

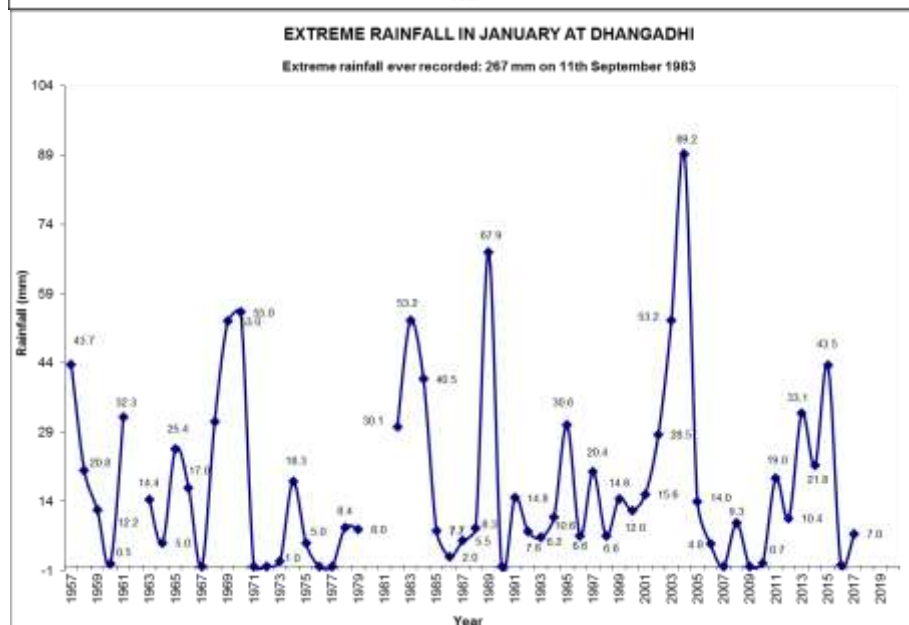
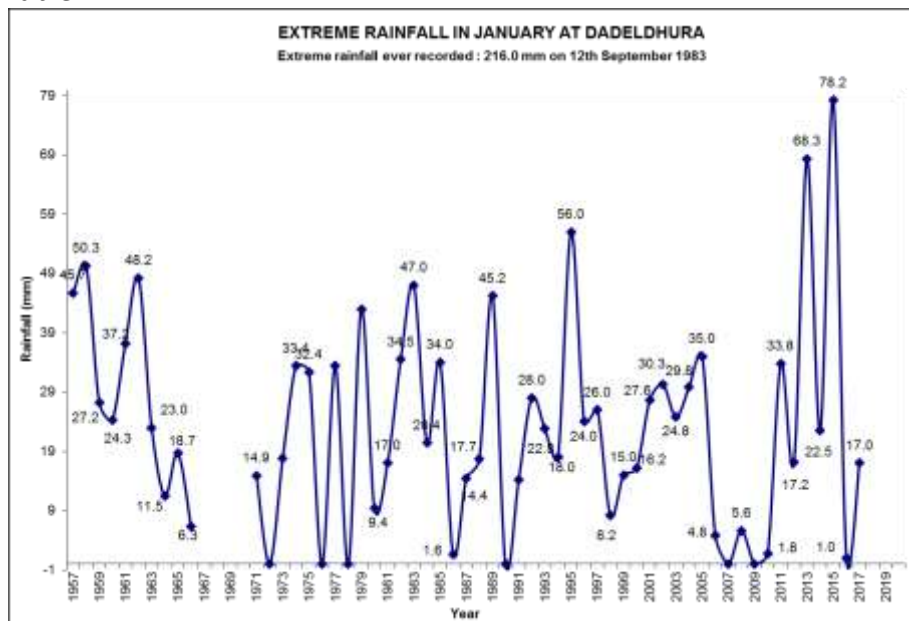


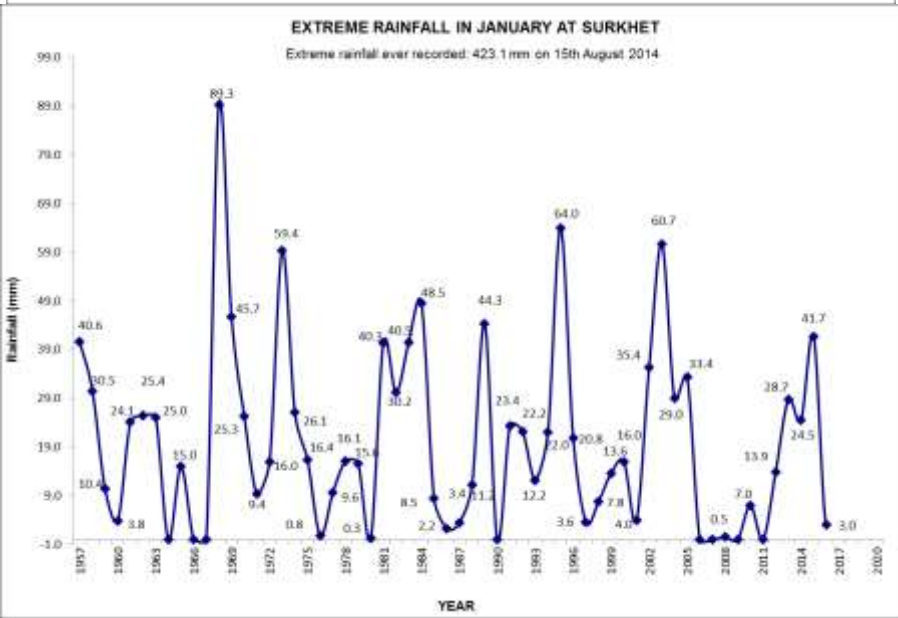
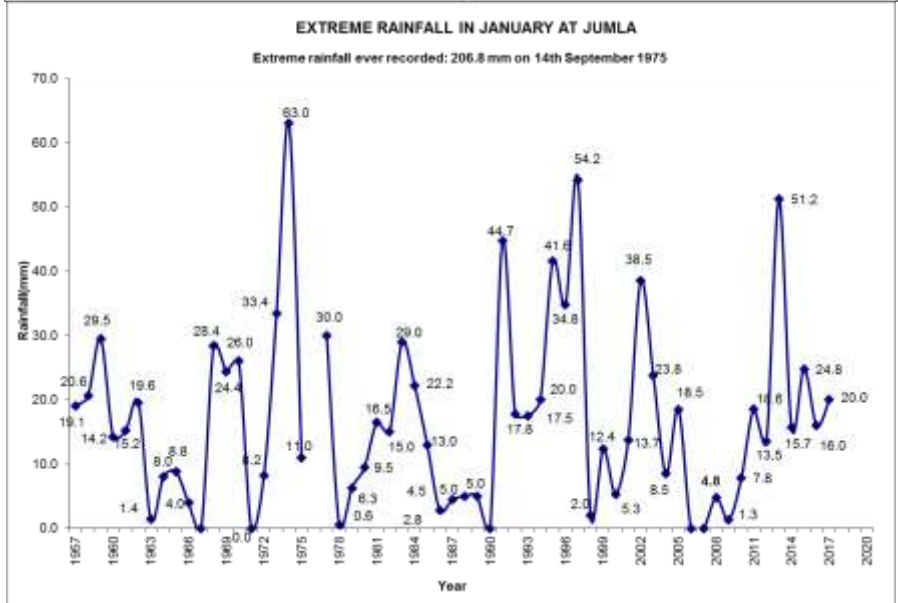
