

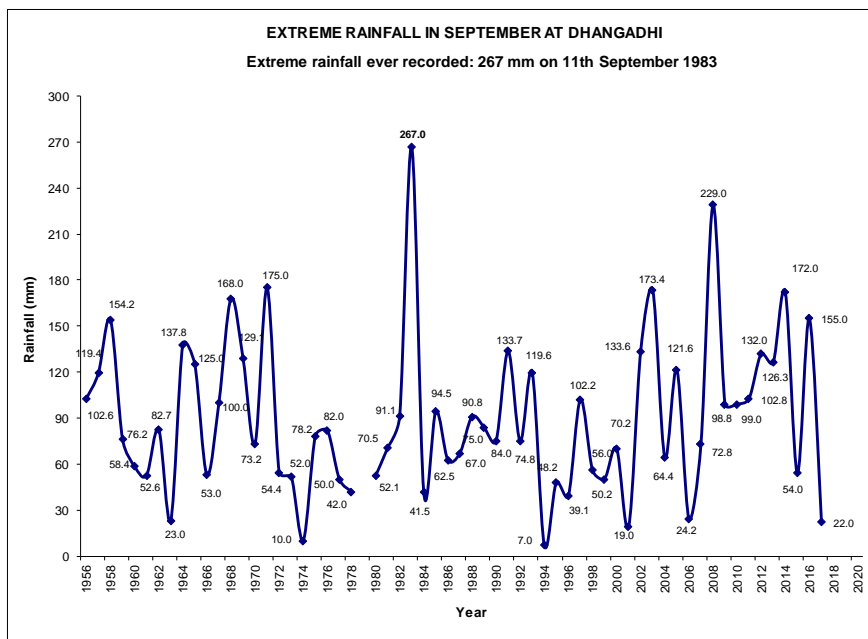
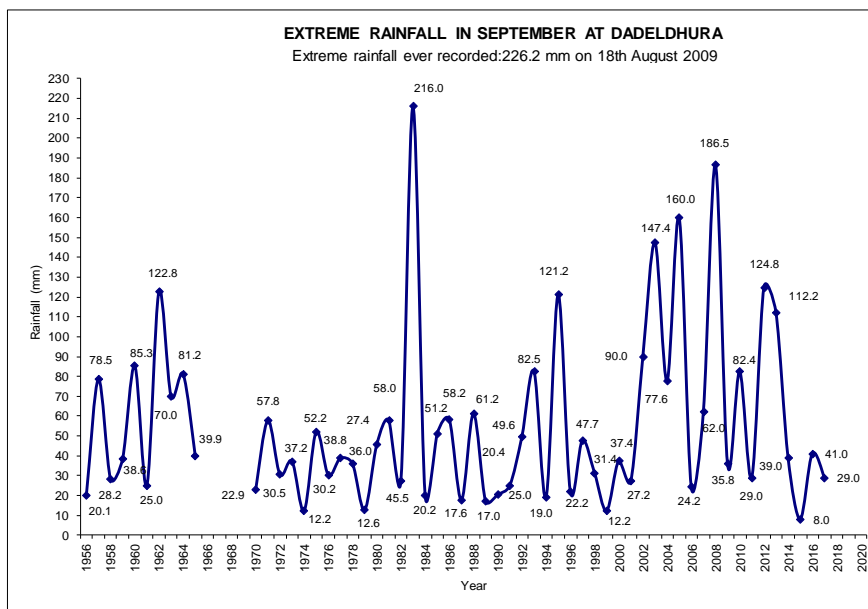


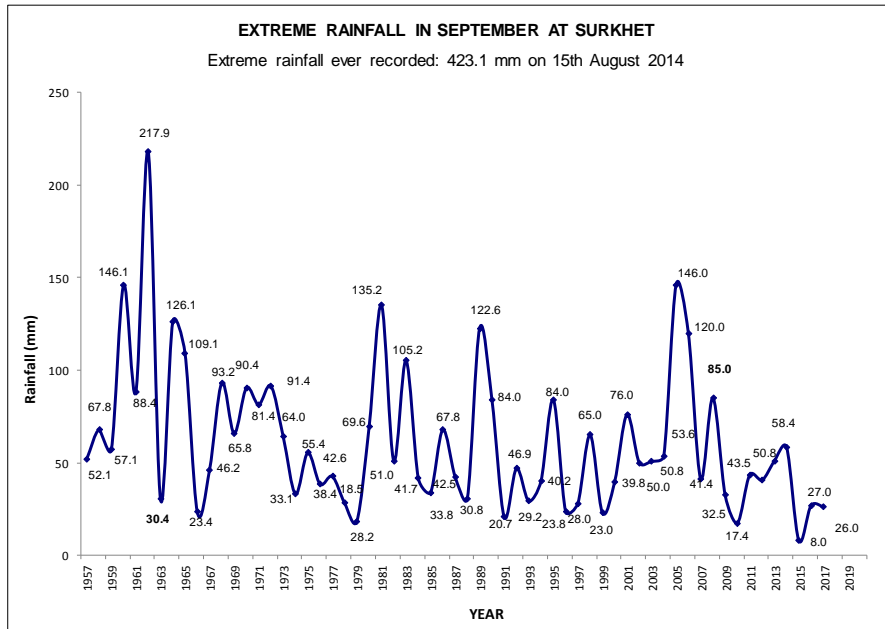
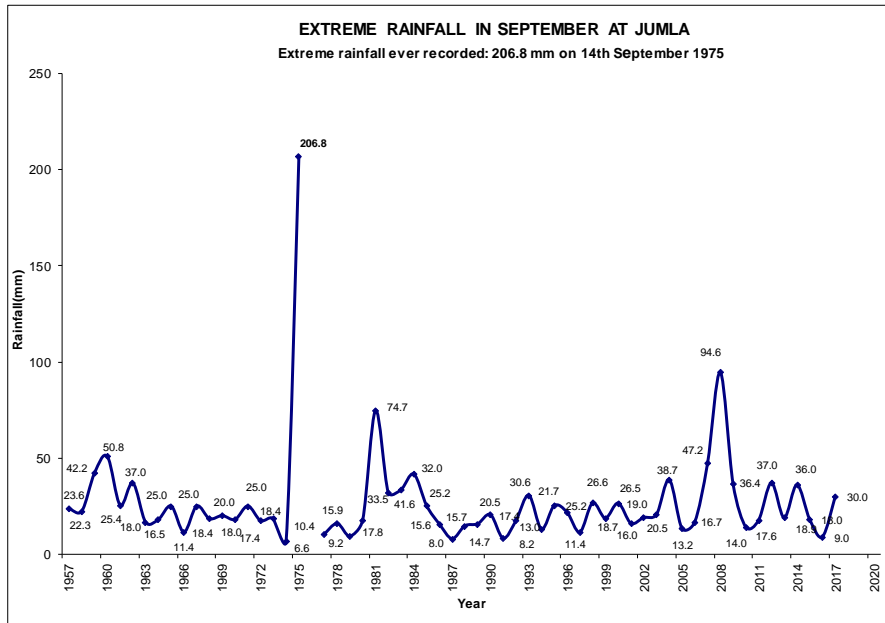
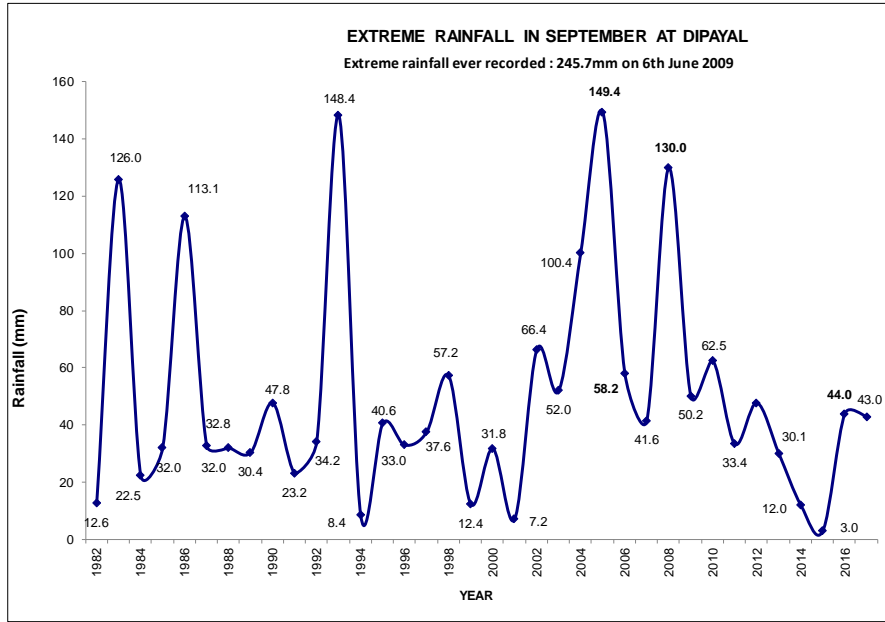
