

Date of Issue: 2nd March 2026

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT OF DELHI FEBRUARY 2026

Significant Weather Observations

- Dense fog was reported on 2nd and 3rd February.
- Very light rainfall was recorded on 1st, 18th and 19th February. (Figure 1 & 2)
- The mean maximum temperature for the month was **27.1°C** which is **2.9°C** above its climatological mean of the month, i.e. **24.2°C**.
- The mean minimum temperature for the month was **11.5°C**, which is **0.9°C above** the climatological mean of the month, i.e. **10.6 °C**.
- During the month, the maximum temperatures were above normal by 2 to 7°C on most days (Figure 3 & 4).
- During the month, the minimum temperatures were normal to above normal on most days (Figure 5 & 6).
- The trend of maximum and minimum temperatures over observatories of Delhi during the month is depicted in Figure 7 and 8 respectively.

Key points for the month

On 28th February 2026, the Maximum temperature recorded at Safdarjung observatory was 32.5°C which is the 8th highest maximum temperature recorded in the month of February since 1951.

Rank	Temperature	Date
1	34.1	26-02-2006
2	33.9	17-02-1993
3	33.6	21-02-2023
4	33.4	24-02-2006
5	33.2	26-02-2021, 21-02-2006
6	33	27-02-2021
7	32.8	23-02-2006
8	32.5	28-2-2026, 25-02-2021, 28-02-2004
9	32.4	26-02-2025, 21-02-2017, 22-02-2006, 29-02-2004
10	32.3	28-02-2023, 27-2-2023

Meteorological Analysis

- On 1 February, the Western Disturbance persisted as a cyclonic circulation over north Pakistan & neighbourhood between 3.1 & 5.8 km above mean sea level with a trough aloft in upper tropospheric westerlies along 68°E to the north of 30°N, and the induced cyclonic circulation shifted over south Haryana and adjoining north Rajasthan up to 1.5 km above mean sea level with a trough extending from central Madhya Maharashtra to south Haryana across Gujarat at 0.9 km above mean sea level.
- On 2 February, the Western Disturbance was seen as a cyclonic circulation over Punjab & adjoining Haryana at 3.1 km above mean sea level, while its associated trough aloft along 70°E to the north of 30°N moved away east-northeastwards, and a fresh Western Disturbance was observed as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies extending between 67°E/30°N and 62°E/20°N.
- On 3 and 4 February, the Western Disturbance lay as a cyclonic circulation over north Pakistan & adjoining Punjab between 3.1 & 4.5 km above mean sea level with an associated trough aloft along 70–72°E to the north of 25°N, the induced cyclonic circulation over northeast Punjab up to 1.5 km above mean sea level gradually became less marked, the system weakened and moved away east-northeastwards, and a fresh Western Disturbance was indicated to affect the western Himalayan region from the night of 5 February.
- On 5 February, the Western Disturbance lay as a trough in middle level tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 55°E to the north of Latitude 27°N.
- On 6 February, the Western Disturbance as a cyclonic circulation over northeast Iran & adjoining Afghanistan lay over north Afghanistan & neighbourhood at 3.1 km above mean sea level with a trough aloft in middle tropospheric westerlies having its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 62°E to the north of Latitude 31°N.
- On 7 February, the Western Disturbance as a cyclonic circulation over north Pakistan & neighbourhood lay over Jammu & neighbourhood at 3.1 km above mean sea level with a trough aloft in middle tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 75°E to the north of Latitude 32°N.
- On 8 February, the Western Disturbance lay as a trough in middle & upper tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 53°E to the north of Latitude 21°N.
- On 9 February, the Western Disturbance was seen as a cyclonic circulation over Afghanistan at 3.1 km above mean sea level with a trough aloft in middle & upper tropospheric westerlies having its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 64°E to the north of Latitude 21°N, and the induced cyclonic circulation over West Rajasthan & neighbourhood lay over Southwest Rajasthan and adjoining south Pakistan at 1.5 km above mean sea level.
- On 10 February, the Western Disturbance as a cyclonic circulation over Punjab adjoining north Pakistan at 3.1 km above mean sea level persisted with a trough aloft in middle & upper tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 68°E to the north of Latitude 30°N, and the induced cyclonic circulation over southwest Rajasthan & neighbourhood extending up to 1.5 km above mean sea level also persisted.