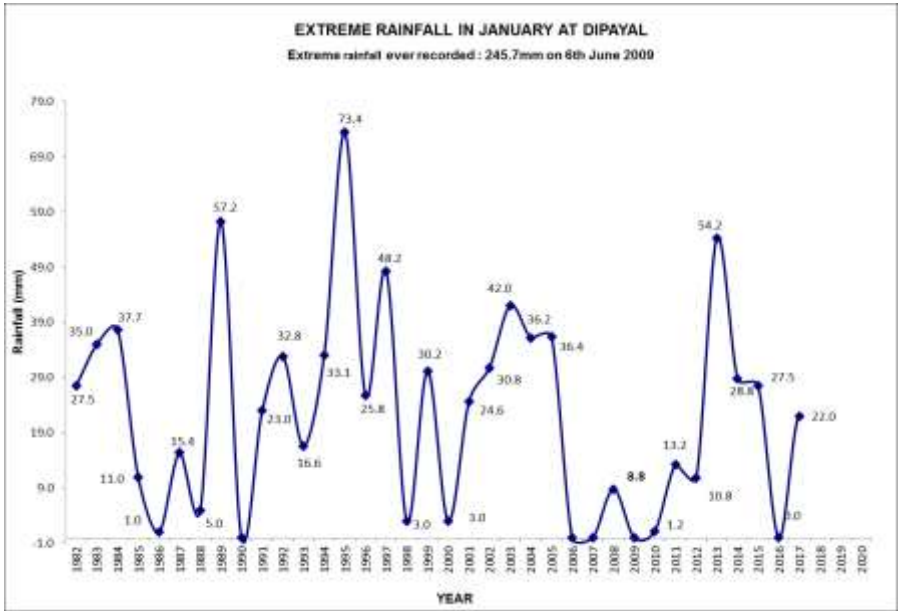
Government of Nepal

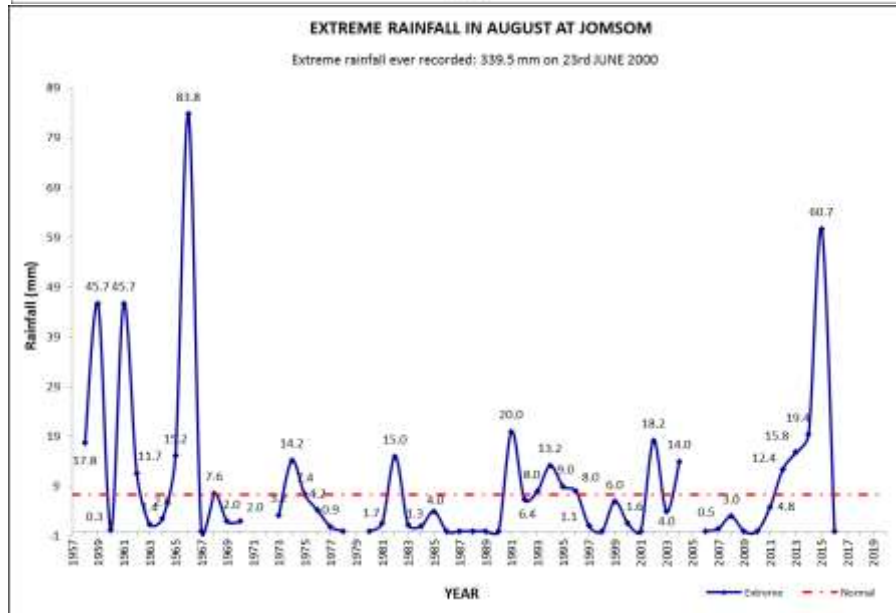
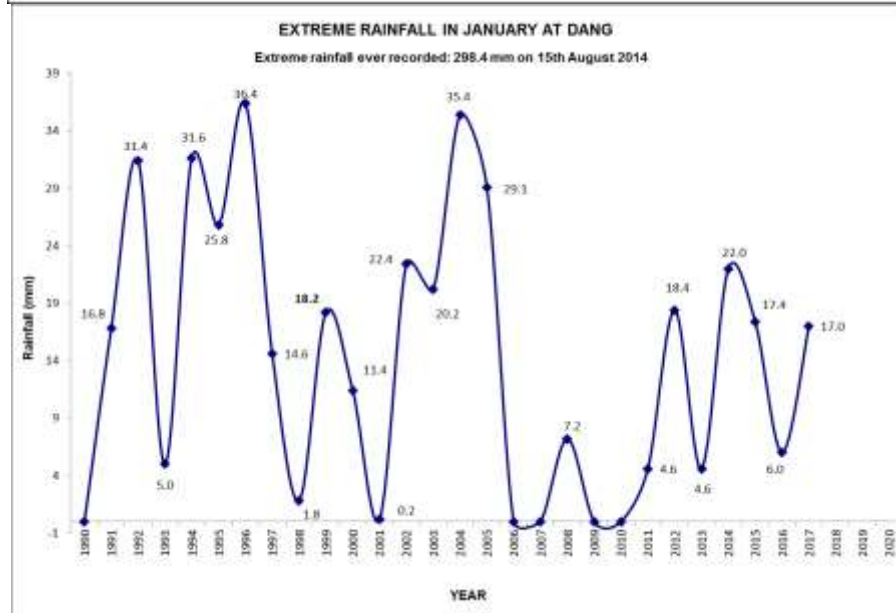
