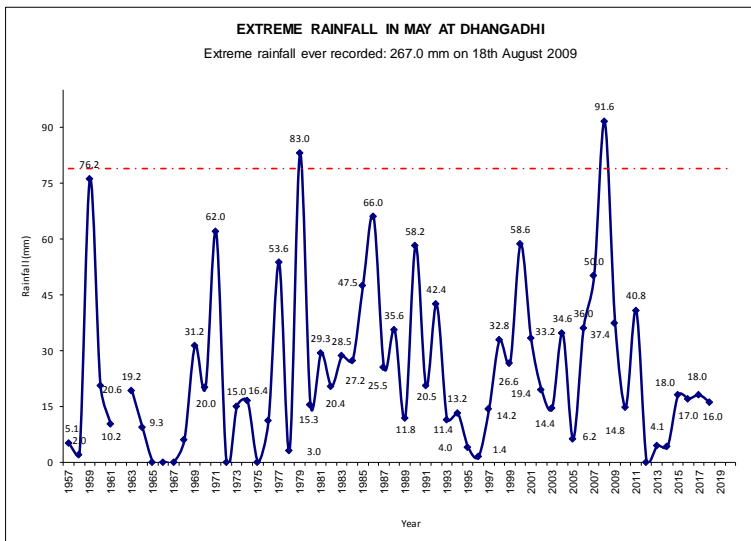
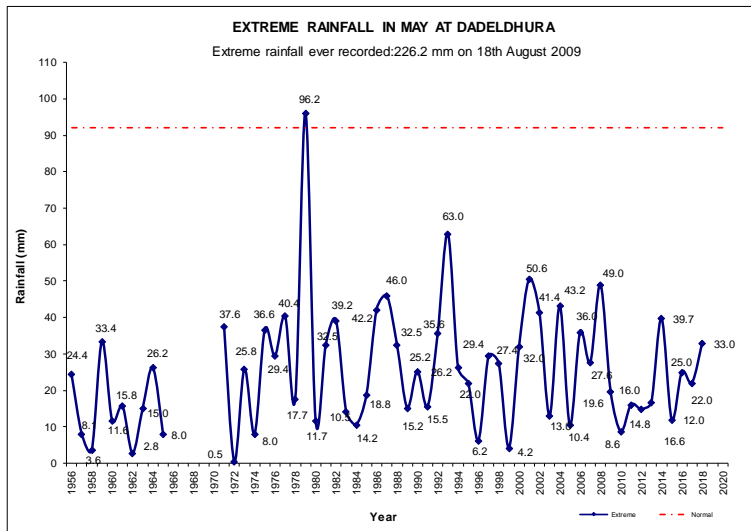


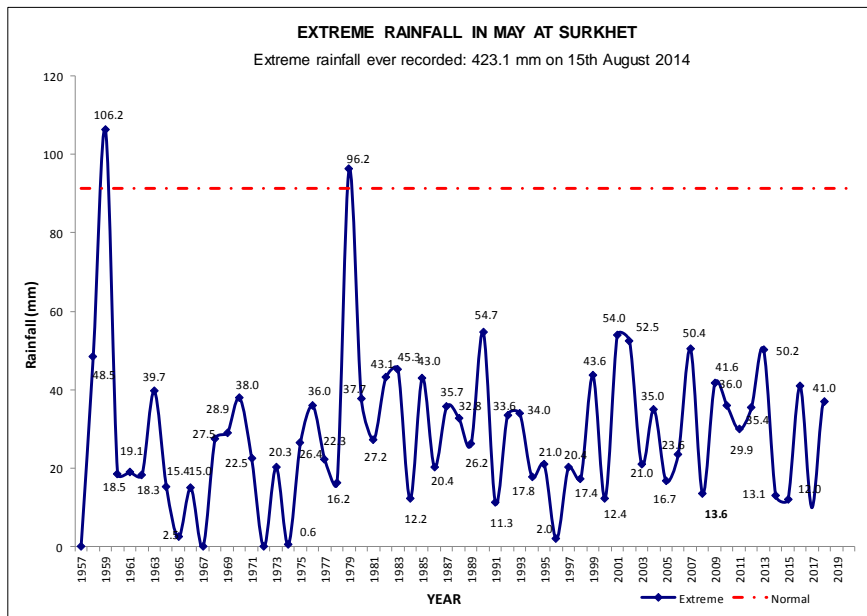
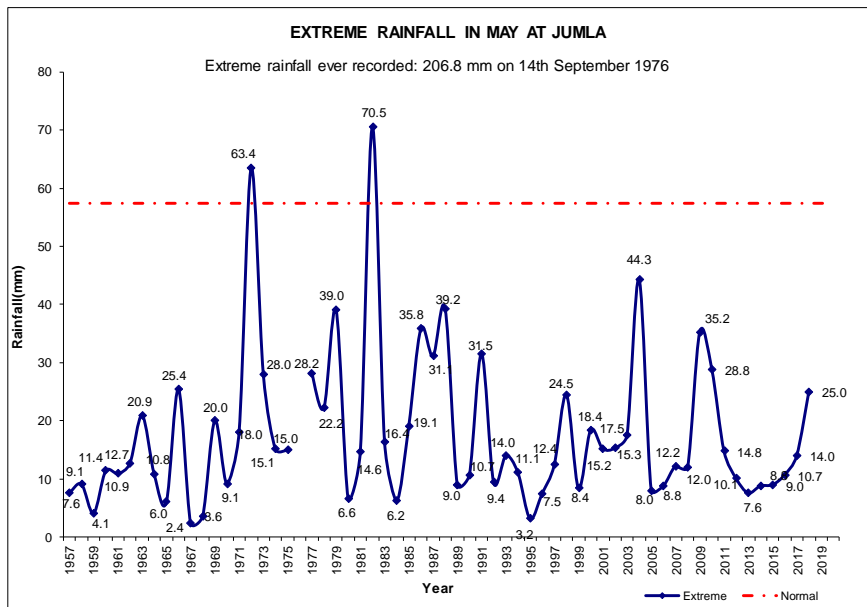
