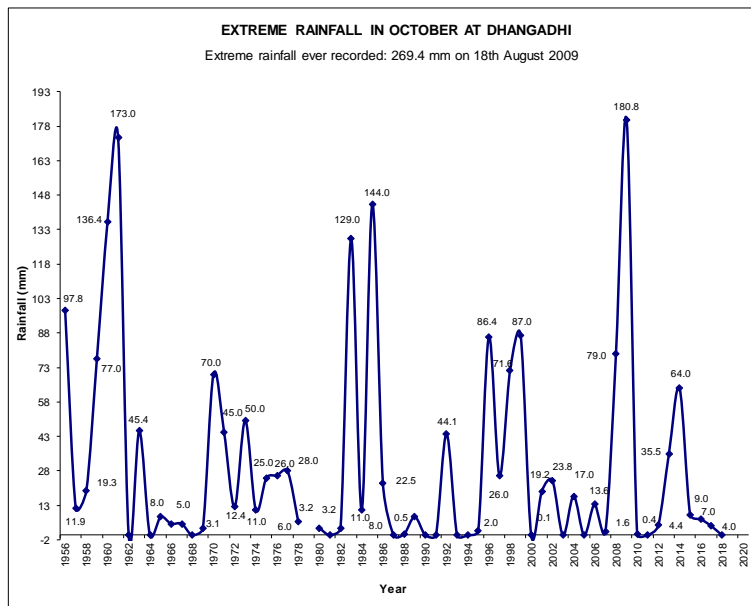
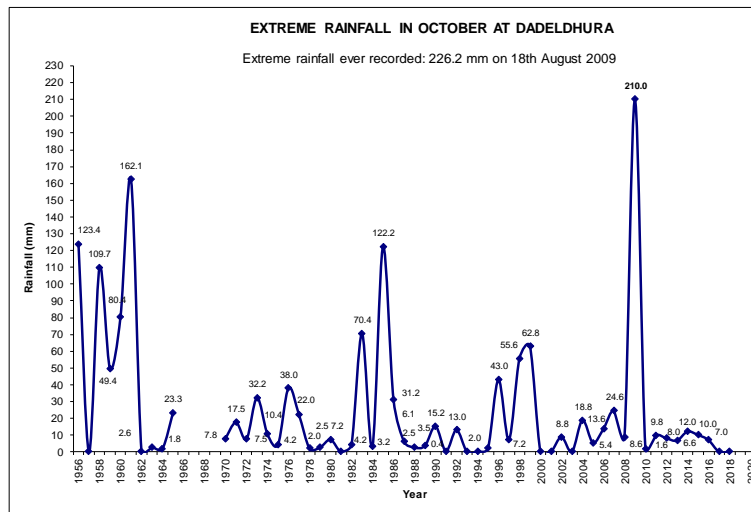


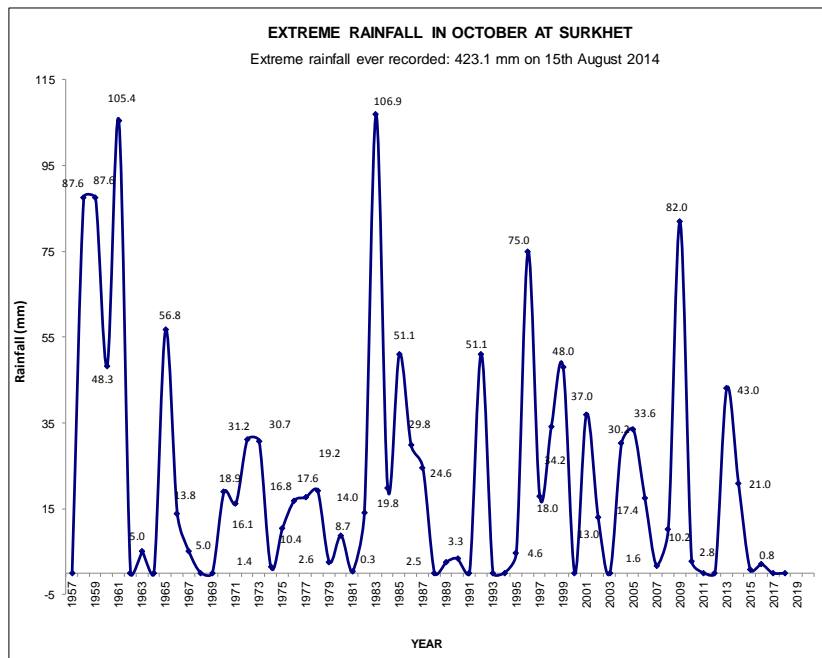
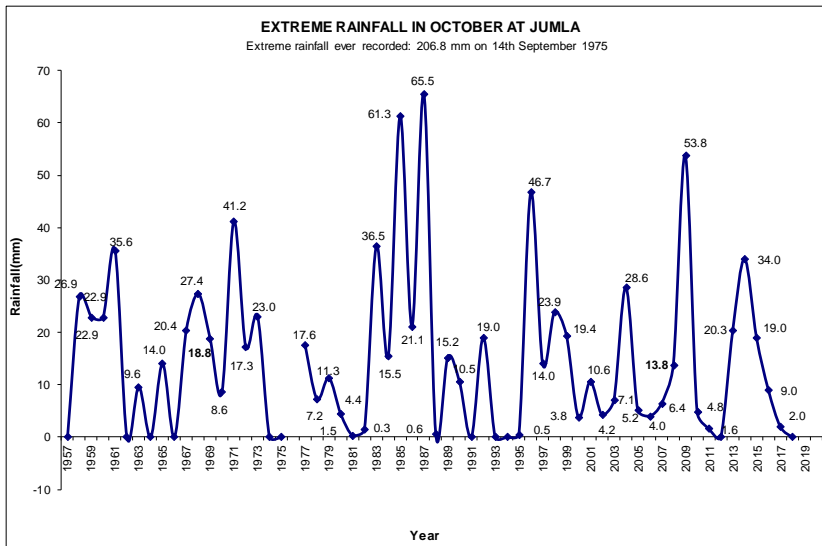
