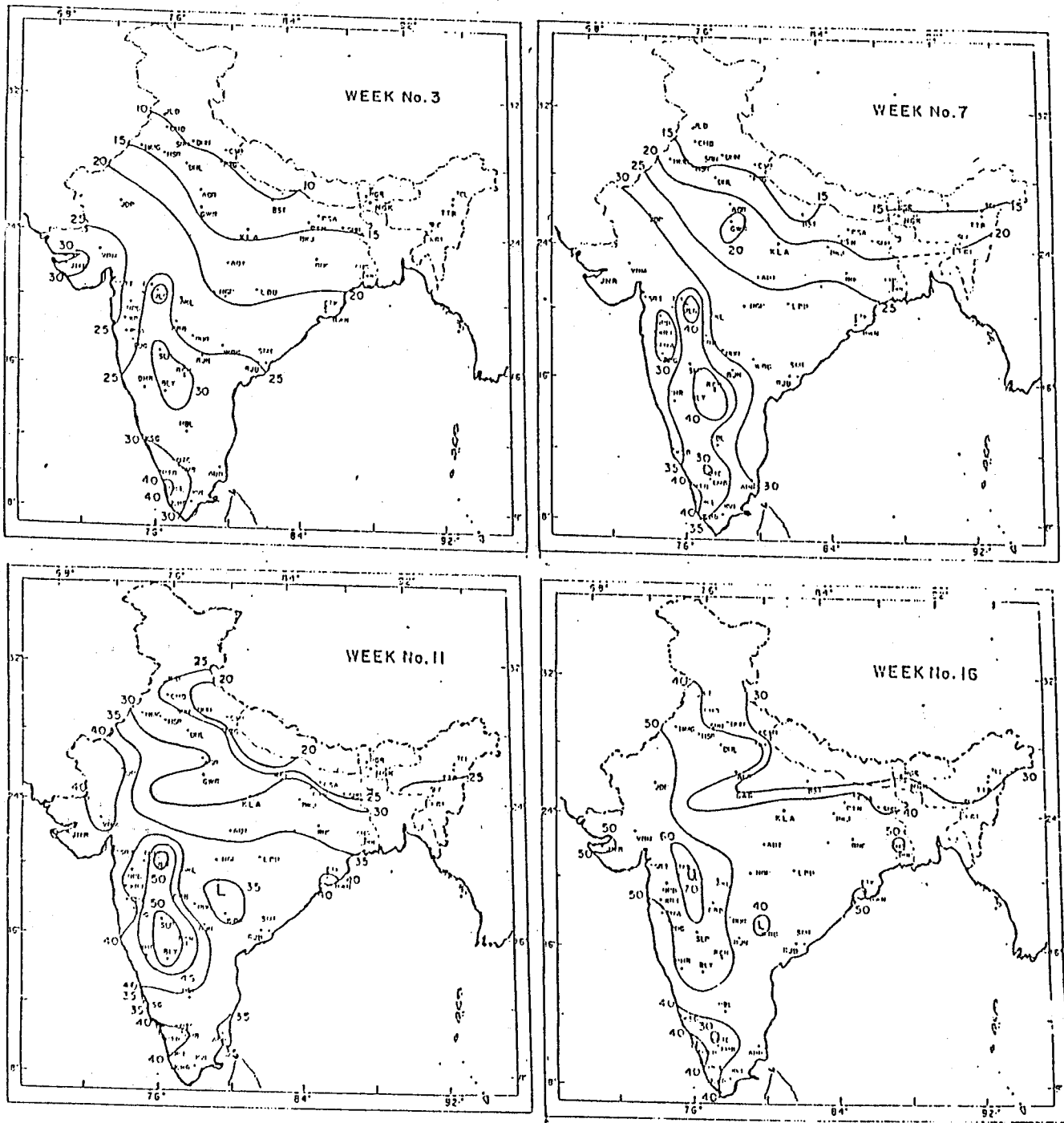


FIG. 3 : WEEKLY PET VALUES (mm)

