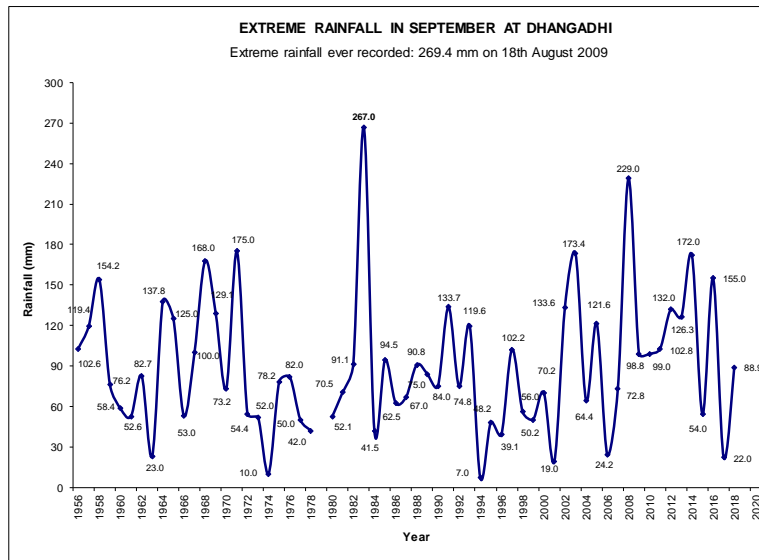
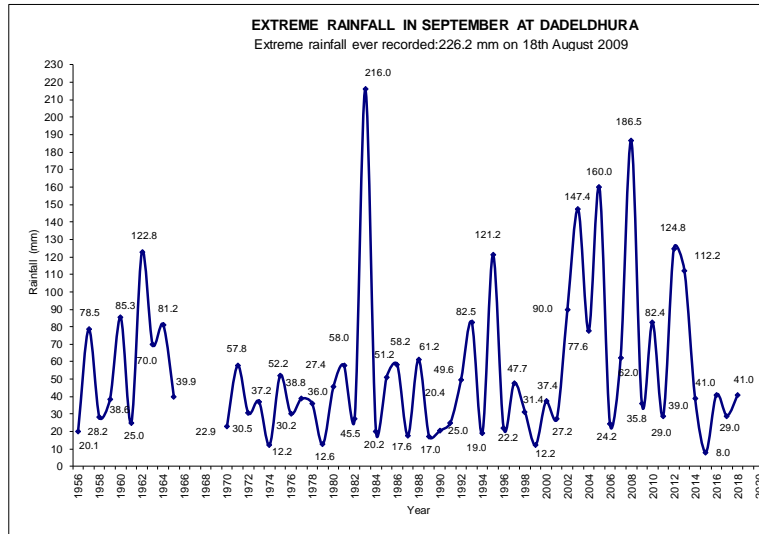


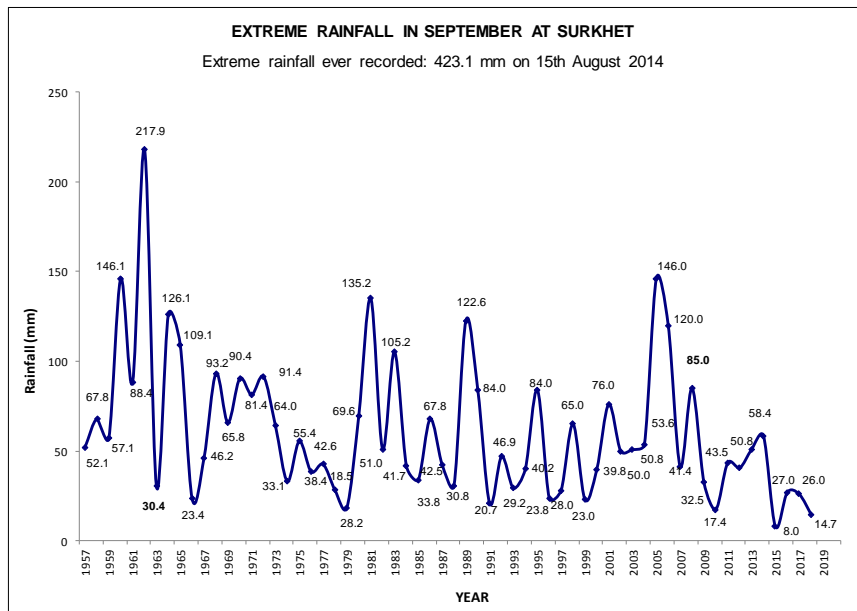
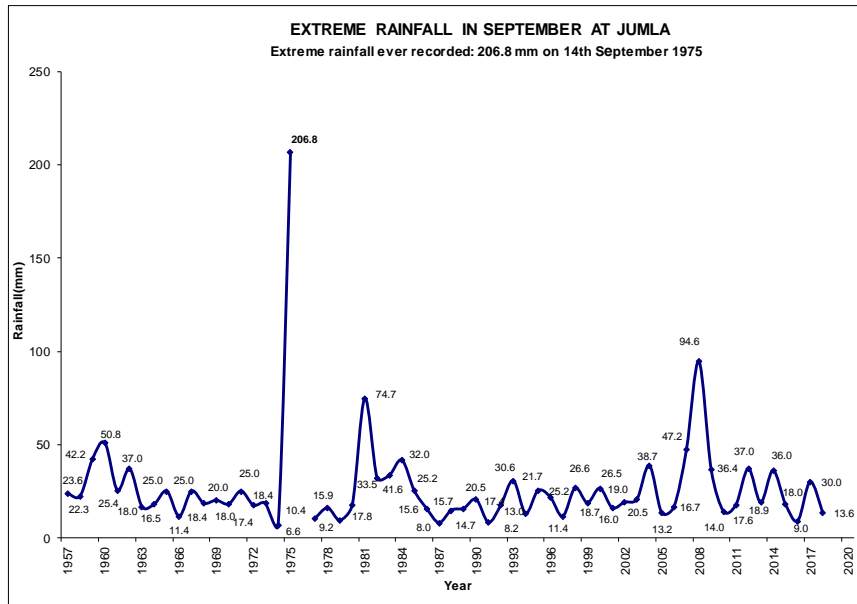