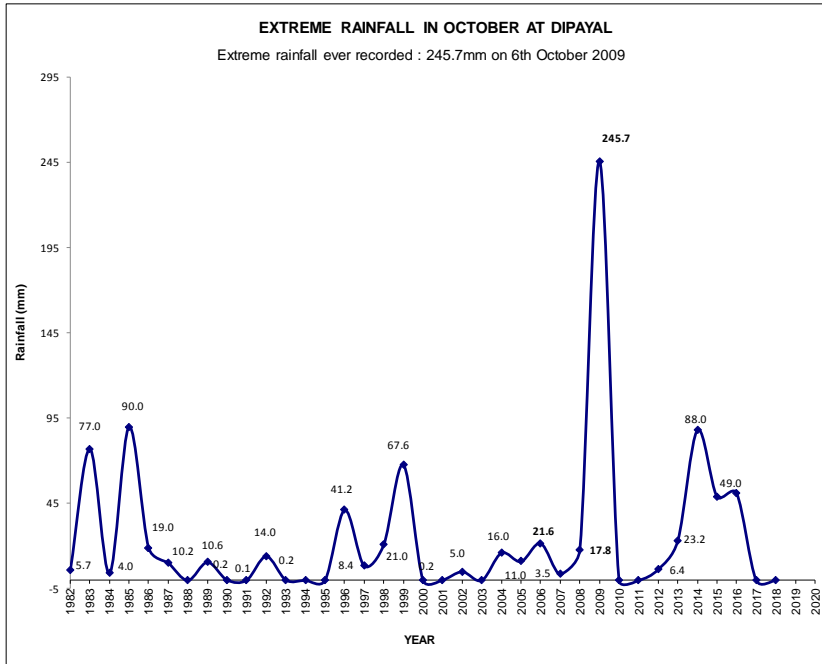


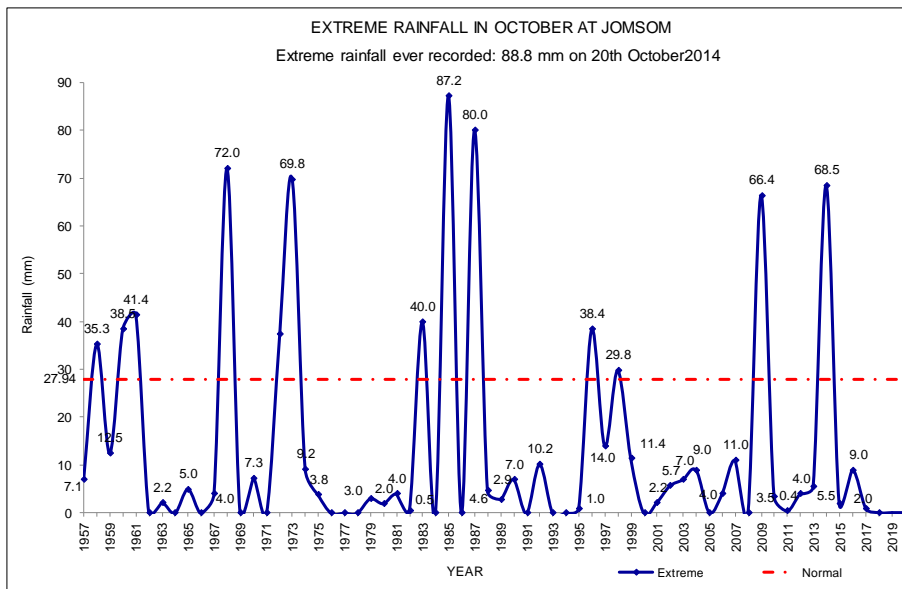
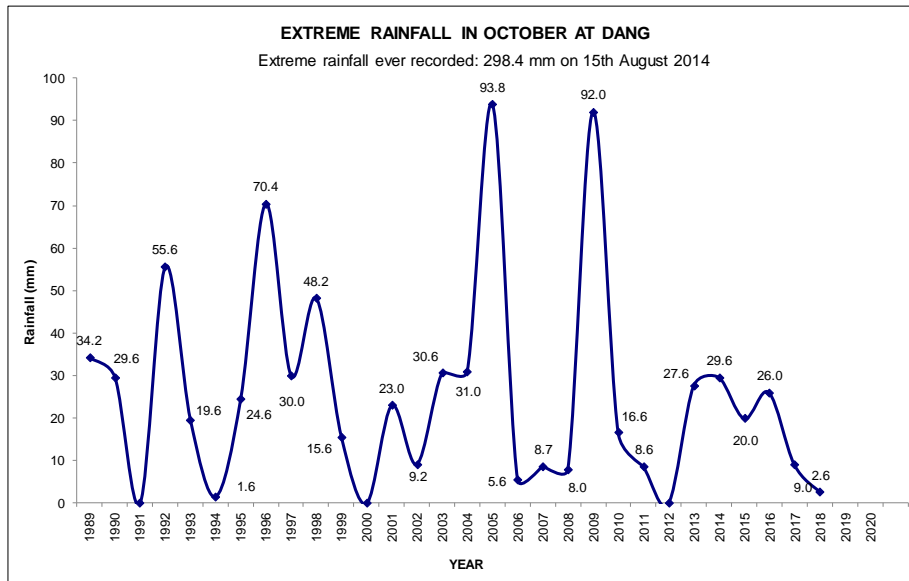
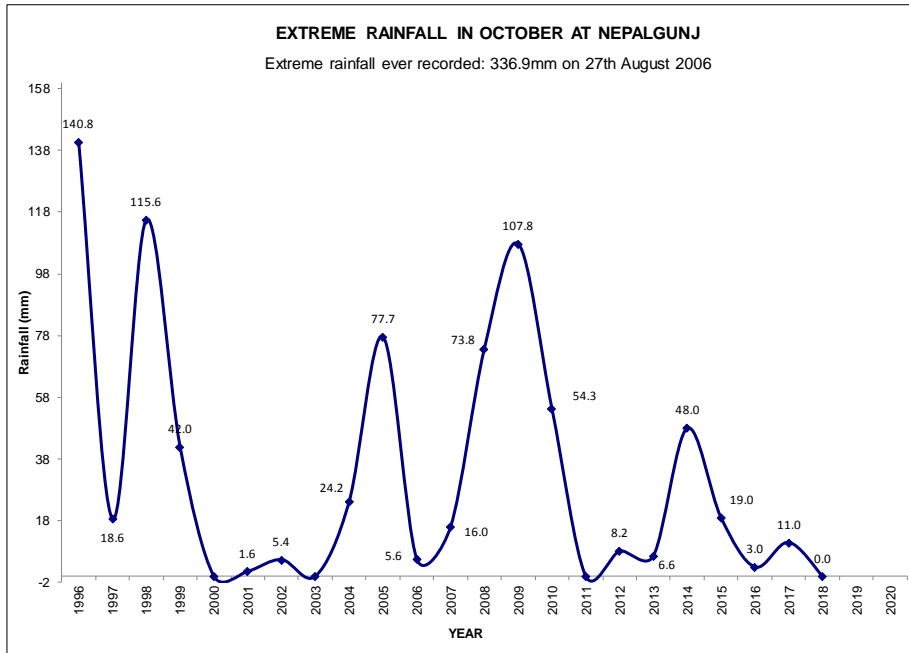
Government of Nepal
Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
 Nagpokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal.