- On 11 February, the Western Disturbance lay as a trough in middle & upper tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 77°E to the north of Latitude 30°N.
- On 12 February, the Subtropical westerly Jet Stream with core winds of the order of 130 knots at 12.6 km above mean sea level prevailed over Northeast India and two fresh Western Disturbances were likely to affect the Western Himalayan region in quick succession, one from 13 February and another from 16 February 2026.
- On 13 and 14 February, the Western Disturbance lay as a trough in lower and middle level tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 3.1 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 70°E to the north of Latitude 32°N, the Subtropical westerly Jet Stream continued to prevail over North and Northeast India with core winds up to 155 knots at 12.6 km above mean sea level, and a fresh Western Disturbance was likely to affect the Western Himalayan region from 16 February 2026.
- On 15 and 16 February, a fresh Western Disturbance was seen as a trough in middle level tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 50°E to the north of Latitude 30°N, which later lay as a cyclonic circulation over east Turkmenistan and adjoining Afghanistan and moved over northwest Afghanistan & neighbourhood between 3.1 and 7.6 km above mean sea level tilting northwestwards with height.
- On 17 and 18 February, the Western Disturbance lay as a cyclonic circulation over central Pakistan and adjoining Punjab at 3.1 km above mean sea level with the induced upper air cyclonic circulation over Punjab & neighbourhood extending up to 1.5 km above mean sea level, another Western Disturbance lay over southeast Pakistan and neighbourhood extending up to 7.6 km above mean sea level and later over southeast Pakistan and adjoining west Rajasthan between 3.1 and 7.6 km above mean sea level, the two systems merged, an induced upper air cyclonic circulation lay over southwest Rajasthan & neighbourhood at 1.5 km above mean sea level, the trough from northeast Arabian Sea to northwest Madhya Pradesh ran from eastcentral Arabian Sea to central Madhya Pradesh across Gujarat and southeast Rajasthan at 1.5 km above mean sea level, and the induced upper air cyclonic circulation over Punjab & neighbourhood became less marked.
- On 27 February, the upper air cyclonic circulation over West Rajasthan & adjoining Pakistan extending up to 1.5 km above mean sea level persisted and the Western Disturbance lay as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level roughly along Longitude 70°E to the north of Latitude 35°N.
- On 28 February, the upper air cyclonic circulation over West Rajasthan & neighbourhood extending up to 1.5 km above mean sea level persisted and a trough ran from the same cyclonic circulation over West Rajasthan & neighbourhood to Vidarbha across West Madhya Pradesh at 0.9 km above mean sea level.
- The Subtropical Westerly Jet Stream prevailed over different parts of north, northwest and northeast India with the maximum core wind speed reaching 155 knots at 12.6 km above mean sea level

Rainfall

During the month, **0.5 mm** of rainfall was recorded at Safdarjung. The normal rainfall for the month of February is **21.3 mm** (based on 1971–2020 climatology). Therefore, the actual rainfall was **98%** below the long period average (LPA).