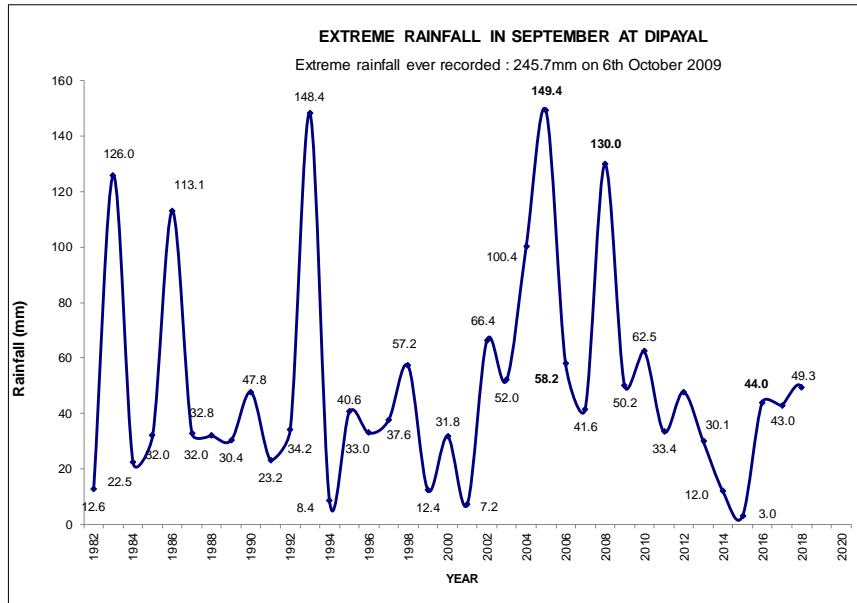


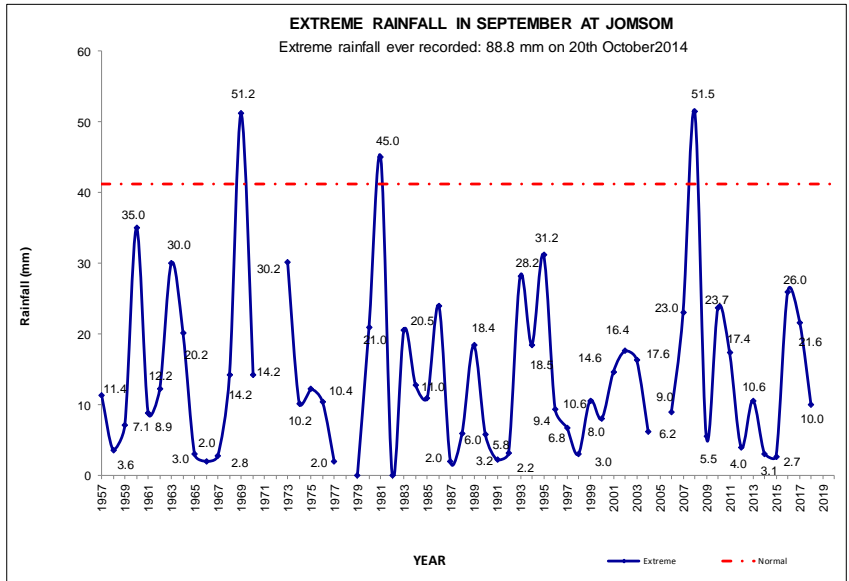
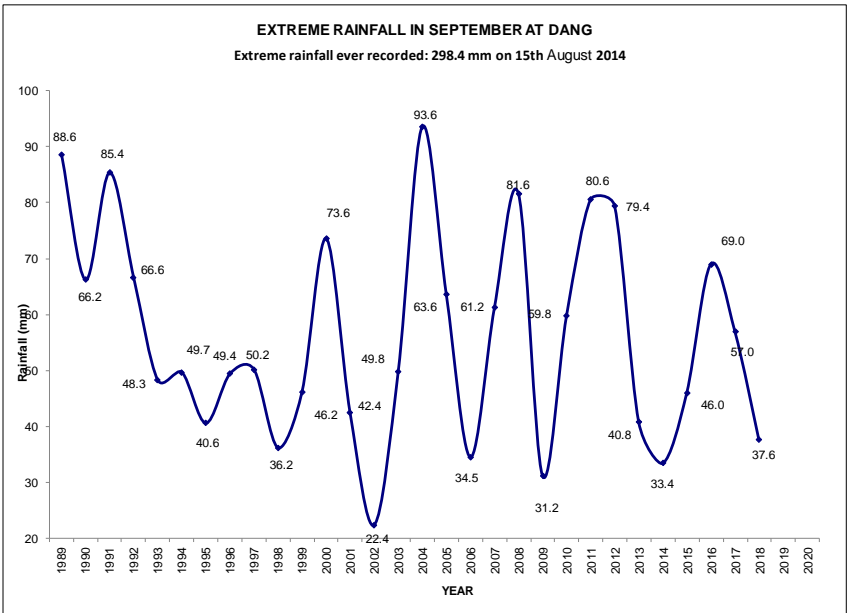
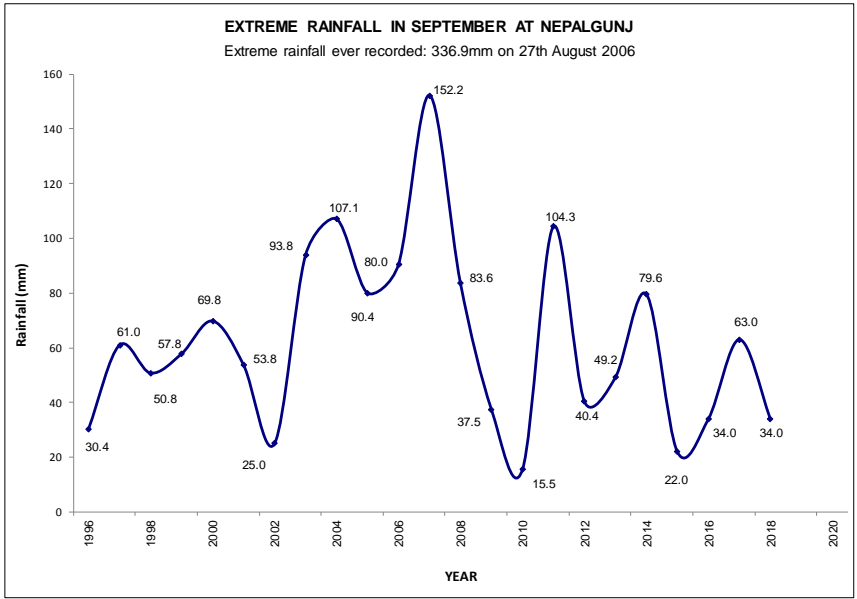
**Government of Nepal**  
**Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation**  
**Department of Hydrology and Meteorology**  
 Nagpokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal.