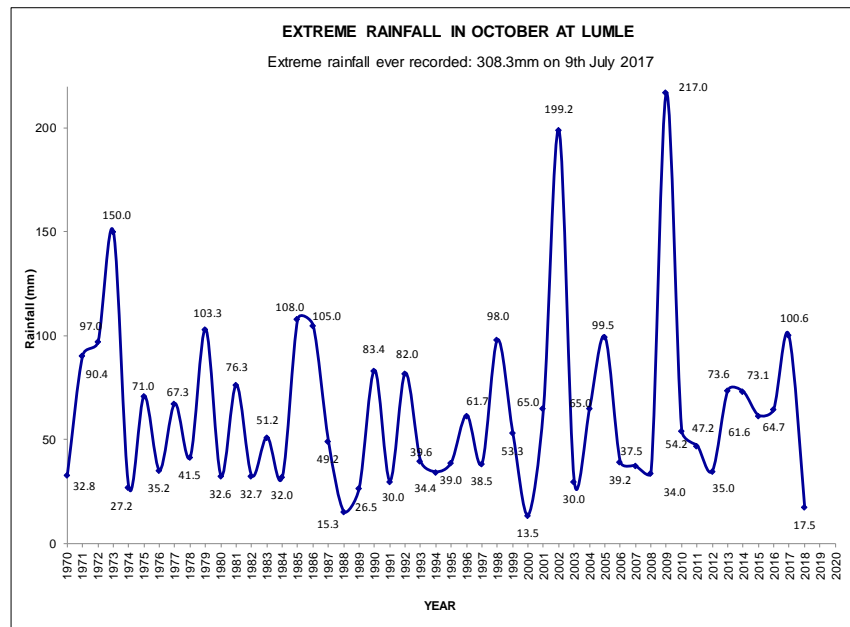
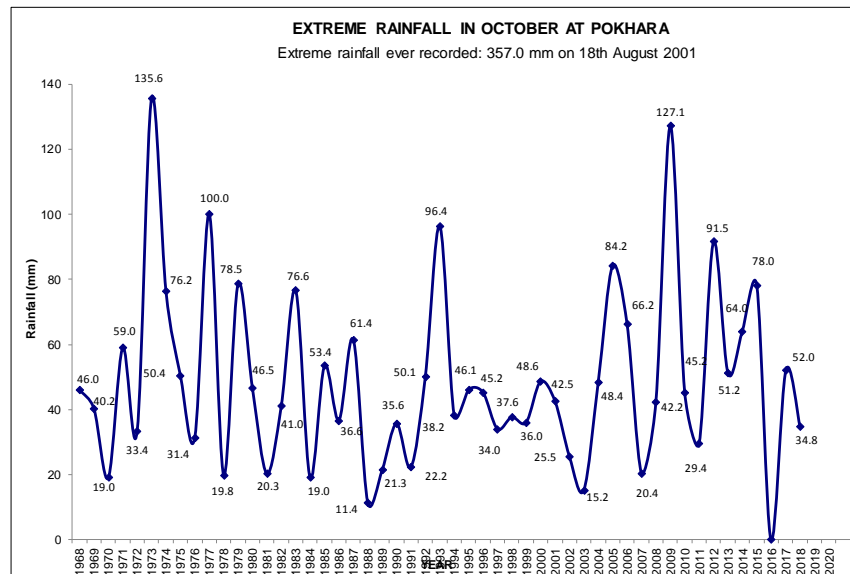
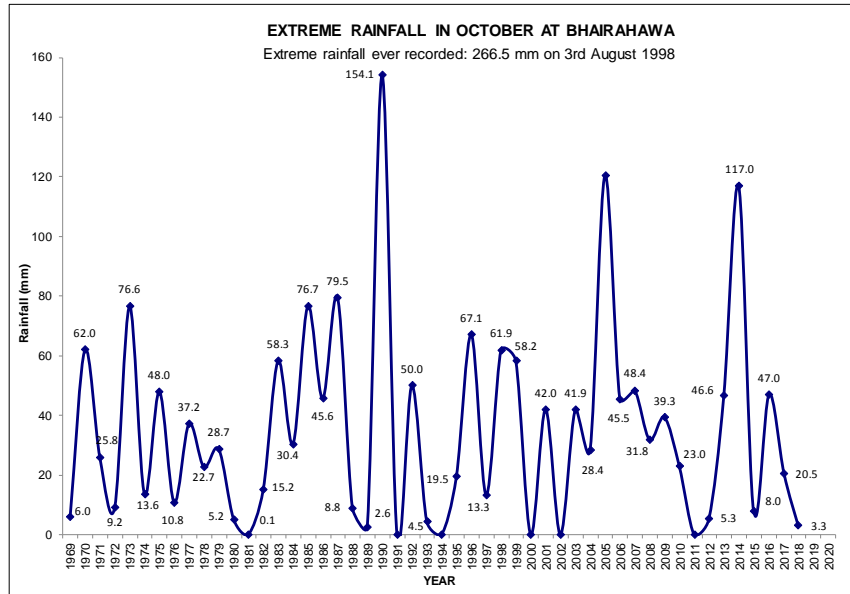
EXTREME RAINFALL OF MONTH OCTOBER AT SELECTED STATIONS

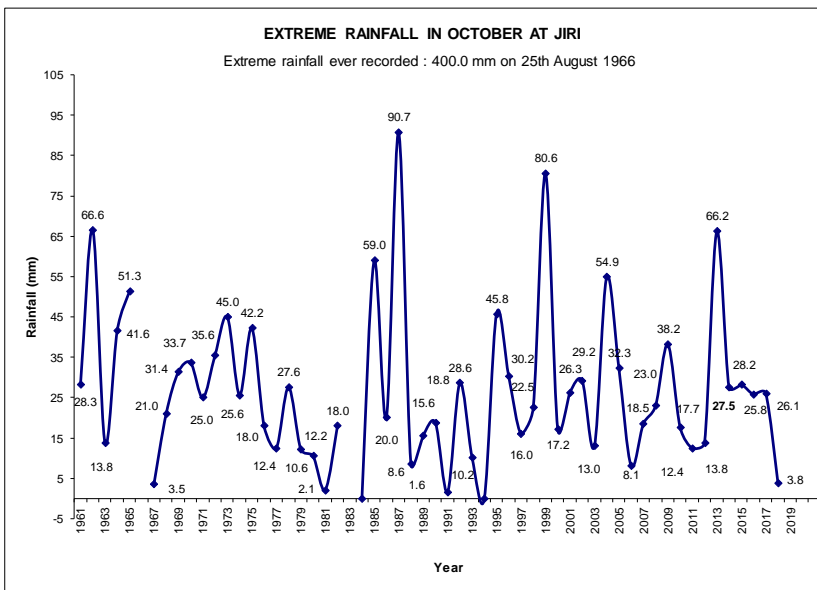
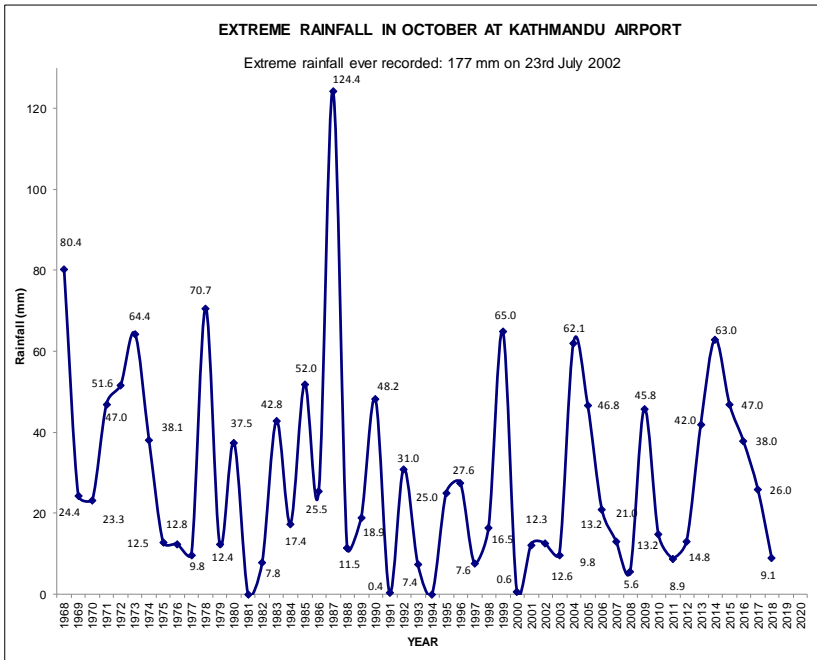
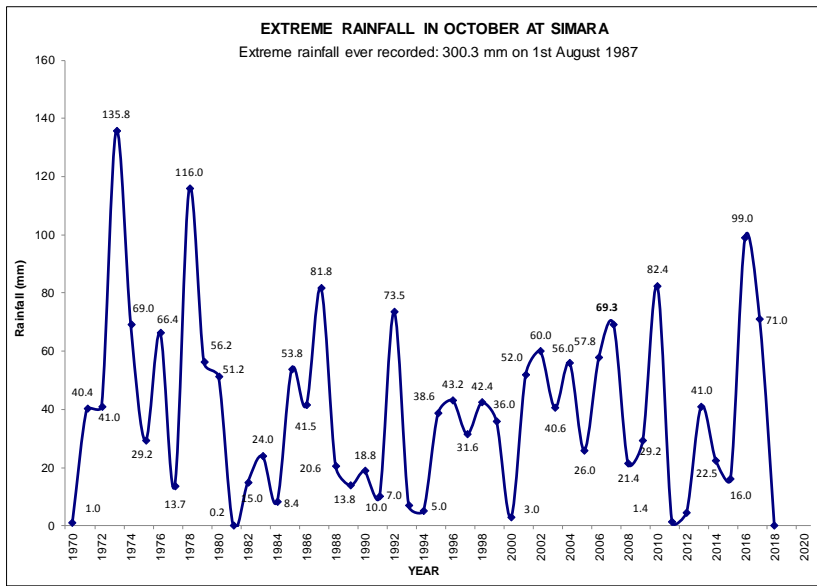
Note: Post Monsoon is second of the driest season (first being winter), contributes only to the 5% of the total rainfall. October is the first month of Post Monsoon. A relatively dry weather begins with October. Among all the stations selected in this monitoring, Dipayal in the Far-Western region of Nepal recorded the maximum 24 hour rainfall of 247.7mm on 6th October 2009. Table 1. shows the temperature trend in the stations selected below.