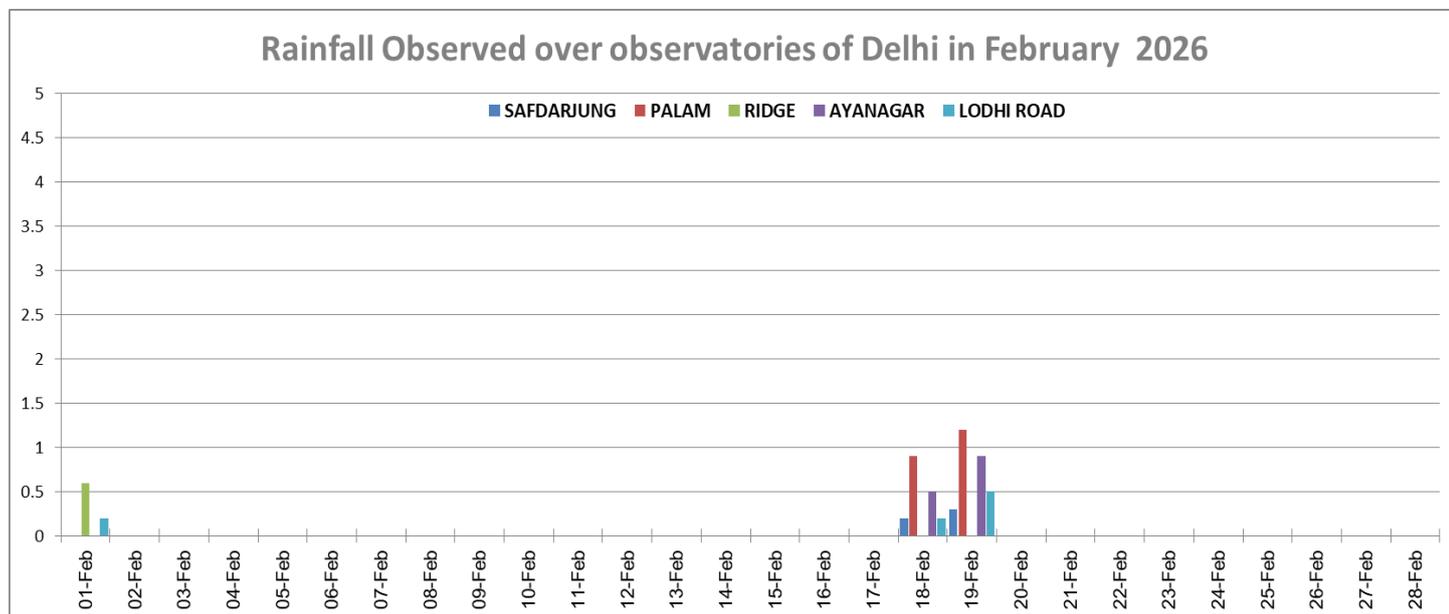


Figure 1. Rainfall recorded during the month

Rainfall Departures of Manual Observatories of Delhi during the Month

STATION	Actual Rainfall (in mm)	Normal Rainfall (in mm)	Departure (%)
Safdarjung	0.5	21.3	-98%
Palam	2.1	19.3	-89%
Lodhi Road	0.9	21.3	-96%
Ridge	0.6	19.0	-97%
Ayanagar	1.4	19.7	-93%