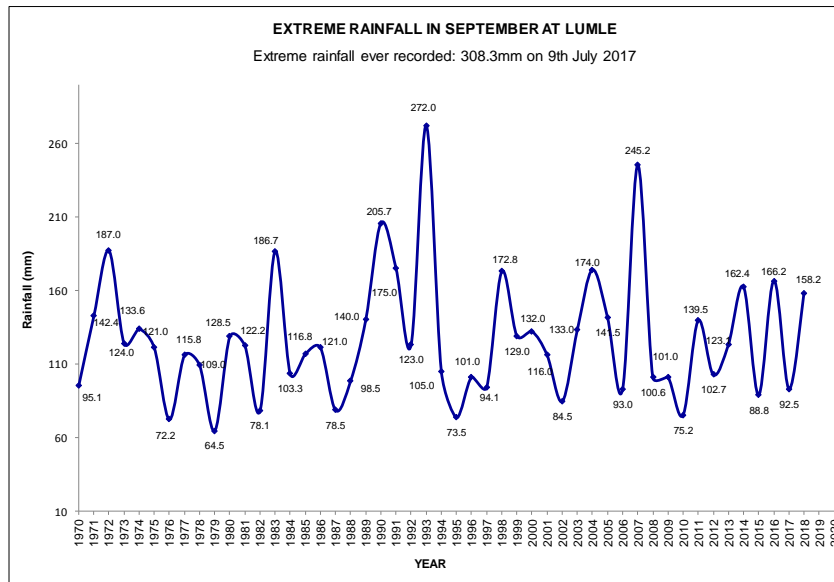
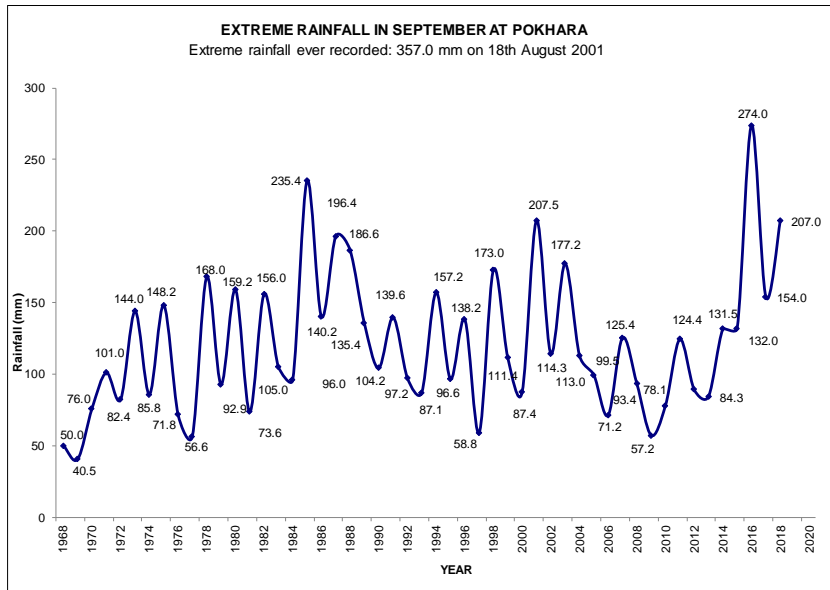
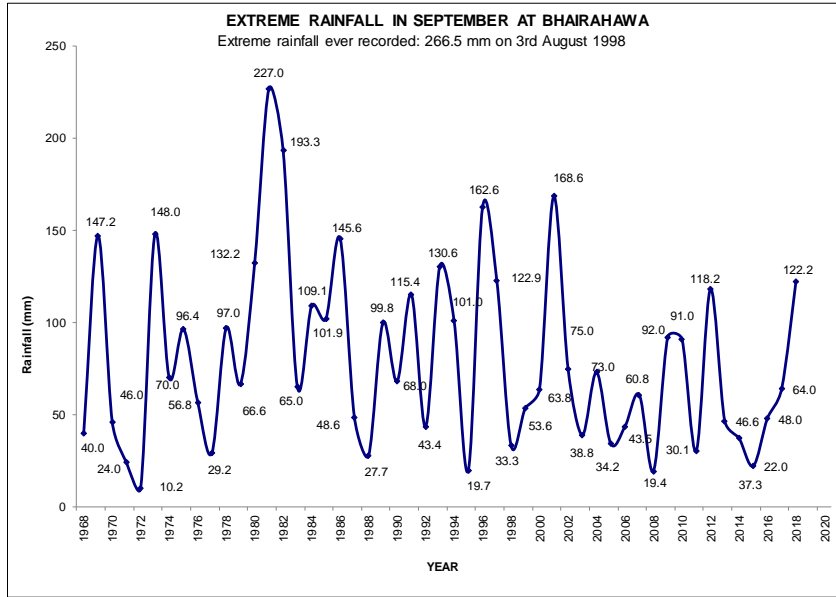
## EXTREME RAINFALL OF MONTH SEPTEMBER AT SELECTED STATIONS

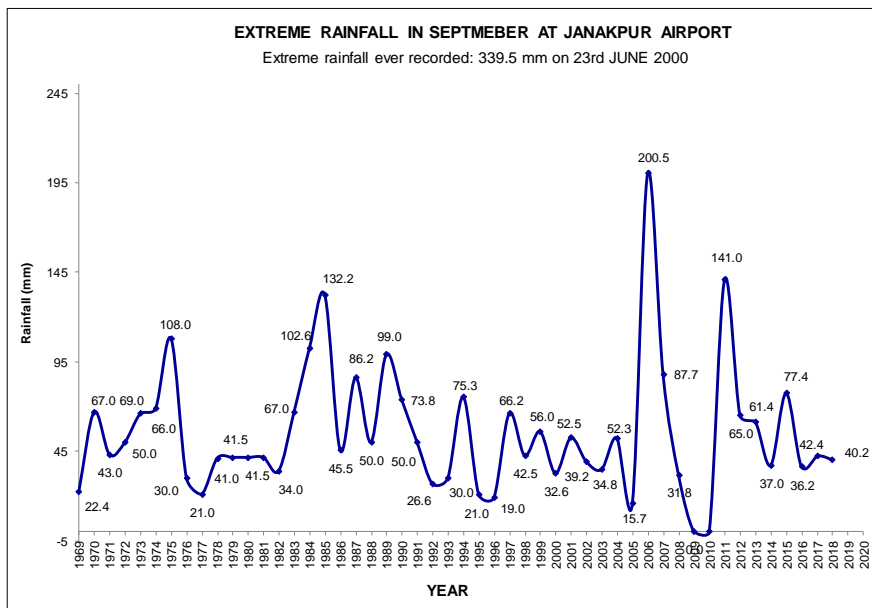
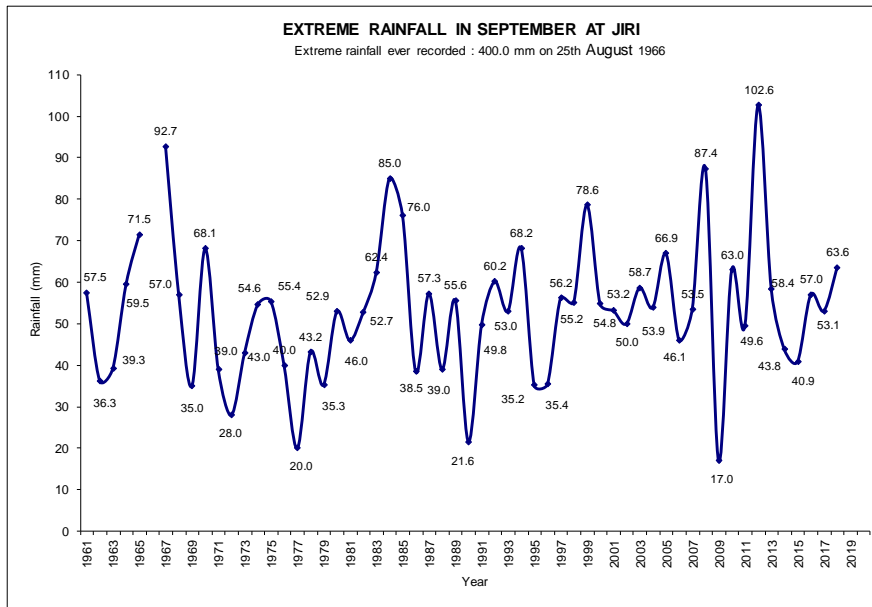
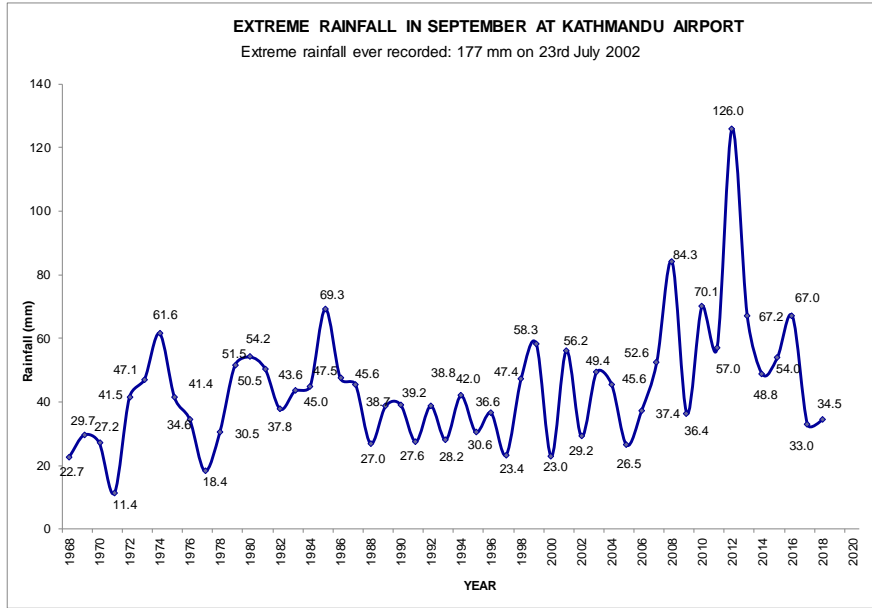