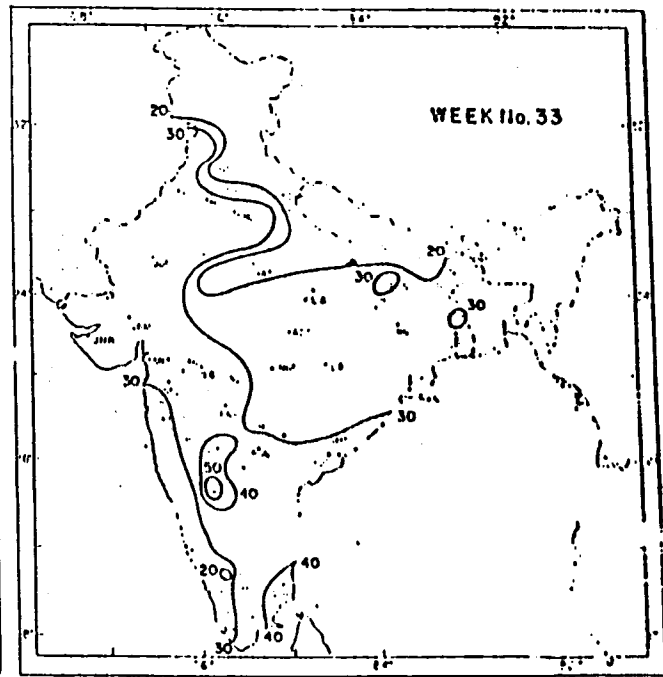
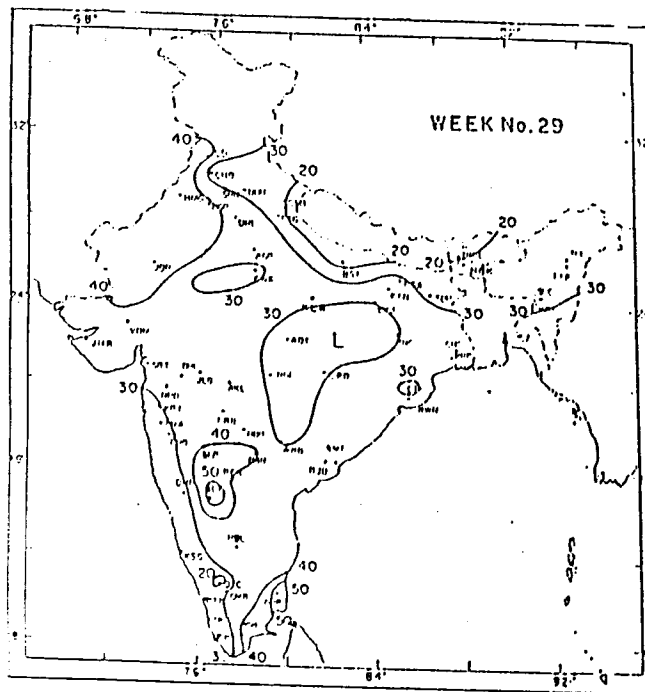
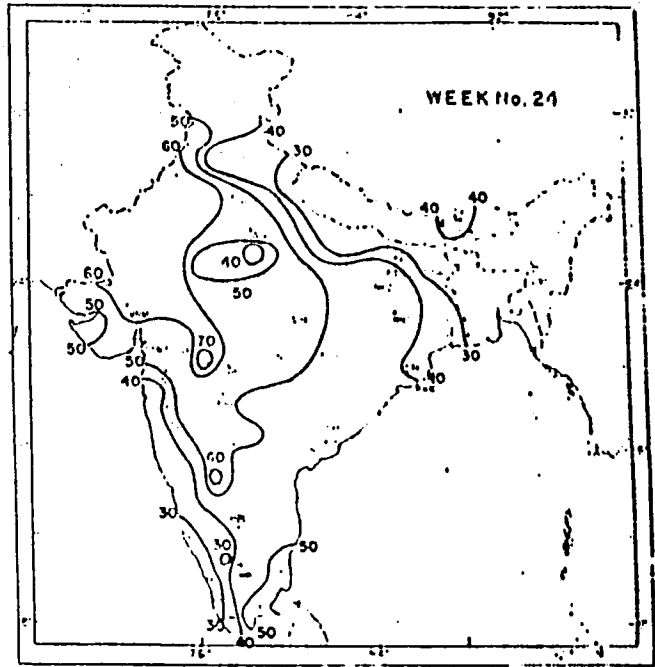
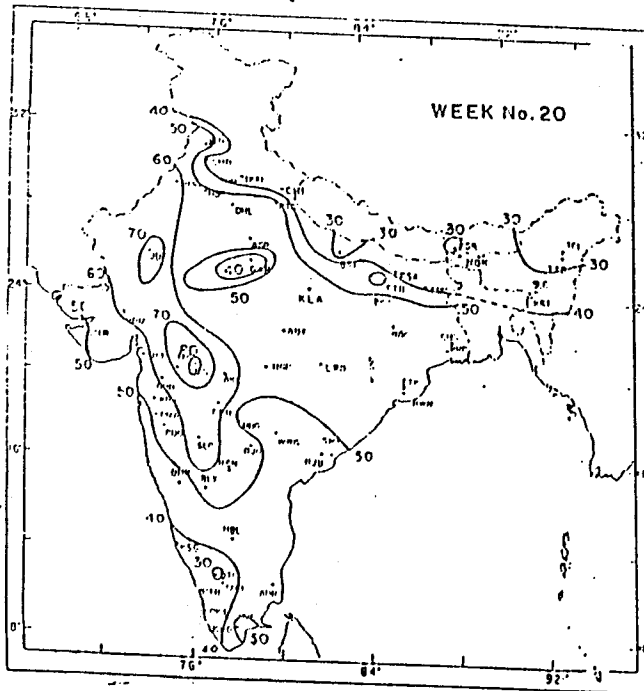