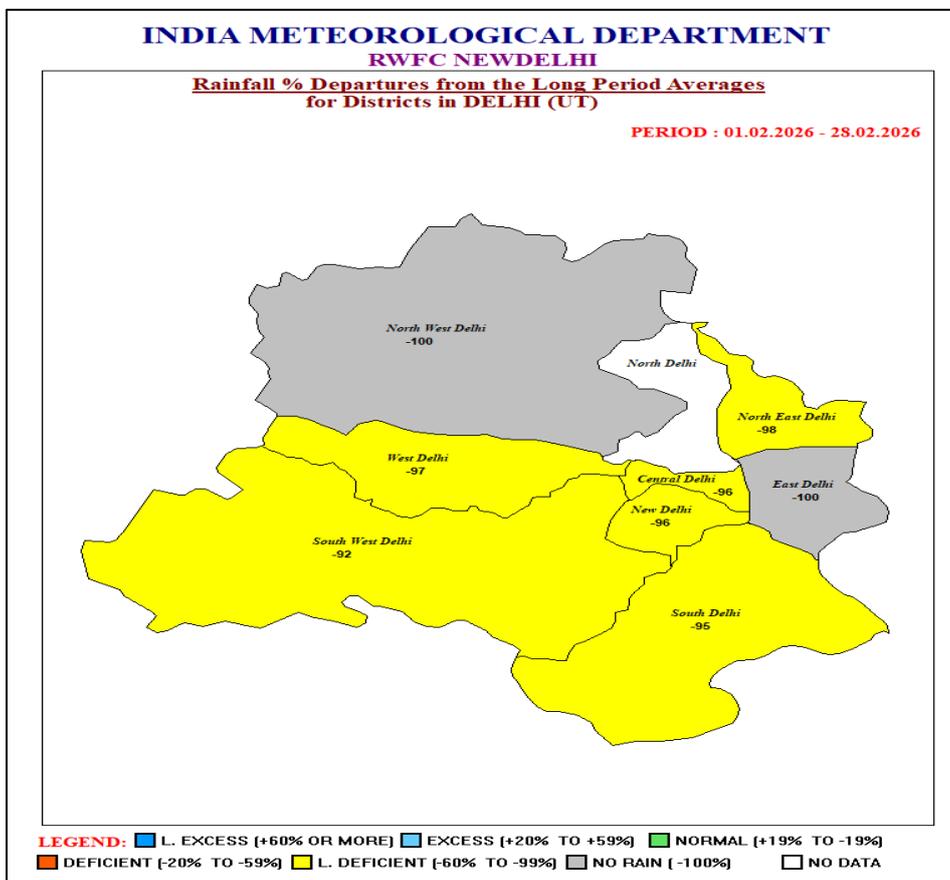


Figure 2. Rainfall % departure from the long period average for districts in Delhi

Temperature Summary of the month

Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperatures over Safdarjung were **markedly above normal** on 5 days, **appreciably above normal** on 10 days, above normal on 2 days, markedly below normal on 27th January, appreciably below normal on 4 days, **below normal** on 6 days, **appreciably below normal** on 2 days and normal on remaining days of the month. The mean maximum temperature for the month was **27.1°C** which is **2.9°C** above its climatological mean of the month, i.e. **24.2°C**. The highest maximum temperature during February 2026 was **32.5°C** recorded on **28th February**. Since 1951, highest ever maximum temperature for the month of February was recorded as **34.1°C** on **26th February 2006**.

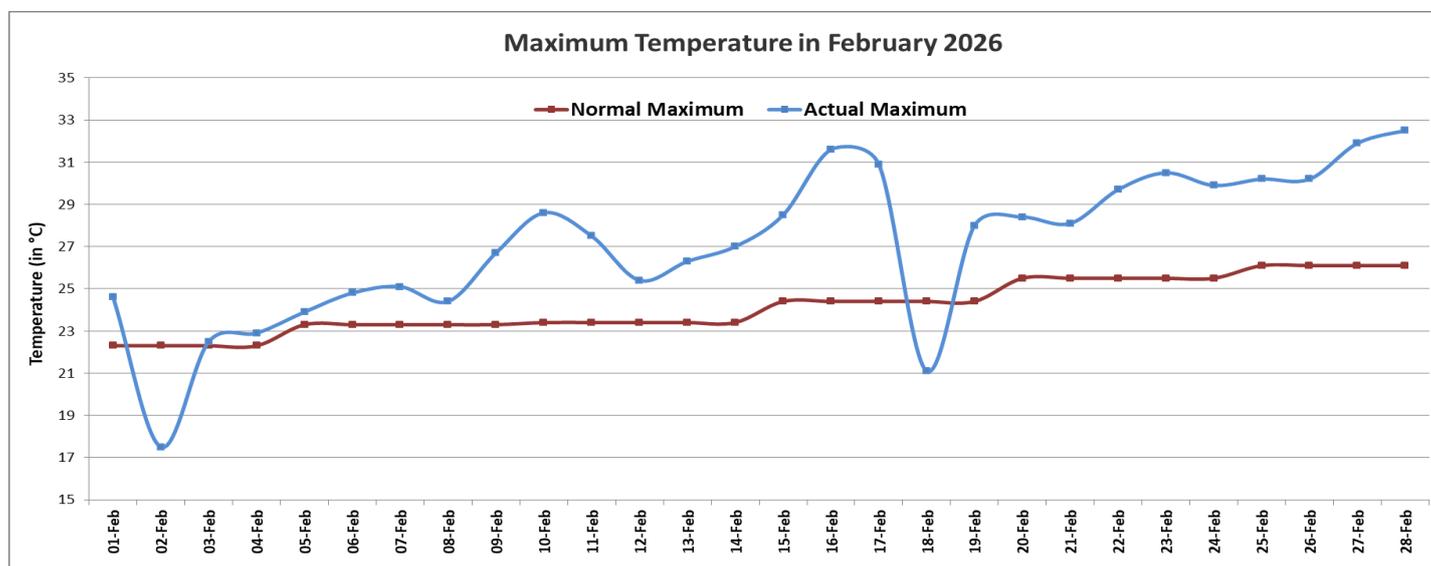


Figure 3. Monthly trend of Maximum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature