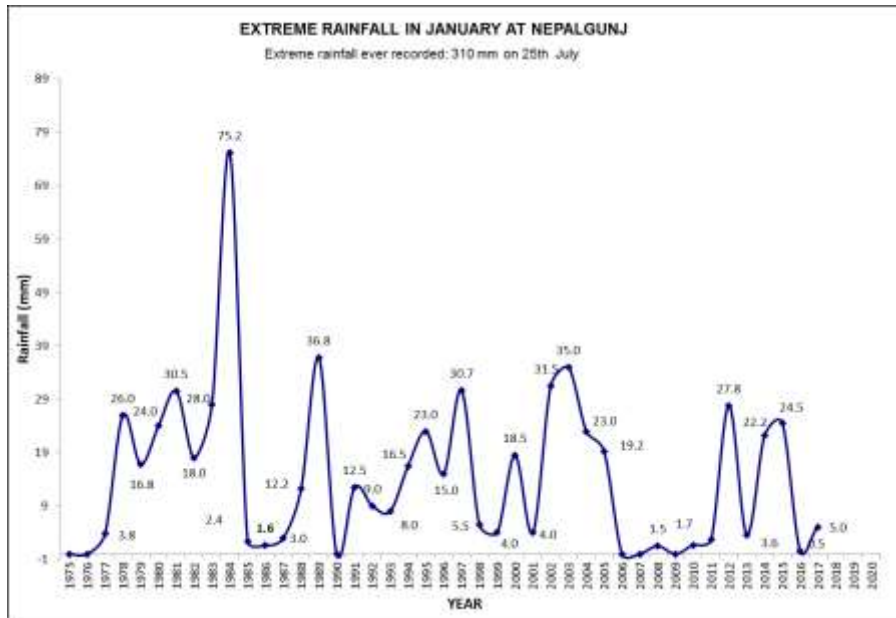
Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
Nagpokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal.