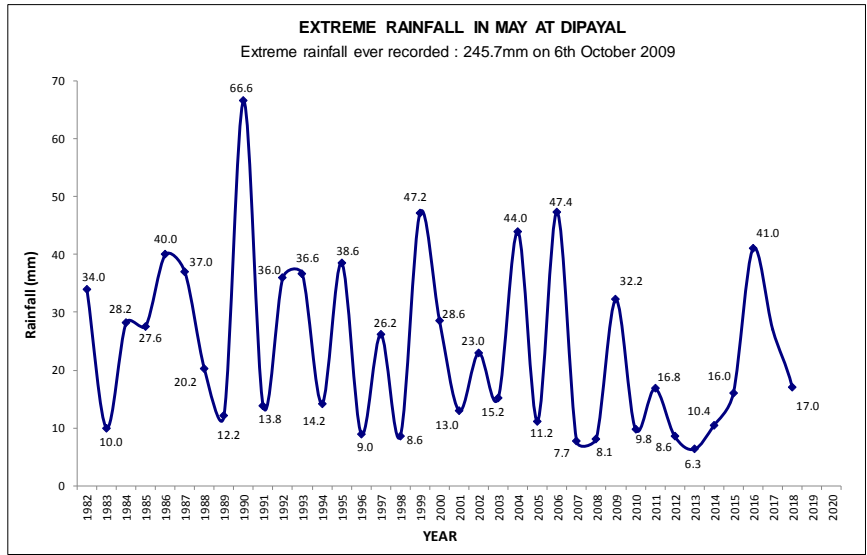


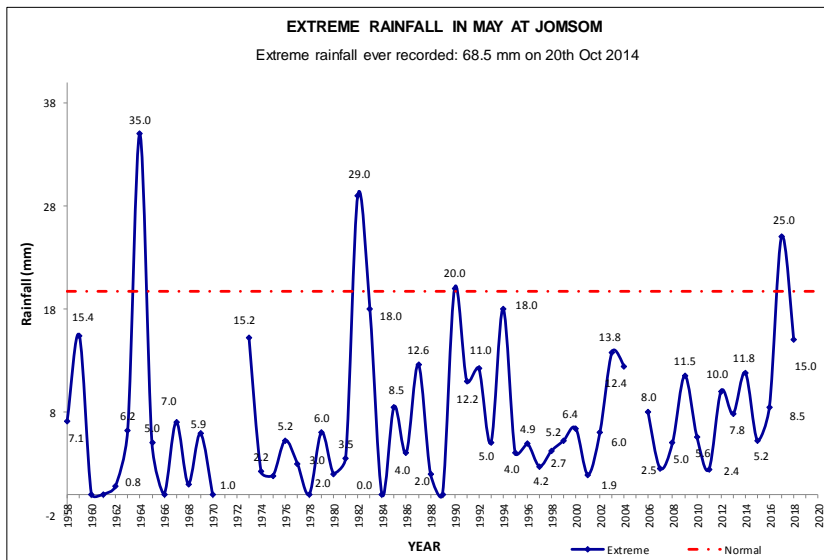
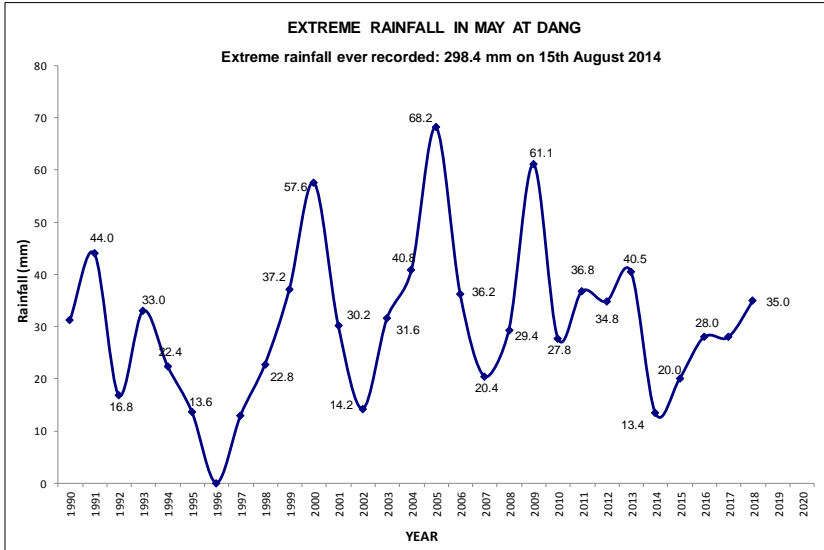
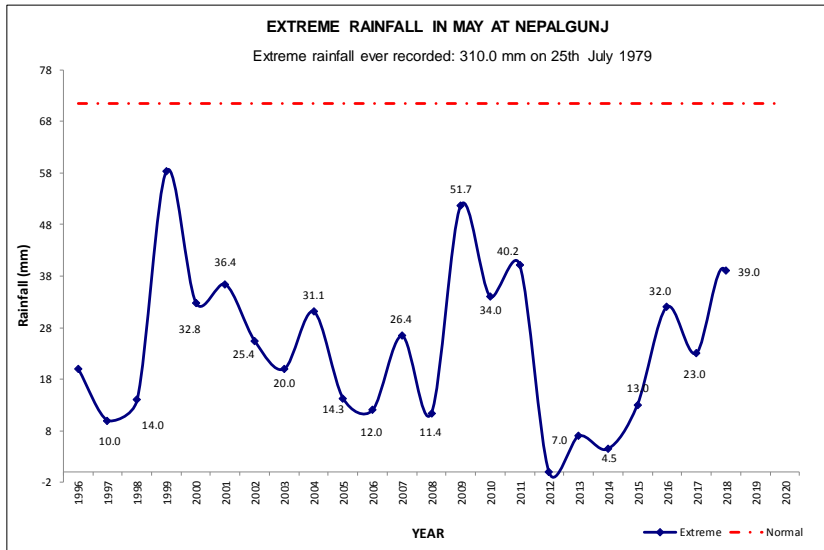
Government of Nepal
Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
 Nagpokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal.