**Note:** September is the last month of monsoon. It is not the wettest month of monsoon. However, an example of rainfall extremes do occur during this month and has been observed in Dhangadhi with highest 24 hour rainfall of 267 mm on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1983. Among all the stations selected in this monitoring, Nepalgunj in the Mid-Western region of Nepal recorded the maximum 24 hour rainfall of 280.0 mm on 29<sup>th</sup> September 1981. Table 1. shows the temperature trend in the stations selected below.











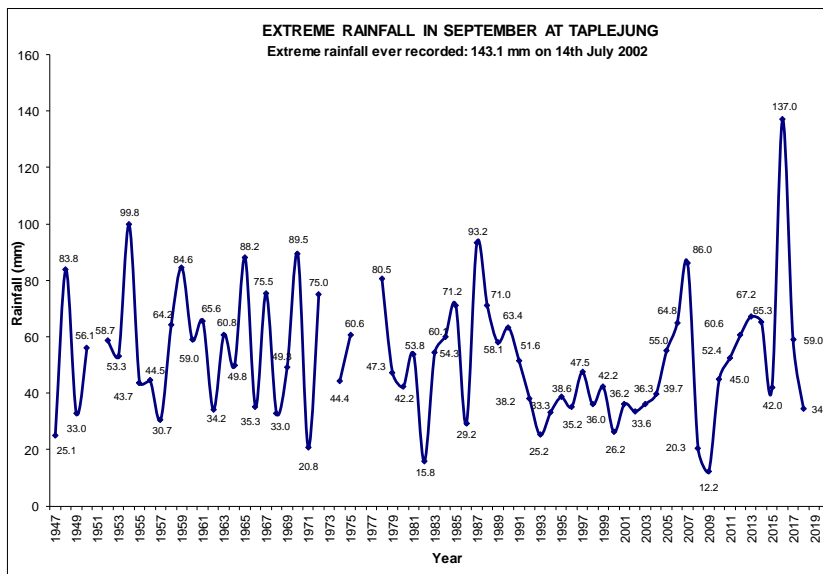