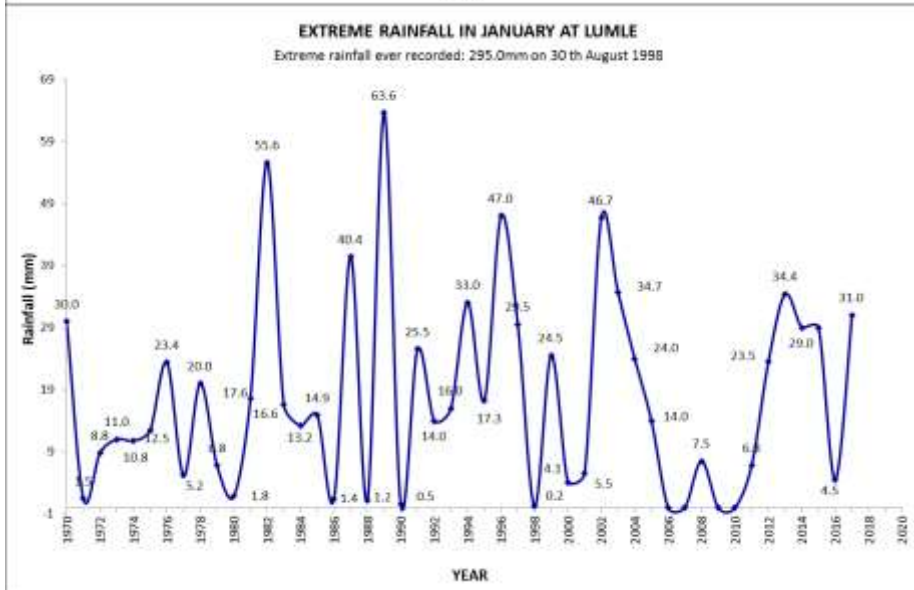
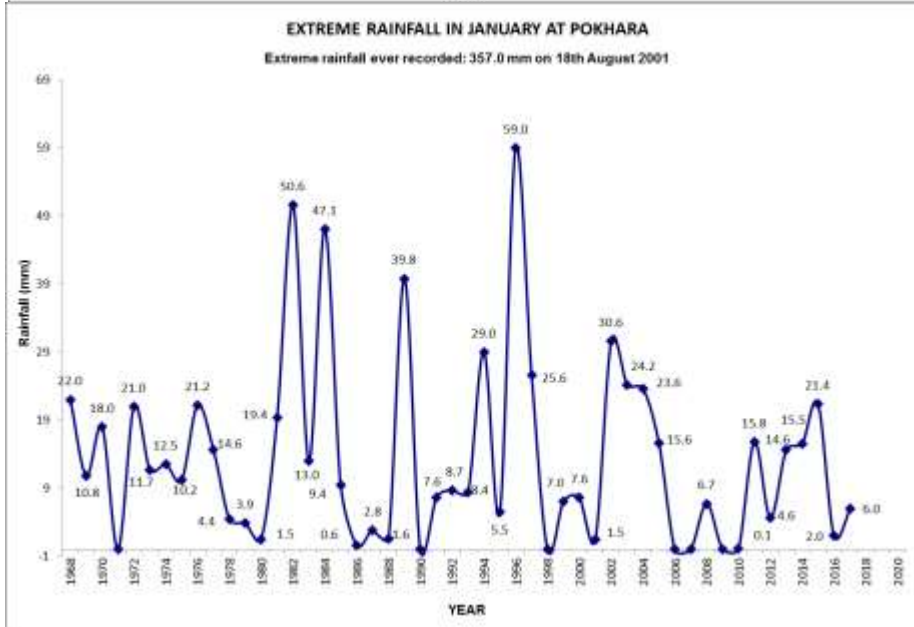
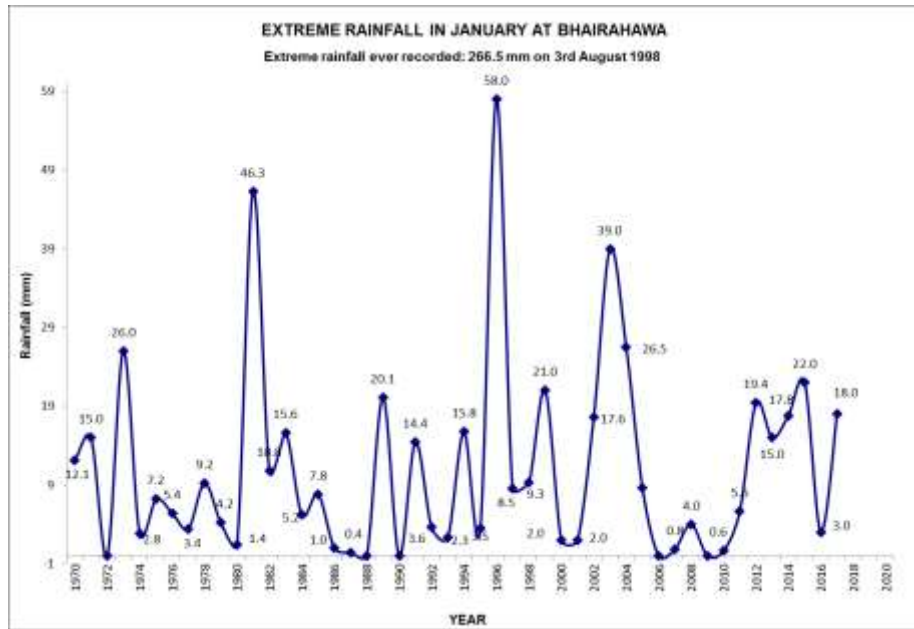
EXTREME RAINFALL OF MONTH JANUARY
AT SELECTED STATIONS

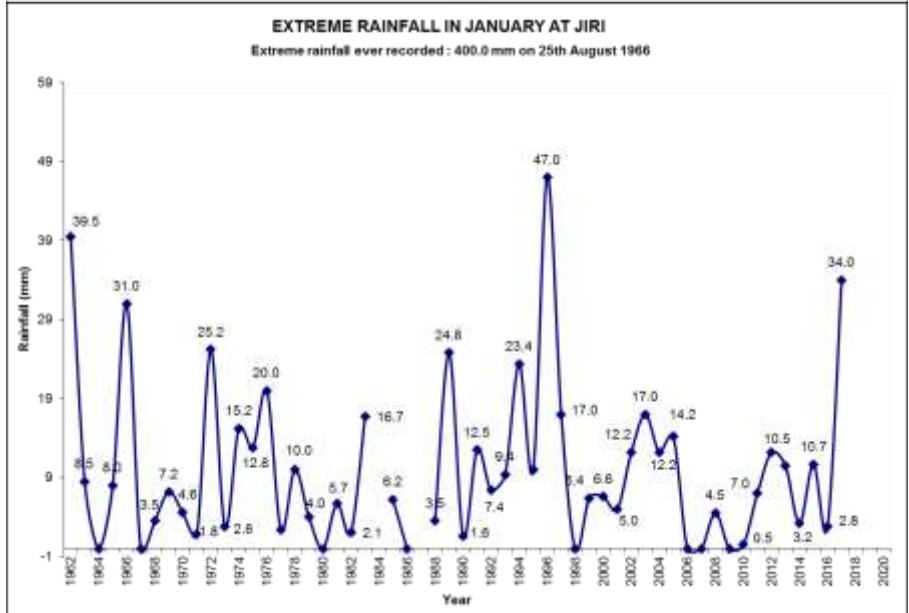
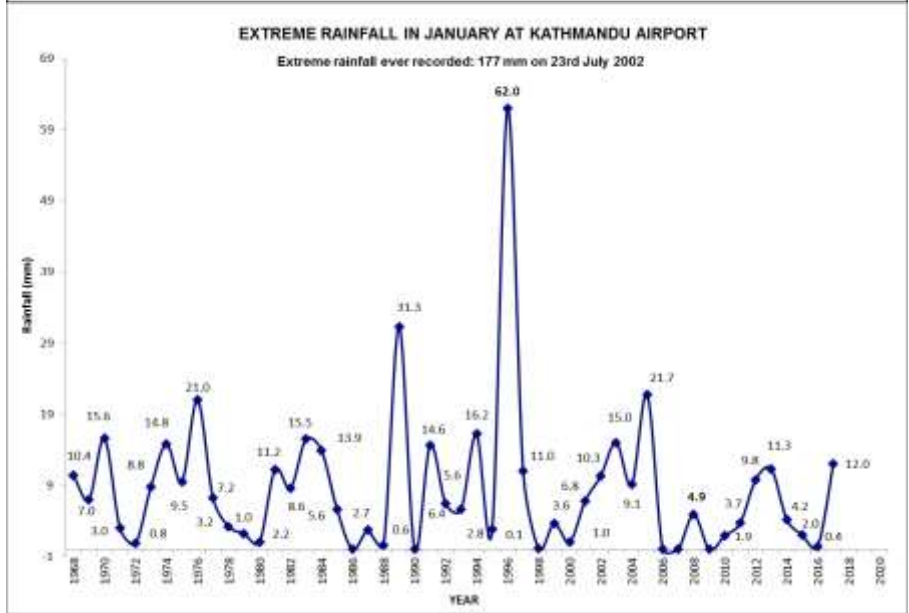