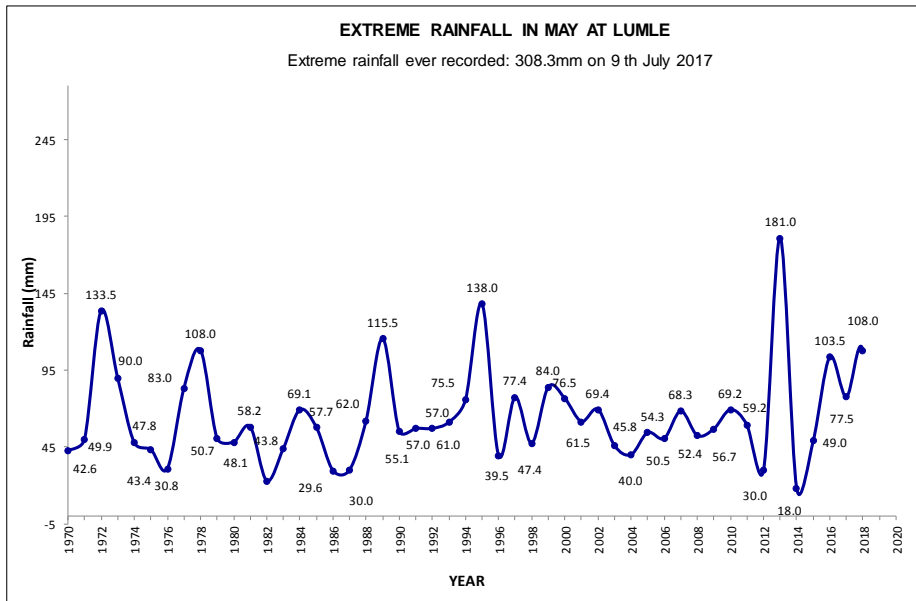
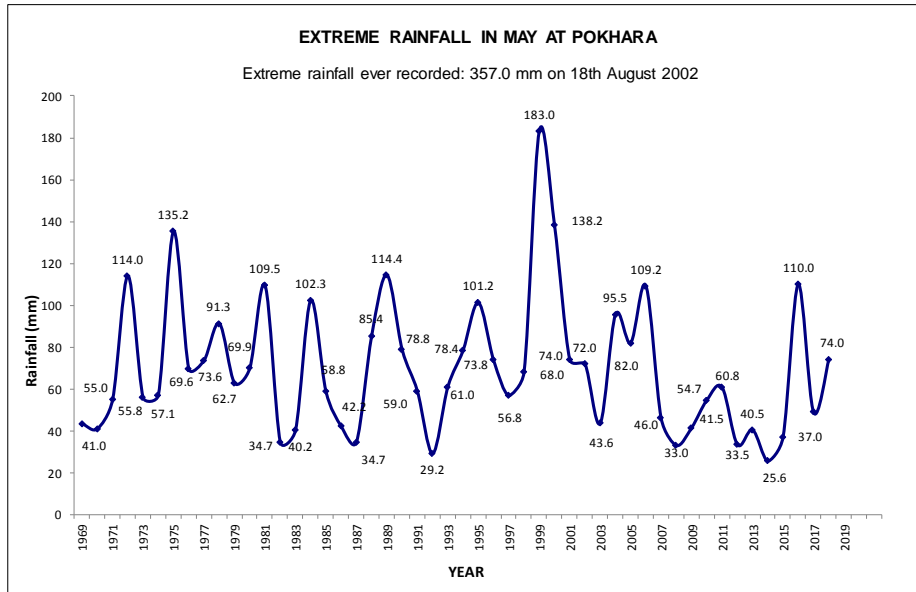
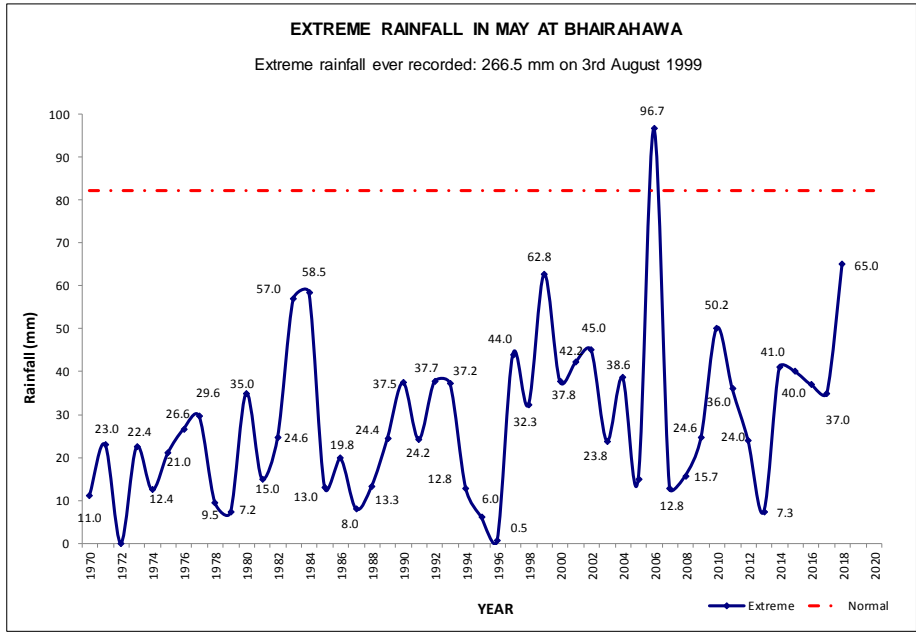
EXTREME RAINFALL OF MONTH MAY AT SELECTED STATIONS

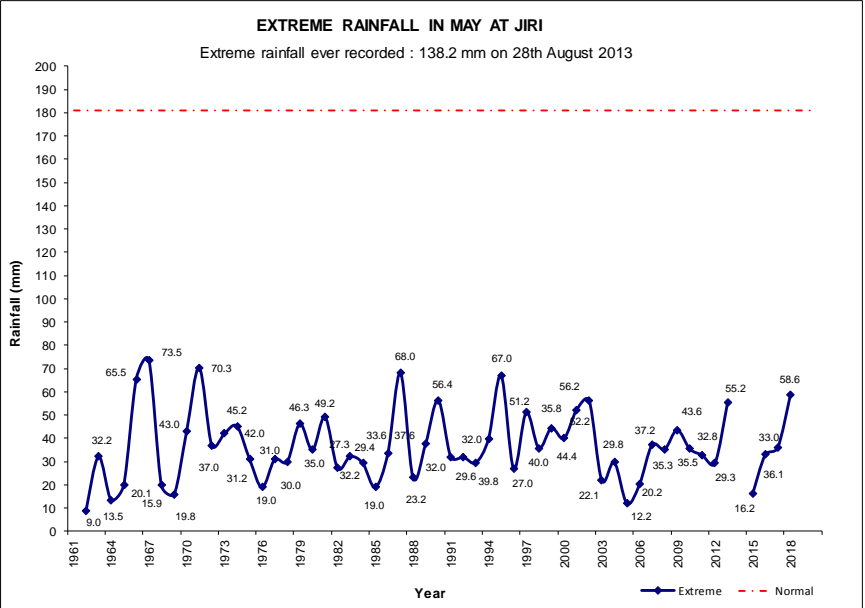
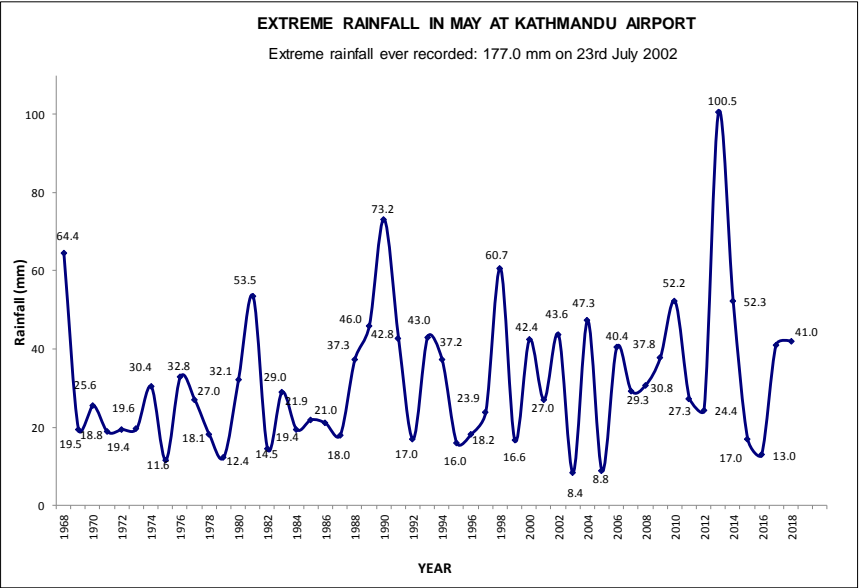
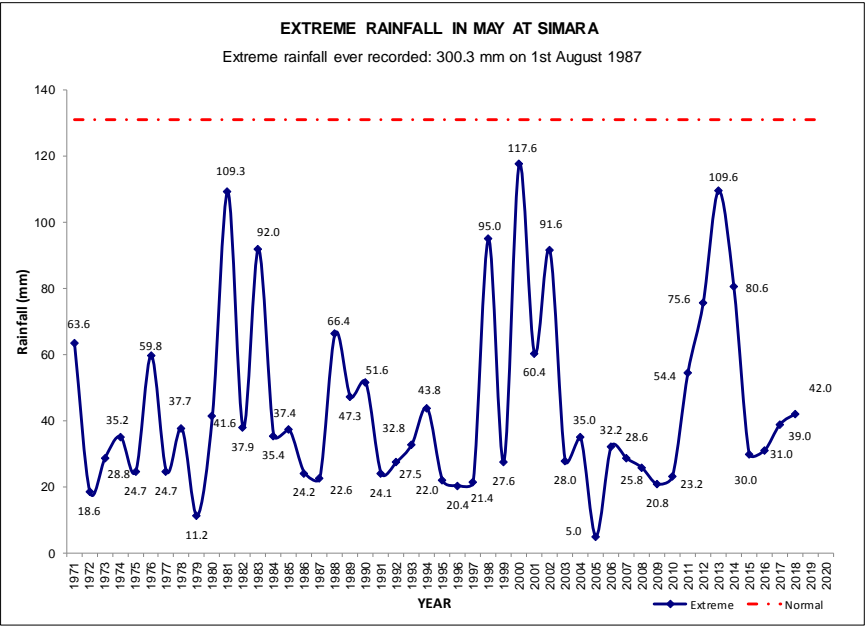
Note: The rainfall extreme reaches to very less null value from the month of May. Pre monsoon showers are characterized by abundant number of upper air cyclonic features and western disturbances and in the later May there is the mixture of upper atmospheric phenomenon which tries to dominate the pre-monsoonal flows from the initial monsoonal circulations establishments. The stations selected in this monitoring shows the daily maximum rain recorded in the May month in the station at Pokhara in the Western region of Nepal of 183.0 mm on 27th May 1999. Rainfall trends in May for the stations selected below are shown in Table 1.