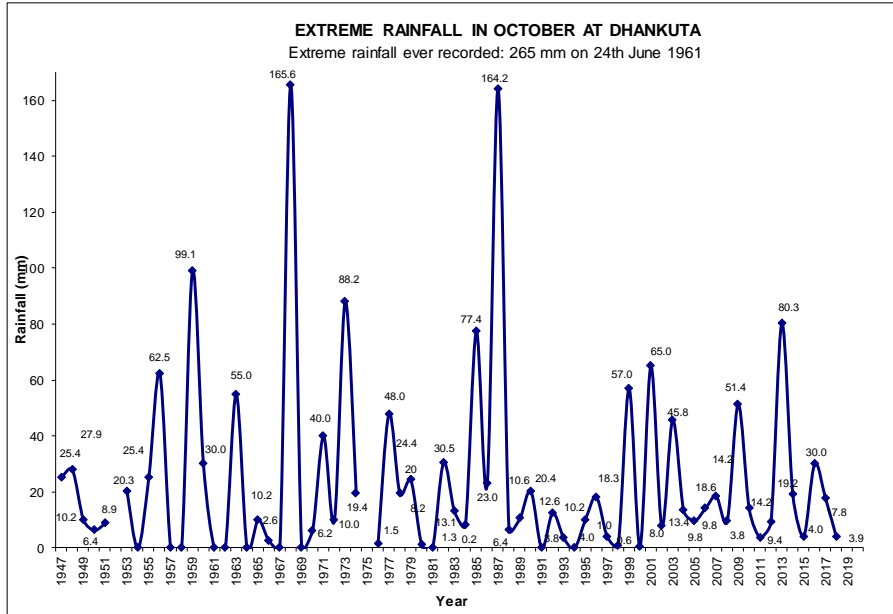
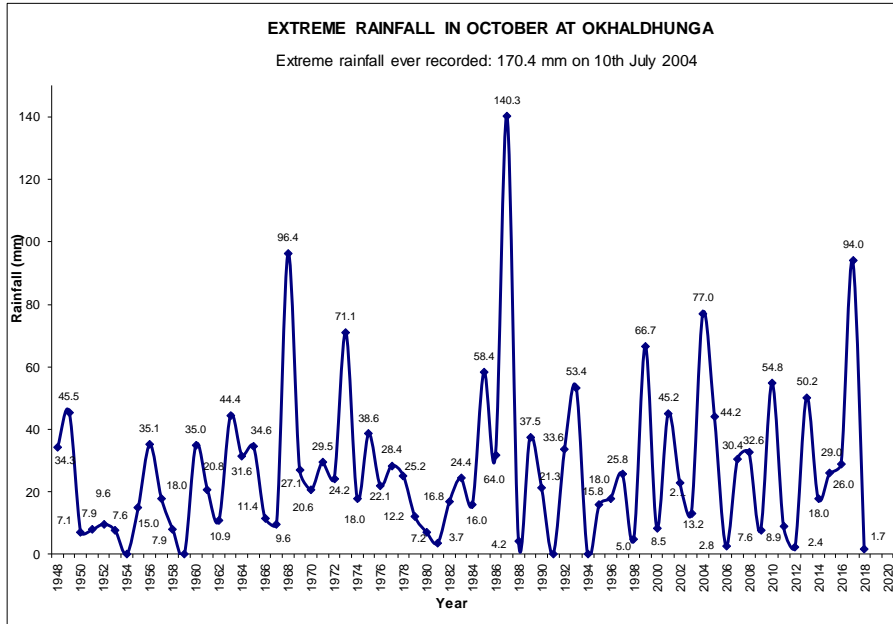
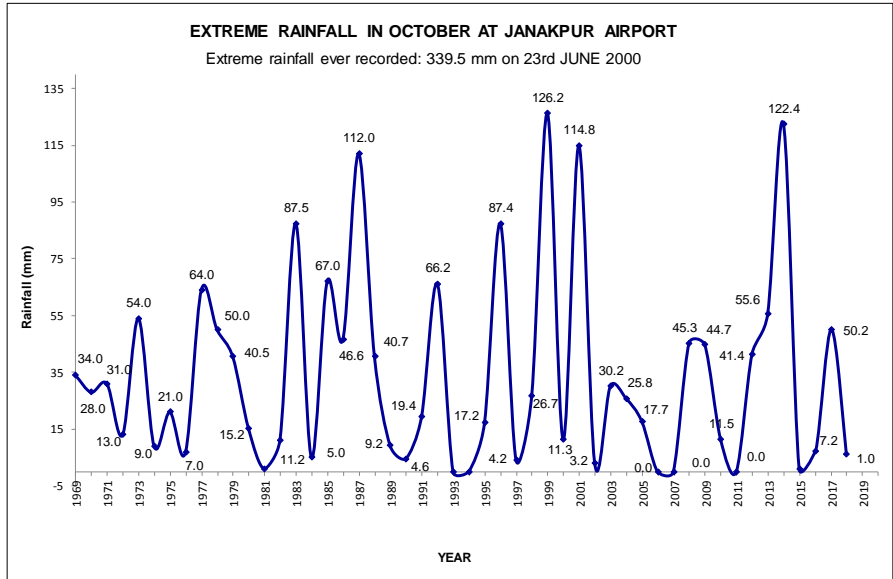












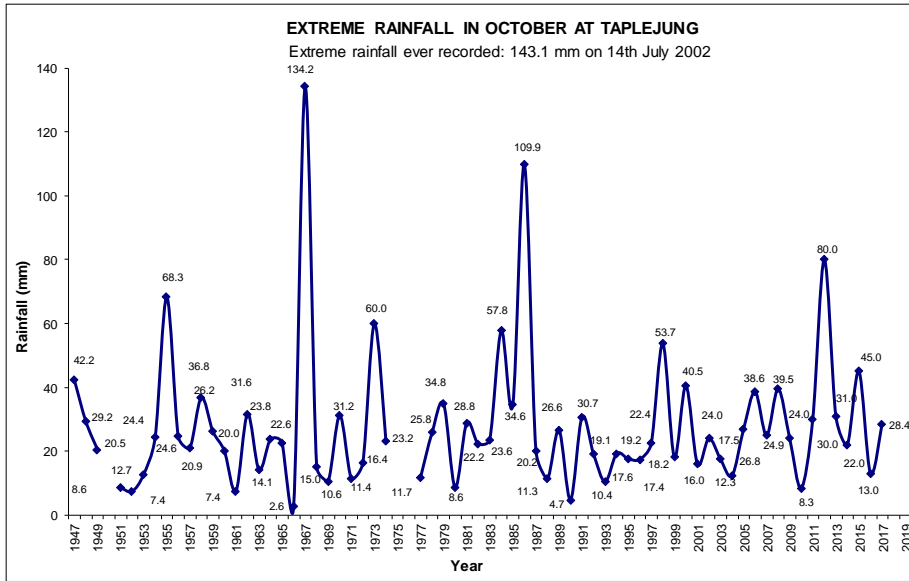