Government of Nepal

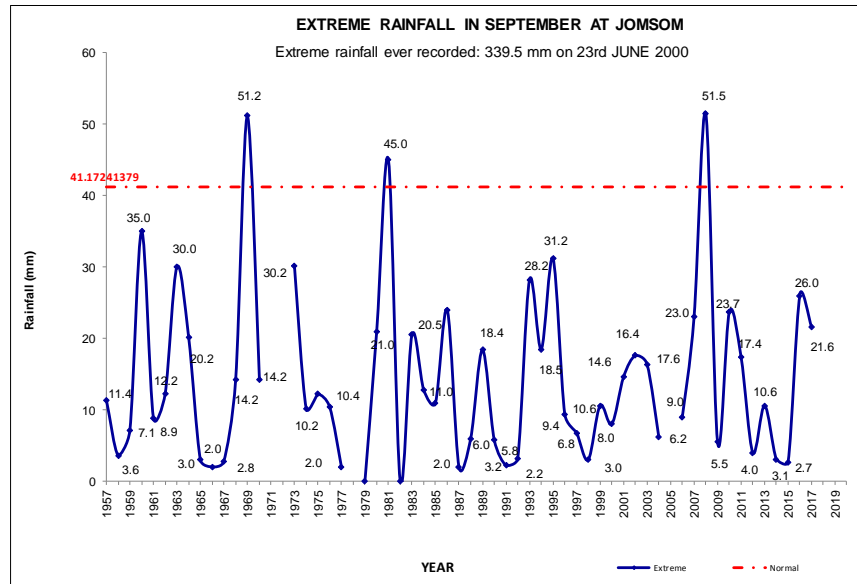
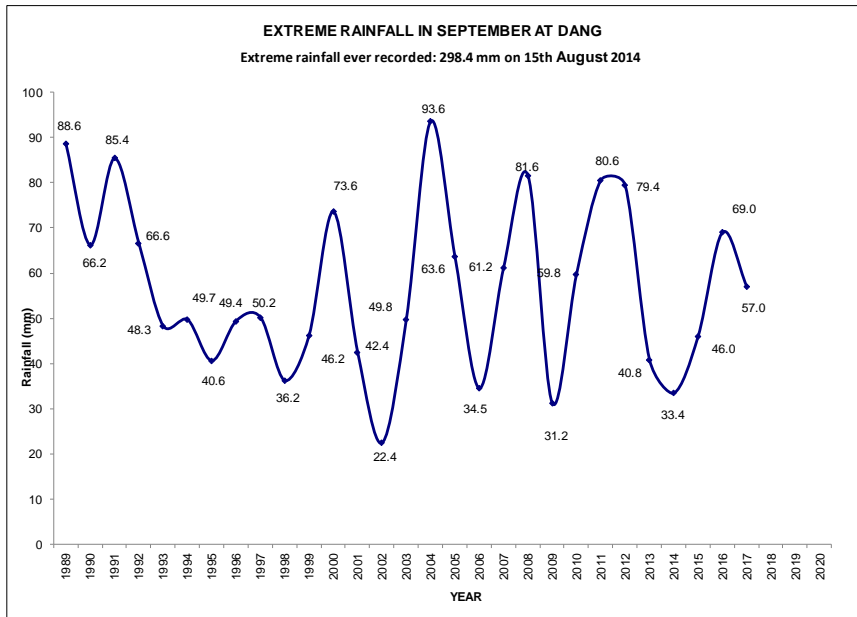
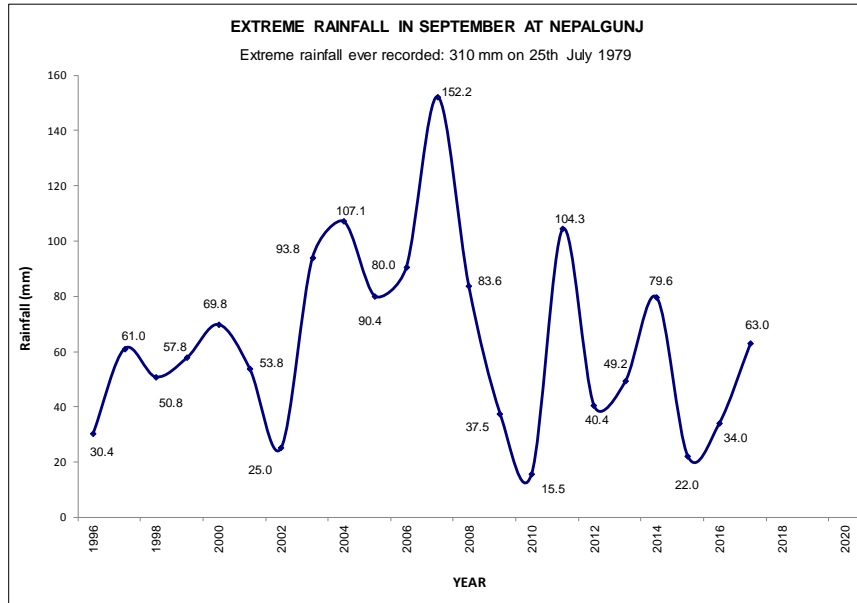
Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

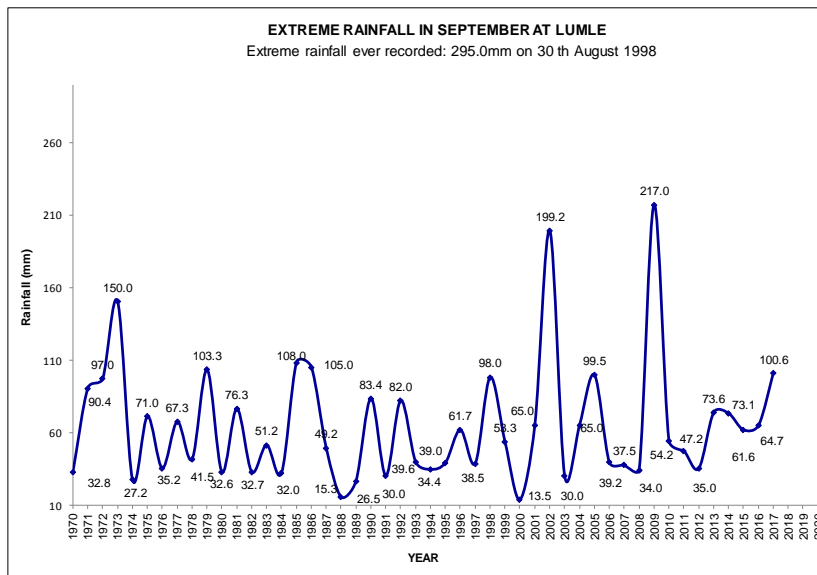
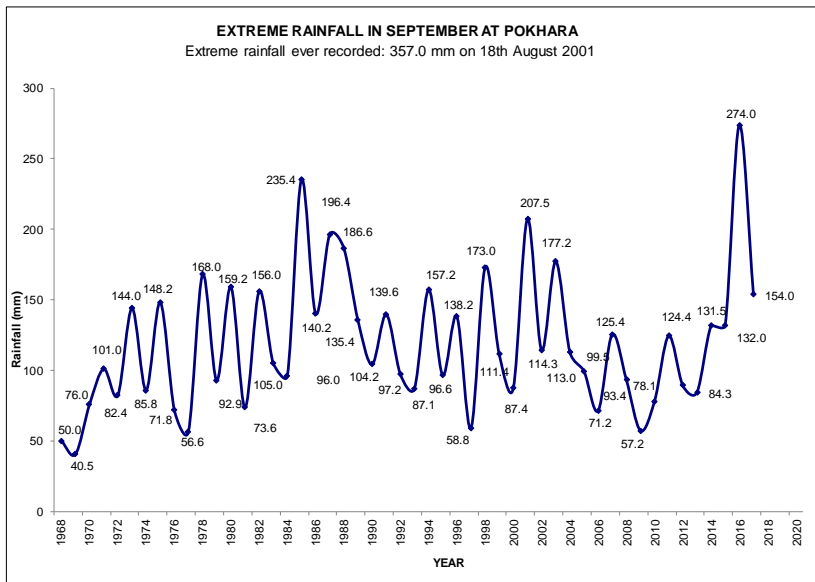
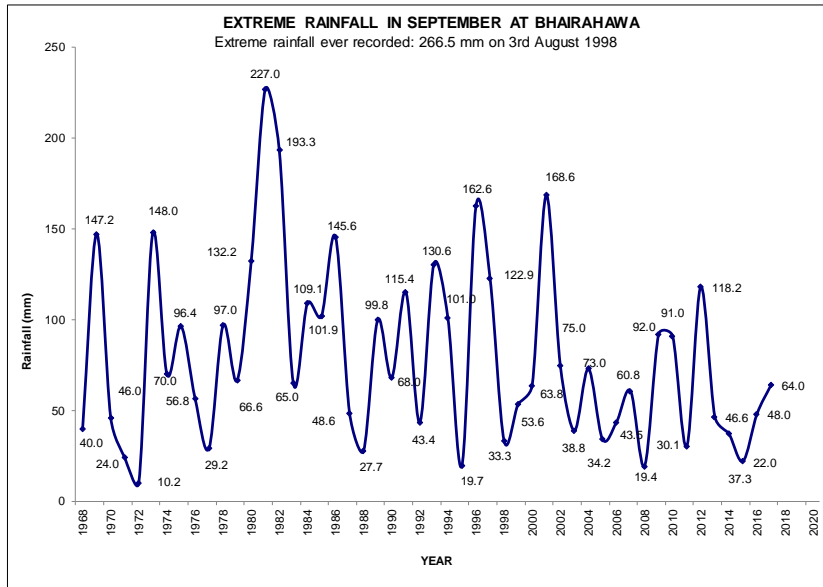
EXTREME RAINFALL OF SEPTEMBER