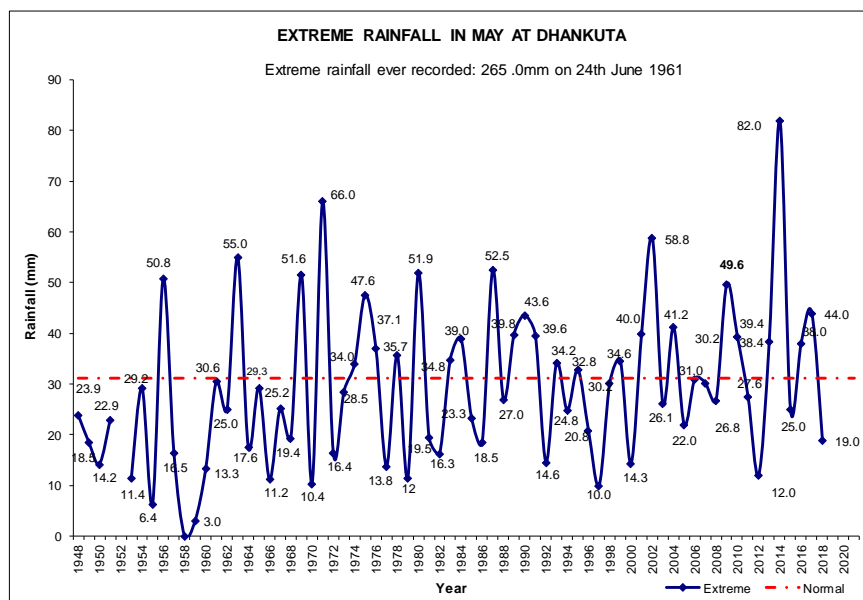
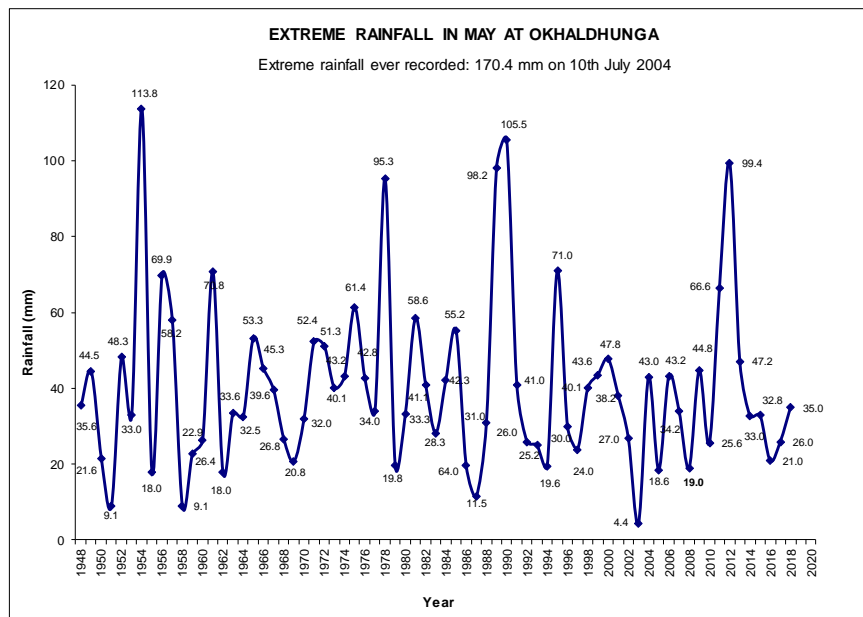
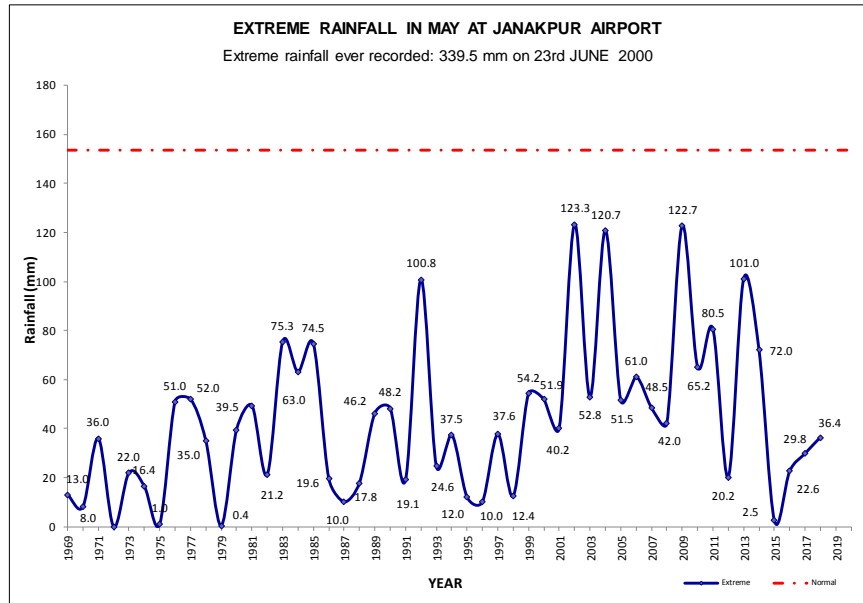


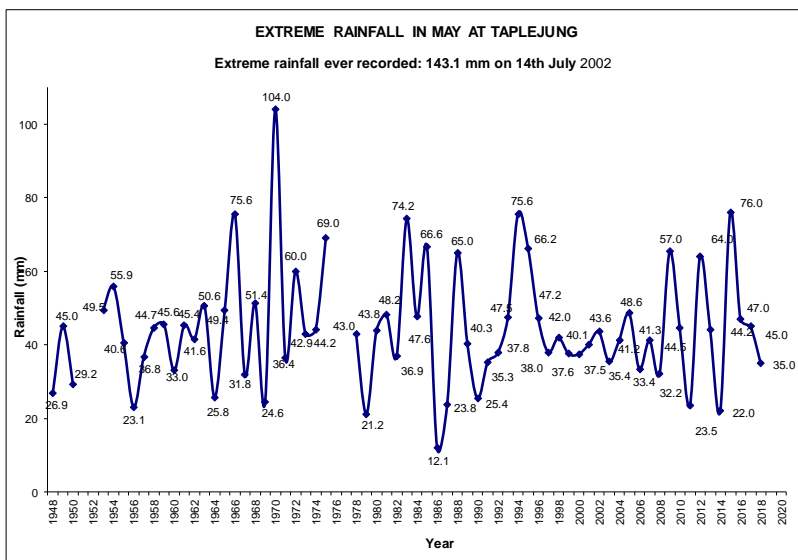
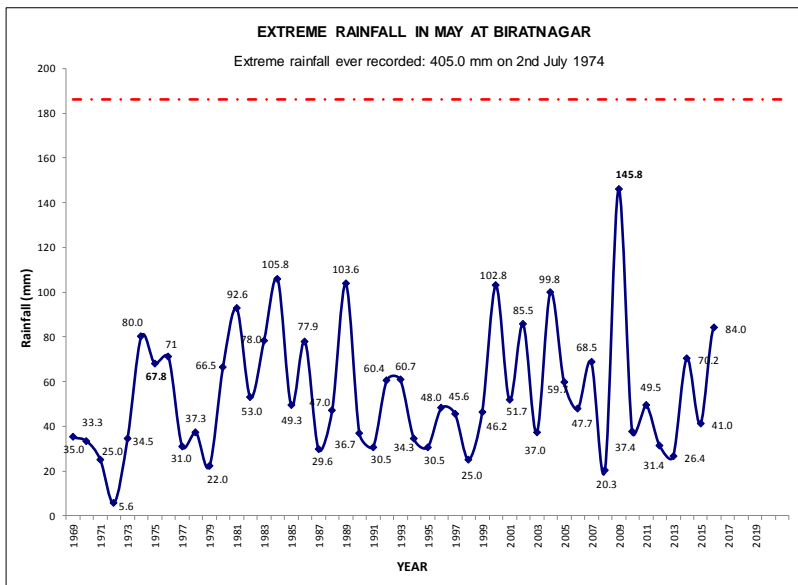
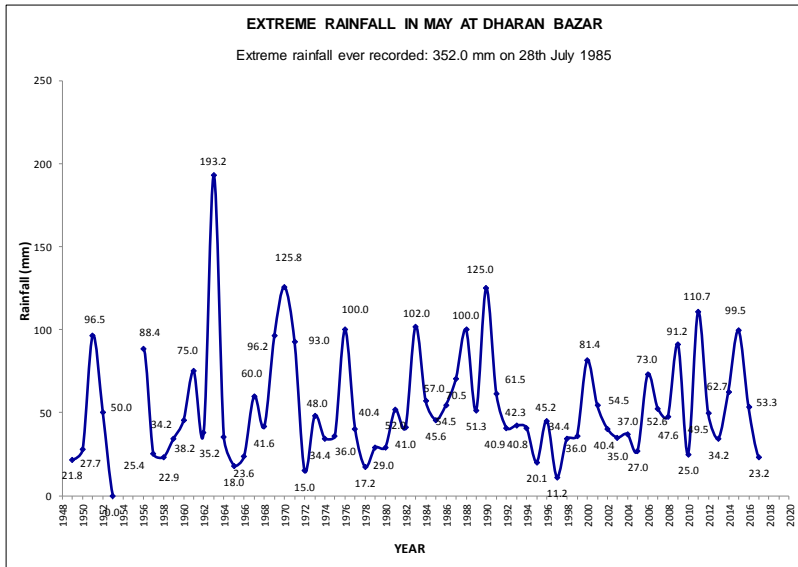












NOTE: The Precipitation Normal are not shown in the