FIG. 3: WEEKLY PET VALUES (mm)

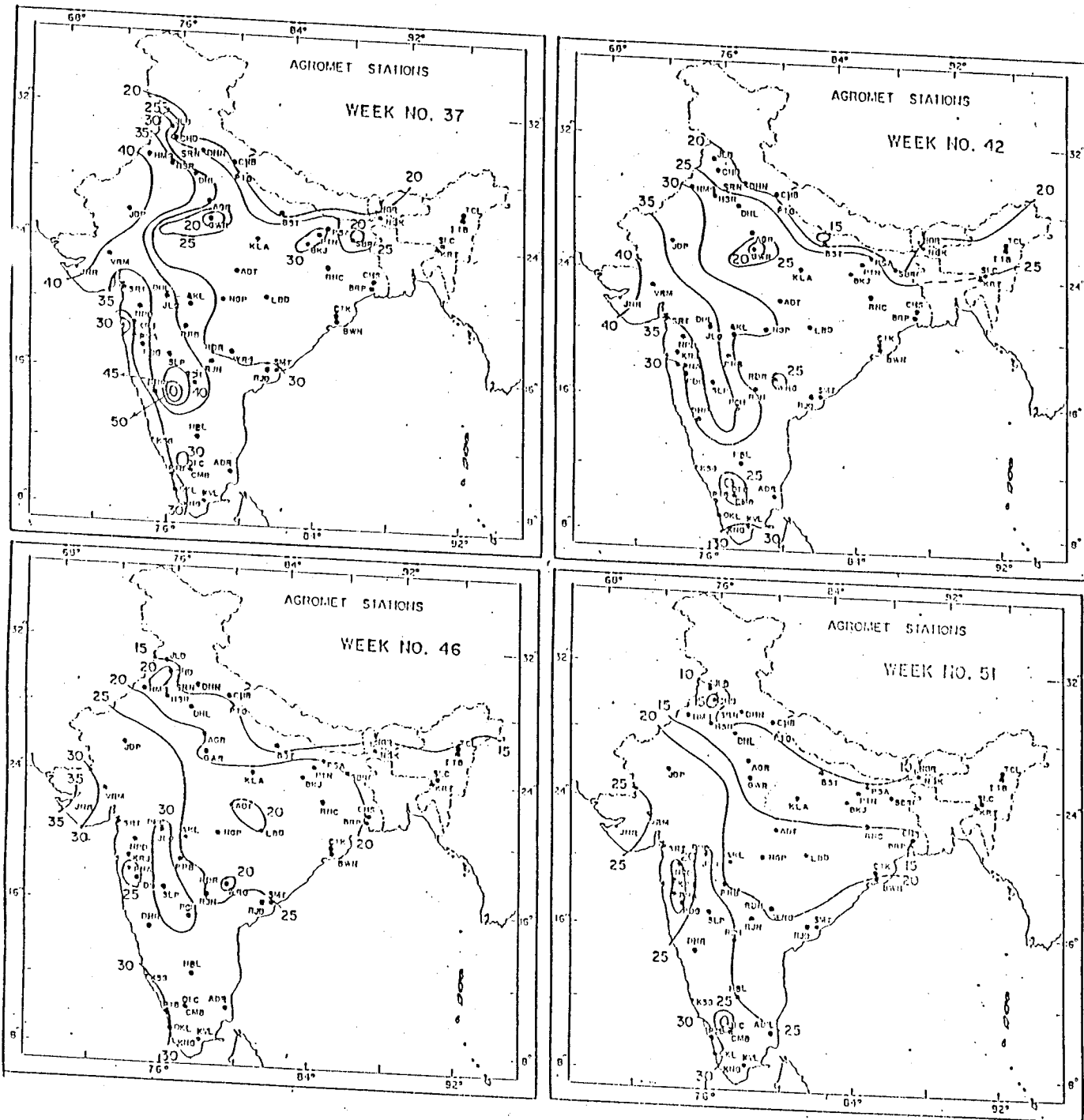


FIG. 3 : WEEKLY PET VALUES (mm)