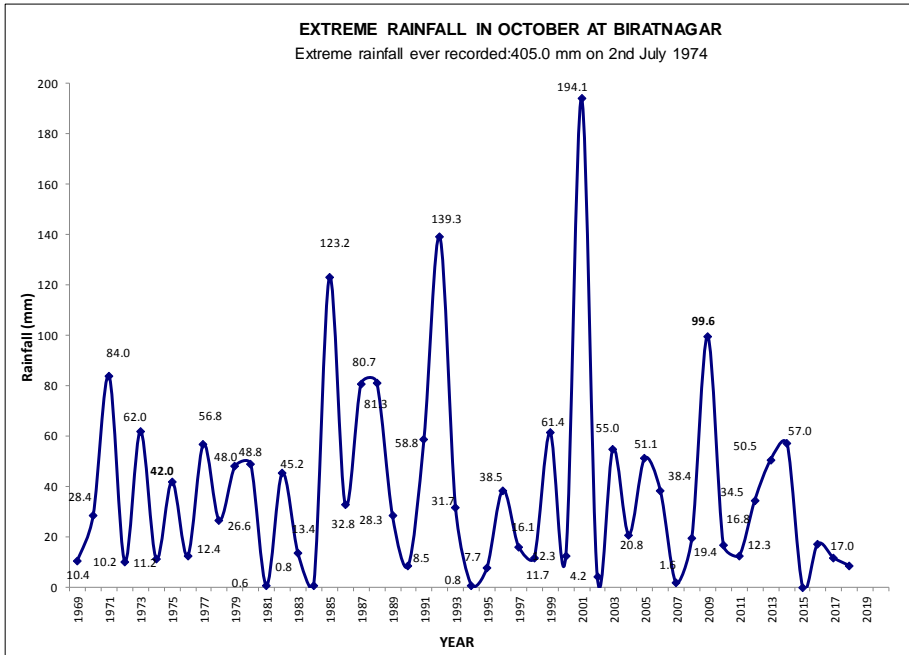
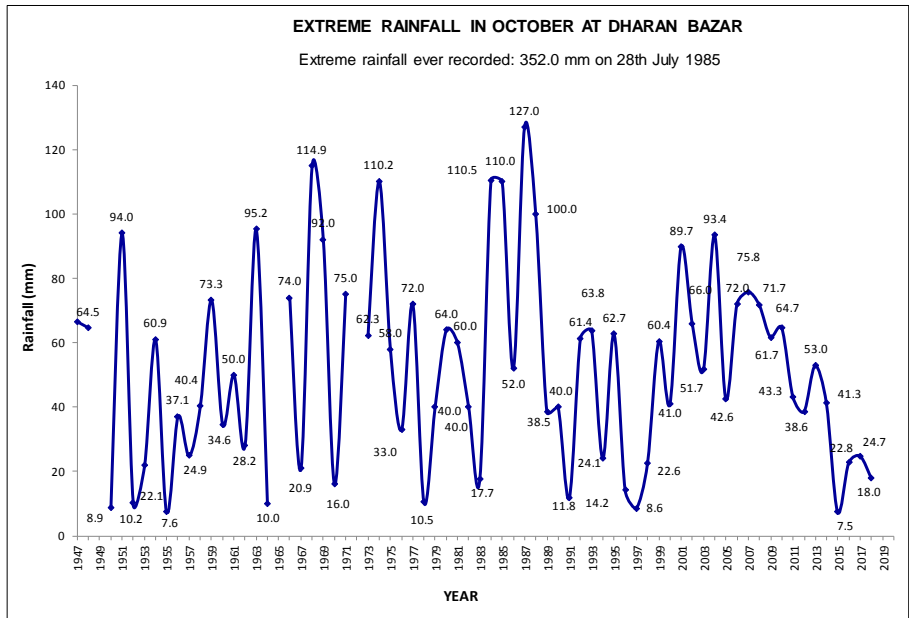


Table 1

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