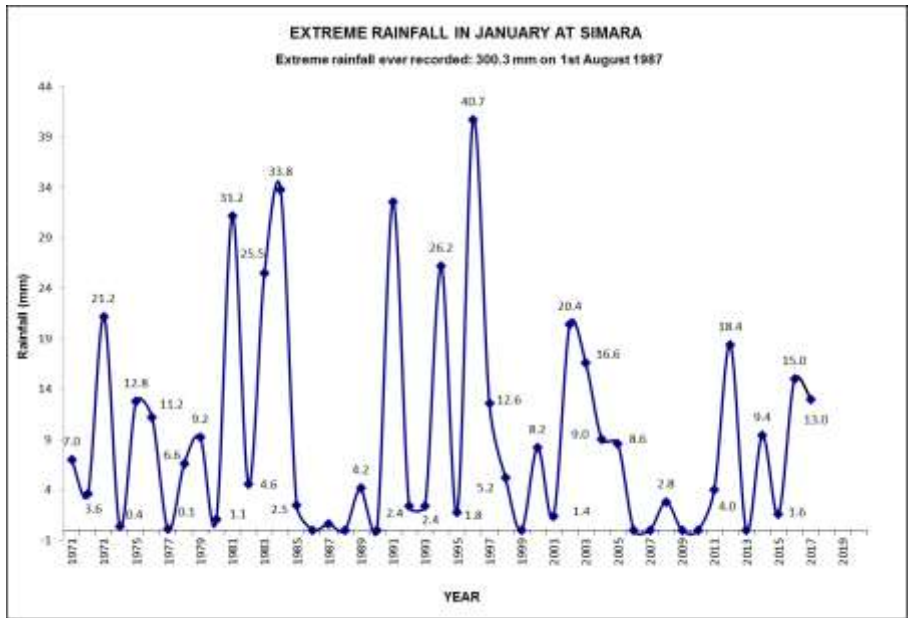
Note: January is the coldest month of the year. It is not the driest month. However it receives less rainfall (Fig:1) compared to other months. The stations selected in this monitoring shows the maximum rain recorded in the January