WEEKS →

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

Andhra Pradesh

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19
Samalkot East Godavari	SNC 3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.4
Rajendra-Hydrabad Nagar	RVN 3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9
Ruduru Nizambad	RDR 3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.5
Warangal Warangal	WRG 2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.8
Rajmandry East Godavari	RJD 3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.7

Assam

Karimganj Cachar	KRJ 2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.3	5.1	4.6
Sillicoori Cachar	SIC 1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.6
Titabar Sibsagar	TTS 1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.7
Tocklai Sibsagar	TCL 1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.5

Bihar

Sabour Bhagalpur	SBR 1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2
Pusa Patbhanga	PSA 1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.3
Patna Patna	PTN 1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.1
Ranchi Ranchi (Kanke)	RNC 2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2
Bikramganj Shahabad	BKJ 2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.4

Gujarat

Virangan Ahmedabad	VRM 3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.3	9.0	9.2
Surat Surat	SRT 3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.0
Jamnagar Jamnagar Harvana	JNR 4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.6
Hissar Hissar	HSR 1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.1

Karnataka

Habbal Bangalore	HBL 3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
Bellary Bellary	BLY 4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.5
Dharwar Dharwar	DHR 3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3
Raichur Raichur	RCH 4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.9

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm.

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>																			
Semalkot	5.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.1	
East Godavari																			
Rajendra-Nagar	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.4	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	
Ruduru	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	
Warangal	6.1	5.7	6.5	7.0	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Rajmundry	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	
East Godavari																			
<u>Assam</u>																			
Kaziranga	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	
Siliguri	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	
Titabar	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	
Tocklai	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.8	3.8	3.8	
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>																			
Sabour	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	
Pusa	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	
Patna	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	
Kanchni (Babra)	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.2	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	
Kanchni (Babra)	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.4	7.1	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>																			
Vijayanagar	9.6	9.6	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.4	8.7	7.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	
Burai	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	7.9	7.4	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.5	
Jamunapur	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	6.1	6.6	
Hissar	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.2	9.4	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.5	5.6	7.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.5	
<u>Karnataka</u>																			
Hebbal	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	
Bellary	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	
Dharwar	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.6	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	
Raichur	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.0	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	

Table-1 : Mean Infall Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

WEEKS →	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	Annual total	
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>																		
Semalot	SMT	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	167
Godavari																		
Hyderabad	RJN	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	2.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.1	186
Nizamabad	RDR	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	163
Warangal	WRG	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	144
East Godavari	RJD	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	175
<b>Assam</b>																		
Cachar	KXJ	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	129
Cachar	SIC	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	126
Sibsagar	WTB	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	112
Sibsagar	TCL	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	110
<b>Bihar</b>																		
Bhagalpur	SBR	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	118
Darbhanga	PSA	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	133
Patna	PTN	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	161
Ranchi	RNC	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	159
Shahabad	BKT	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	163
<b>Gujarat</b>																		
Ahmedabad	VRM	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	207
Surat	SRT	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	188
Jamnagar	JNR	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	195
<b>Haryana</b>																		
Hissar	HSR	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	168
<b>Karnataka</b>																		
Bangalore	BBL	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	175
Bellary	BLY	7.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	6.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	240
Dharwar	DHR	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	180
Raichur	RCH	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	206

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>WEEKS</b> →																			
<u>Kerala</u>																			
Kasaragod Cannanore	KSC	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.4
Kayamangul Coimbatore	KMS	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0
Punalpuzha Palghat	PTB	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.4
Ottukara Trichur	OLK	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.0
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>																			
Gwalior Gwalior	GWR	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
Adampur Jabalpur	ADJ	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.7
Katnia Rewa	KRA	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.7
Lohandighazi Raipur	LAD	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.9
<u>Maharashtra</u>																			
Akola Akola	AKA	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.8	8.2	9.1
Dhulia Dhulia	DHI	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.5	9.6
Jalgaon Jalgaon	JUG	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.3	10.7	12.0
Karjat Kolaba	KRJ	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4
Nagpur Nagpur	NUP	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.7
Nasik Nasik	NPD	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.9
Pachghani Pachghani	PRS	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.2
Poona Poona	PWA	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.5
Pachghon Satara	PDS	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.7
Solapur Solapur	SUP	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.2
New Delhi New Delhi	DLH	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4
<u>Gujarat</u>																			
Cuttack Cuttack	CTK	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.3
Bhuvaneshwar Puri	BWN	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.1
<u>Rajasthan</u>																			
Chandigarh Ambala	CHD	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.7
Jullundhar Jullundhar	JUD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.6