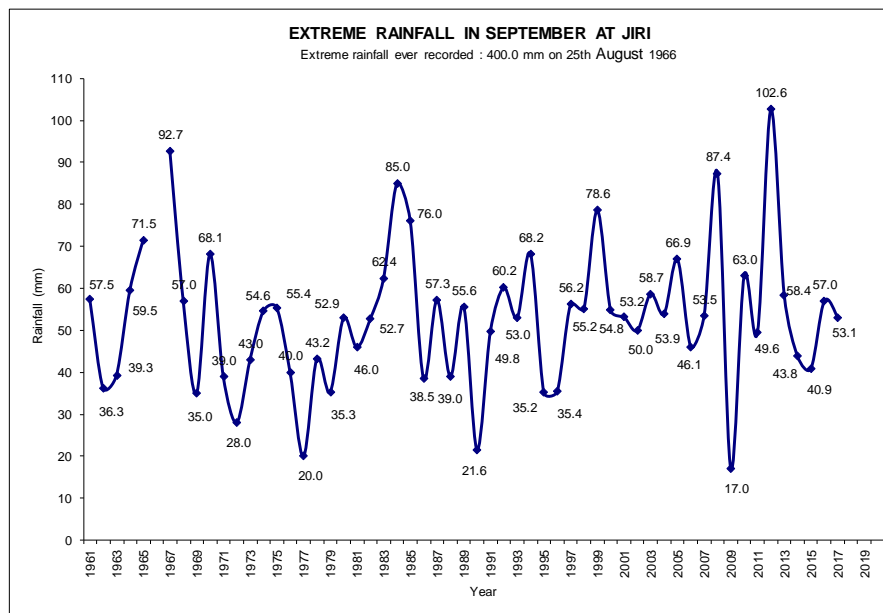
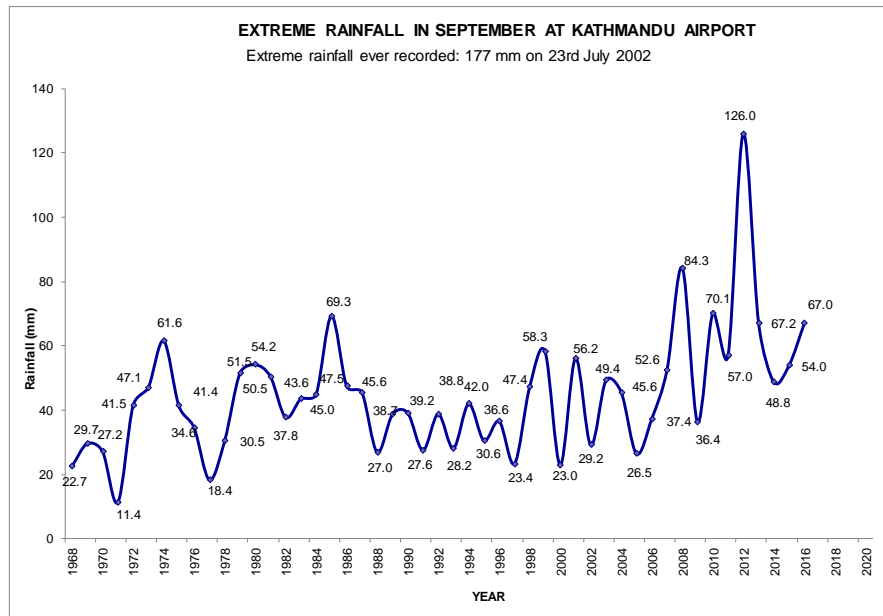
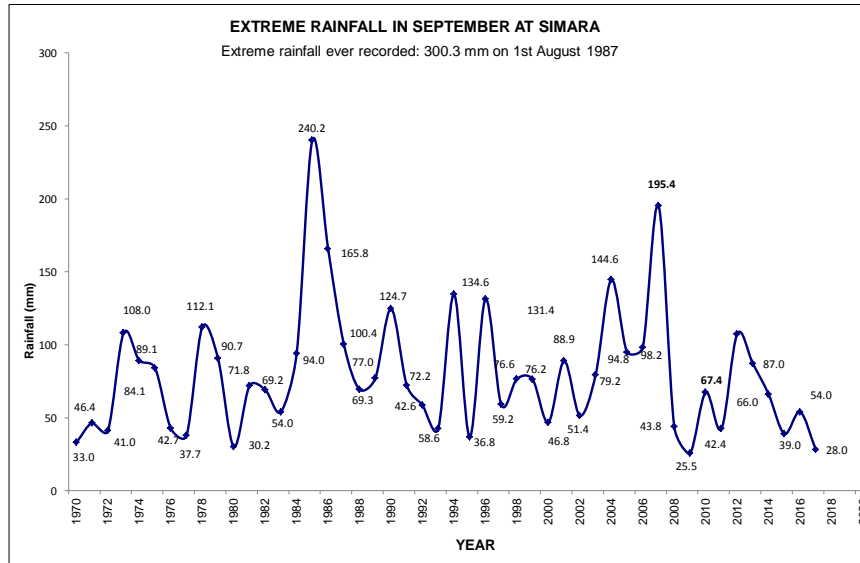
Note: September is the last month of monsoon. It is not the wettest month