month in the station at Surkhet in the Mid-western region of Nepal of 89.3mm on 29th January 1968. This record is observed because Nepal receives the rain from West due to the western disturbance during winter (December-February) and from the East during the Monsoon months. Rainfall trends in January for the stations selected below are shown in Table 1.

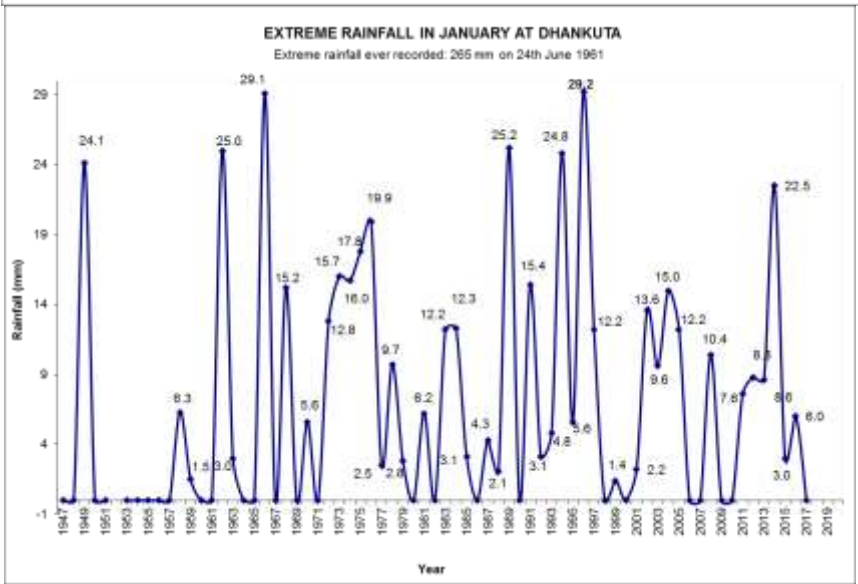
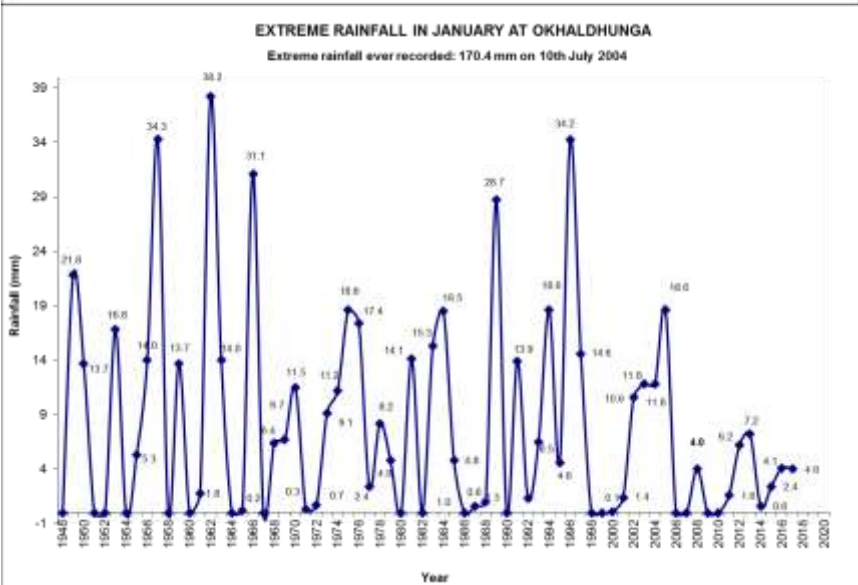
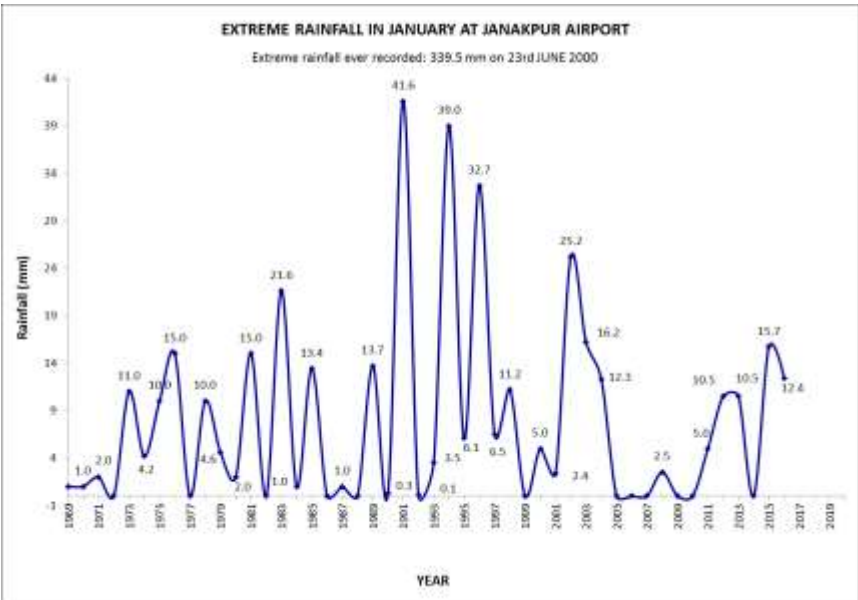












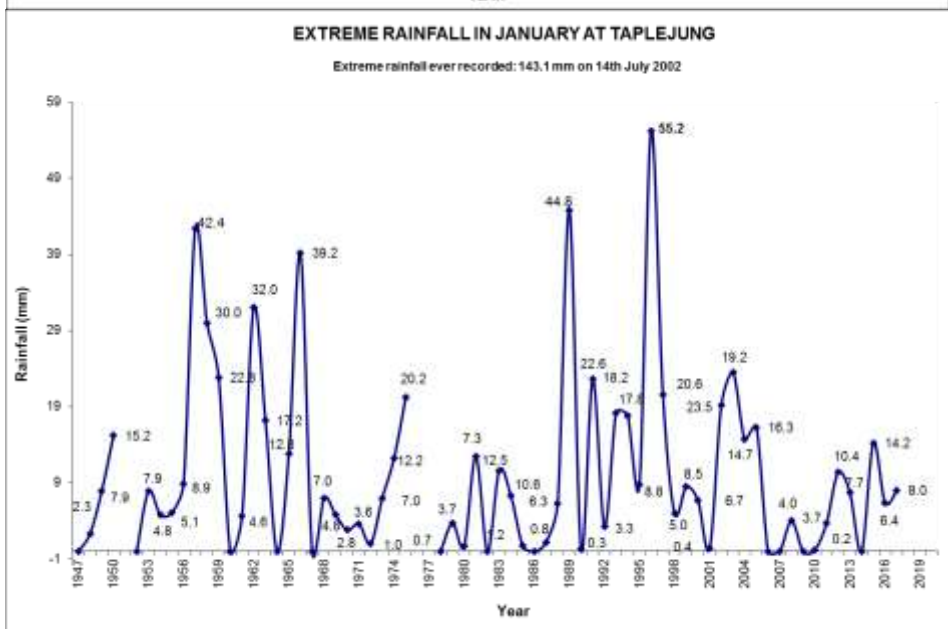