stations either the normal are not available or the normal are too high than the extremes.

Table 1

Extreme Rainfall trends			
Stations/Month	May	Stations/Month	May
Dadeldhura	Rising	Kathmandu	Falling
Dipayal	Falling	Okhaldhunga	No trend
Dhangadhi	Rising	Taplejung	Rising
Surkhet	Falling	Dhankuta	Falling
Nepalgunj	Falling	Biratnagar	Falling
Jumla	No trend	Jomsom	Rising
Dang	Rising	Dharan	No trend
Pokhara	Falling	Lumle	Falling
Bhairahawa	Rising	Janakpur	Rising
Simara	Rising	Jiri	Rising

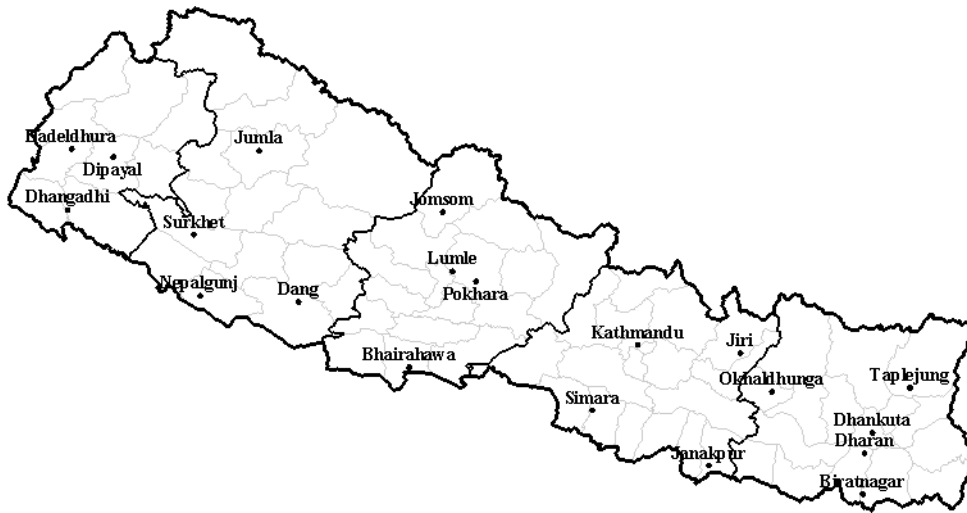


Fig: Map of Nepal showing the synoptic stations

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