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm



Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
<b>WEEKS</b>																			
<u>Kerala</u>																			
Kasaragod	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
Kannur	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Kozhikode	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.2
Kollam	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>																			
Gwalior	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Amritsar	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.6	6.8	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
Kanpur	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.6	6.2	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Lahore	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.0	6.1	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.9
<u>Maharashtra</u>																			
Akola	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.3	9.5	8.5	7.1	6.2	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.1
Dhule	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.0	8.7	7.9	7.0	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
Jalgaon	12.7	13.5	13.2	11.9	10.7	8.7	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.6
Karjat	7.1	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.0	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1
Nagpur	8.6	8.0	8.2	8.5	7.9	7.3	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Nashik	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.5	7.8	6.5	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3
Parbhani	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.3	7.6	6.6	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.5
Poona	7.8	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
Parbhani	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.5
Solapur	9.5	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.2
New Delhi	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.1	6.9	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8
<u>Orissa</u>																			
Cuttack	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
Bhubaneswar	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.4	6.7	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.0
<u>Punjab</u>																			
Chandigarh	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Jalandhar	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.4

Table-1 : Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

WEEKS →	Annual total in cm																
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
<u>Kerala</u>																	
Kasaragod	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	151
Kayamkulam	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	160
Pattambi	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	165
Ollur	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.1	163
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>																	
Gwalior	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	105
Ahmednagar	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	162
Kushinagar	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	162
Lahore	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	168
<u>Maharashtra</u>																	
Akola	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	191
Dhule	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	205
Jalgaon	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	246
Karjat	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	165
Nagpur	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	172
Nashik	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	191
Pune	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	187
Poona	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	171
Pune	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	174
Solapur	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	219
New Delhi	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	164
<u>Orissa</u>																	
Cuttack	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	162
Bhubaneswar	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	176
<u>Punjab</u>																	
Chandigarh	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	122
Jullundur	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	155

WEEKS →

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>Rajasthan</u>																		
Ganganagar HNS	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.6	7.6
Jodhpur	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.7
Kota	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8
<u>Tamil Nadu</u>																		
Coimbatore	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Coimbatore	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9
Adurai	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.1	6.5
Kovilpatti	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.0
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>																		
Agra	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.5
Chaubattia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.4
Besti	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Dehra Dun	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1
Parasnagar	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.1
Sahranpur	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
<u>West Bengal</u>																		
Darjiling	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3
Hugali	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.1
24 Parganas	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.9
Jalpaiguri	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.4

W E E K S →

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
<u>Rajasthan</u>																			
<u>Hanumanagar</u>																			
Ganganagar R/S	7.9	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.8	8.2	7.7	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.0
<u>Jodhpur</u>																			
Jodhpur Kota	9.3	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.0	8.2	8.1	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5
<u>Tamil Nadu</u>																			
Kota	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
<u>Coimbatore</u>																			
Coimbatore CMS	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6
<u>Ootacamund</u>																			
Ootacamund Nilgiri	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
<u>Adyar</u>																			
Adyar Tanjore	7.3	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.7
<u>Kovilpatti</u>																			
Kovilpatti Tirunelveli	7.6	7.3	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.4	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>																			
<u>Agra</u>																			
Agra A	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	6.8	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7
<u>Chaubattia</u>																			
Chaubattia Almora	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
<u>Basti</u>																			
Basti BST	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
<u>Dehra Dun</u>																			
Dehra Dun DHR	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
<u>Pantnagar</u>																			
Pantnagar PTO	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2
<u>Saharanpur</u>																			
Saharanpur SRH	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
<u>West Bengal</u>																			
<u>Naagri</u>																			
Naagri NGR	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
<u>Chinsurah</u>																			
Chinsurah CMS	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.2
<u>Barrackpore</u>																			
Barrackpore 24 Paraganas BRP	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.9
<u>Agartala</u>																			
Agartala NAK	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

WEEKS →

Table-1: Mean Daily Potential Evapotranspiration in mm

	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	Annual total
<u>Rajasthan</u>																	
Ranungnagar	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	185
Jodhpur	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	216
Kota	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	153
<u>Central Nepal</u>																	
Coimbatore	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	186
Ooracamund	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	115
Adampur	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	196
Kovilpatti	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	189
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>																	
Agra	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	171
Chaubattia	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	94
Basti	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	90
Dehra Dun	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	111
Pantnagar	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	147
Sahranpur	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	135
<u>West Bengal</u>																	
Nagari	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	93
Chinsurah	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	161
Barackpore	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	154
Nagarkatta	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	122