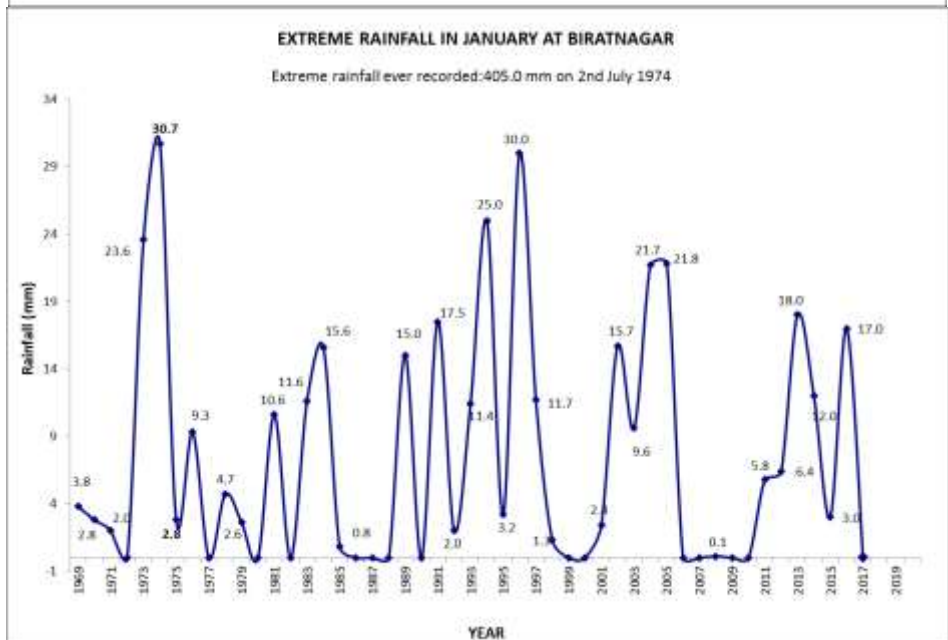
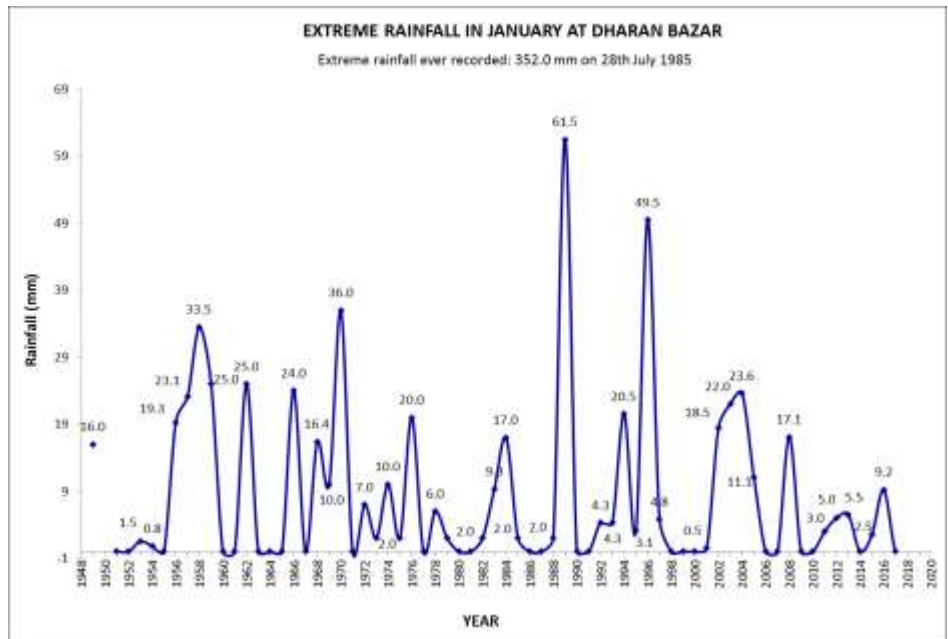


Table 1

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

Fig 1: Monthly rainfall (%)

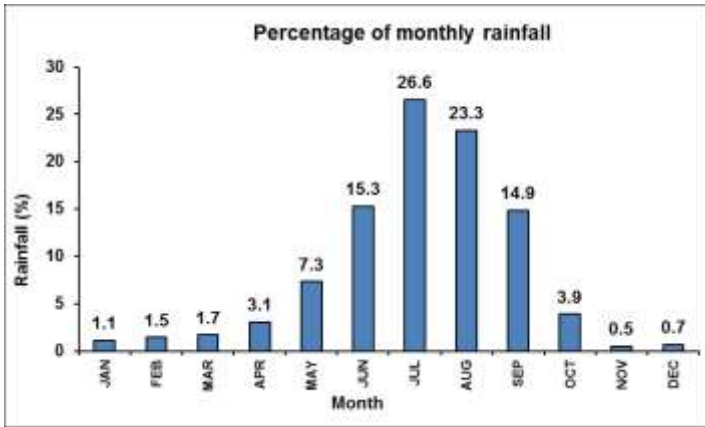


Fig 2: Map of Nepal showing the synoptic stations