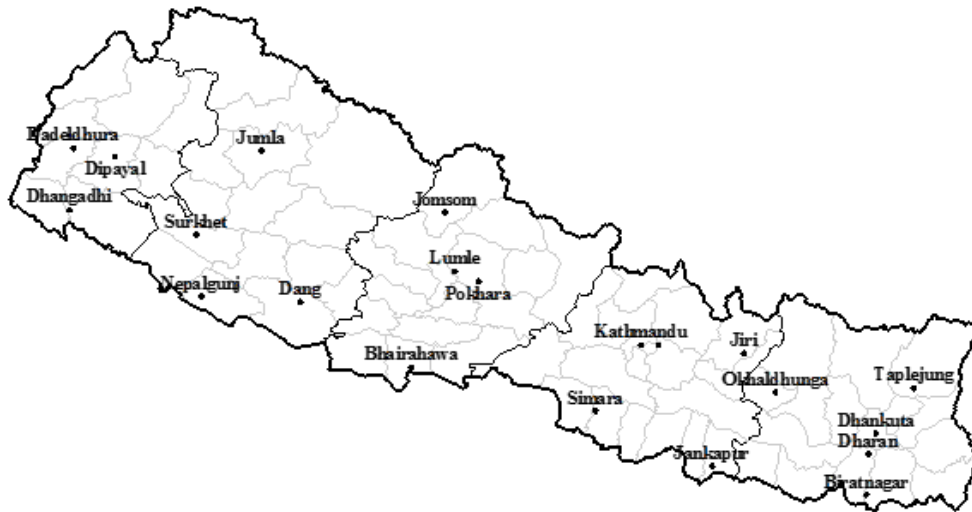


Fig: Map of Nepal showing the synoptic stations

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