of monsoon. However rainfall extremes do occur during this month and has been observed in Dhangadhi with highest 24 hour rainfall of 267.0 mm on 11th September 1983. Among all the stations selected in this monitoring, Nepalgunj in the Mid-Western region of Nepal recorded the maximum 24 hour rainfall of 280.0 mm on 29th September 1981. The rainfall trends are shown in Table 1.

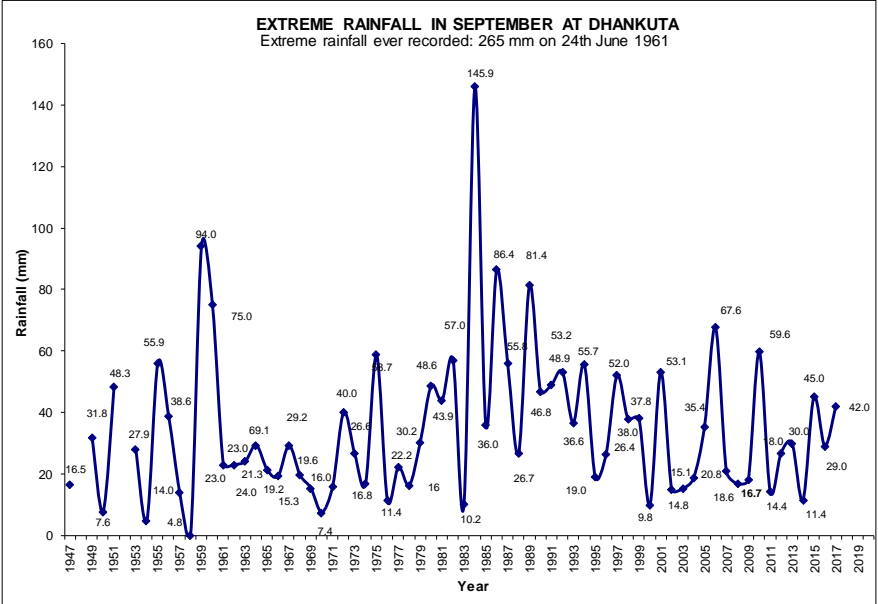
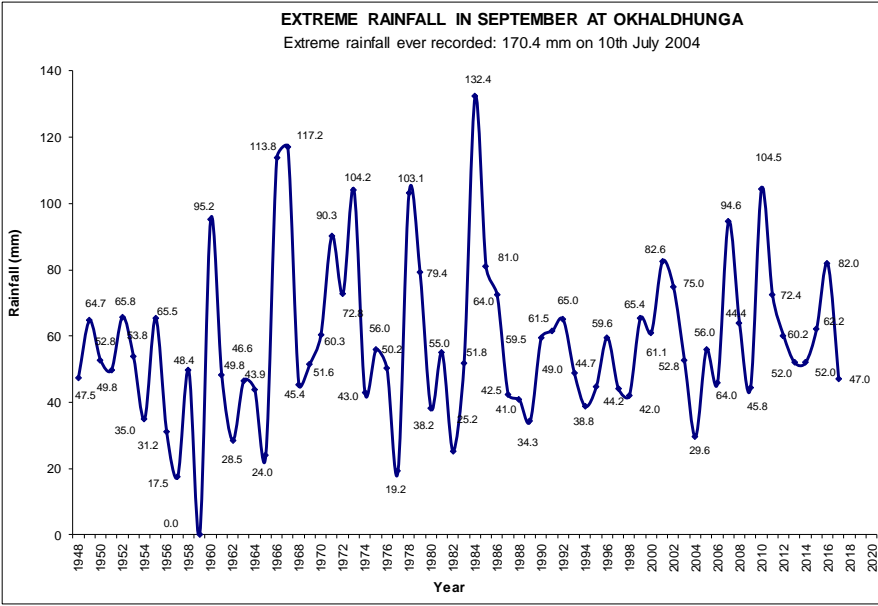
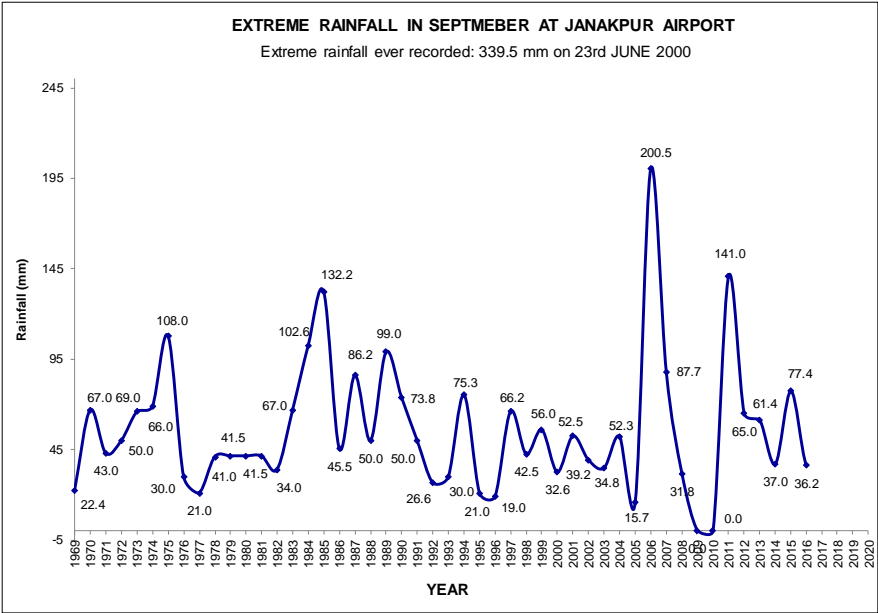












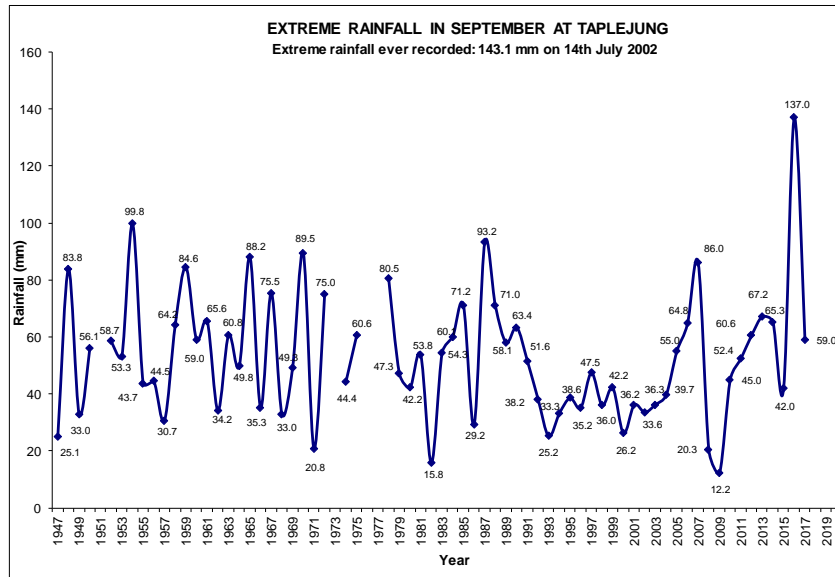