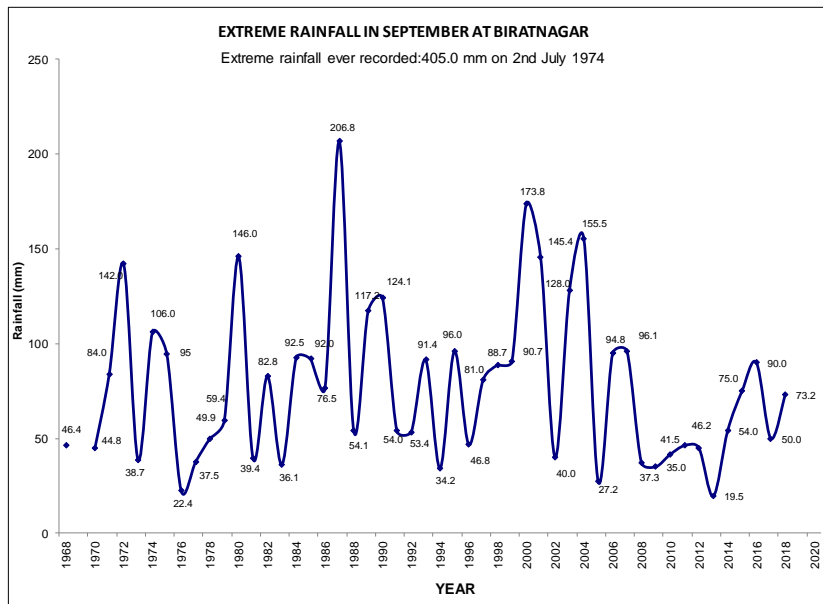
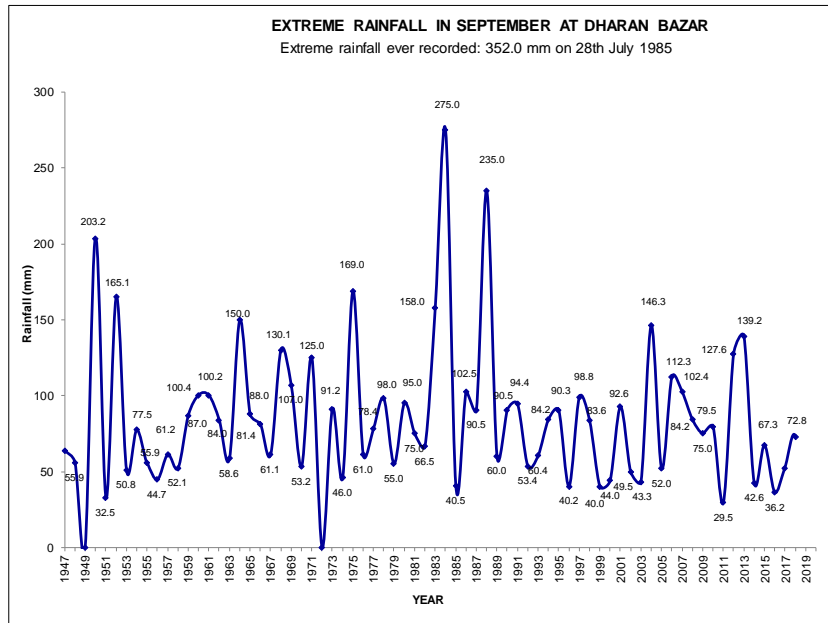


Table 1

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

Fig 1: Monthly rainfall (%)

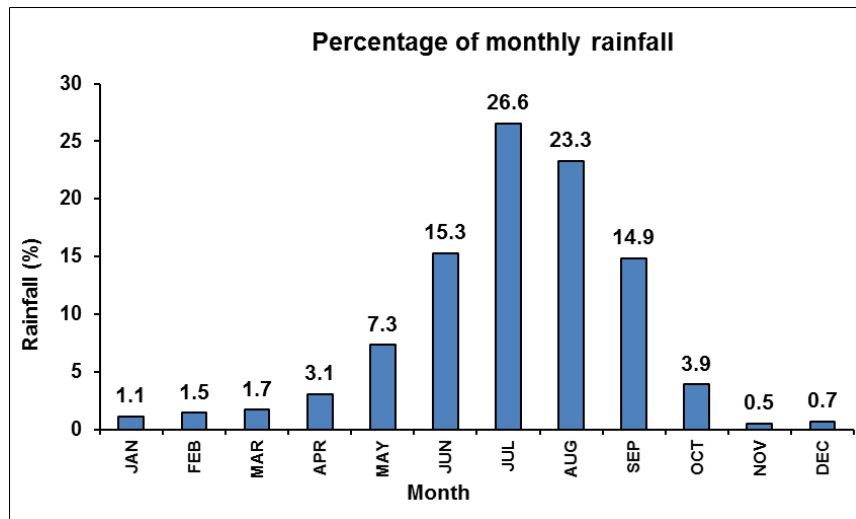


Fig 2: Map of Nepal showing the synoptic stations