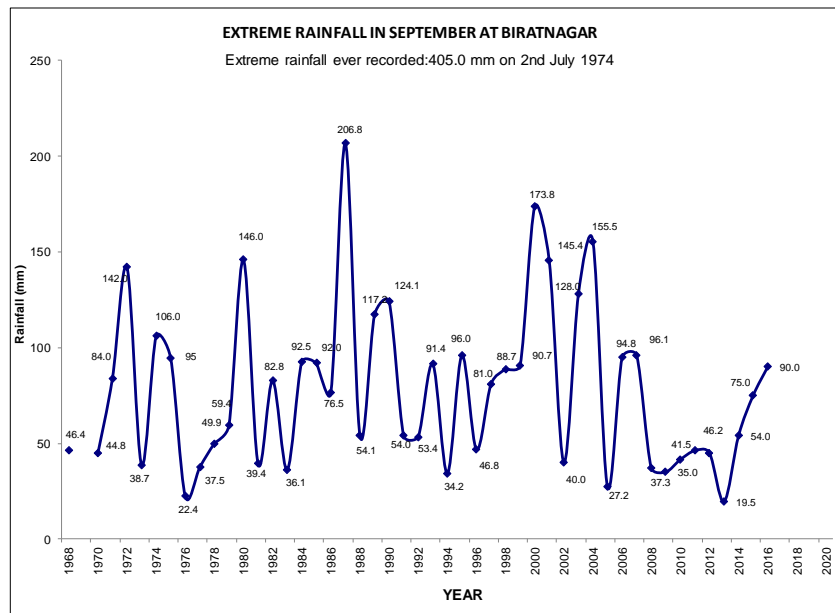
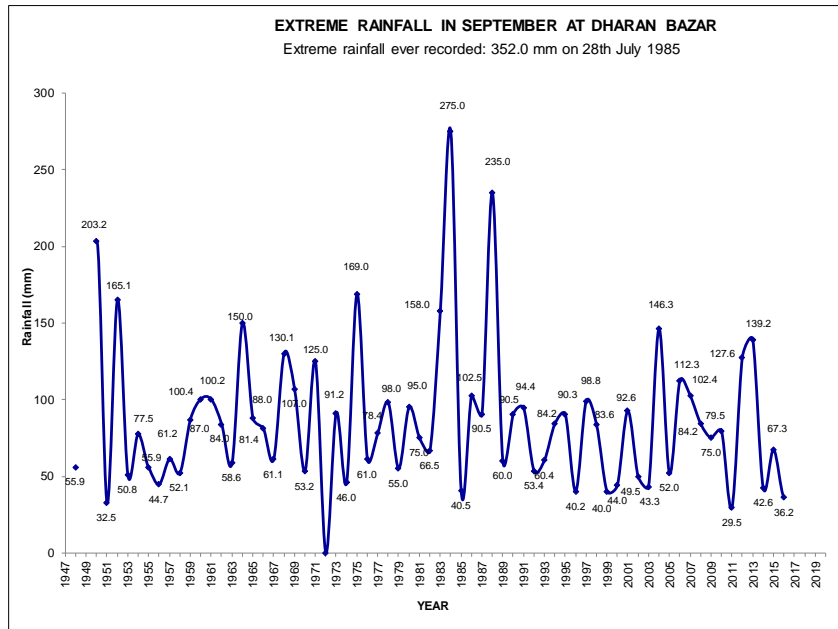


Table: 1

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

Fig: Map of Nepal showing the synoptic stations