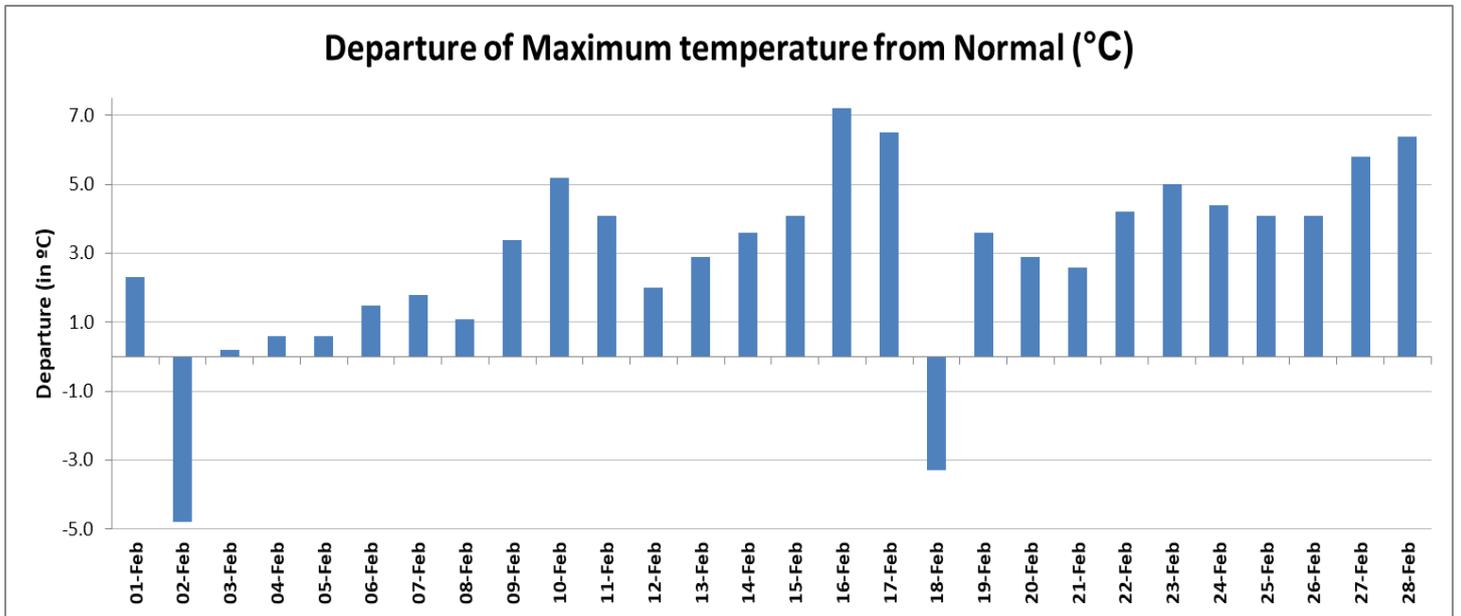


Figure 4. Departure of Maximum temperature from Normal temperature

Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperatures over Safdarjung were **appreciably above normal** on 3 days, **above normal** on 4 days and normal on remaining days of the month. The mean minimum temperature for the month was **11.5°C**, which is **0.9°C above** the climatological mean of the month, i.e. **10.6 °C**. The lowest minimum temperature during February 2026 was **8.2°C** recorded on **4th February**. Since 1951, lowest ever minimum temperature for the month of February was recorded as **1.6°C** on **9th February 1982**.

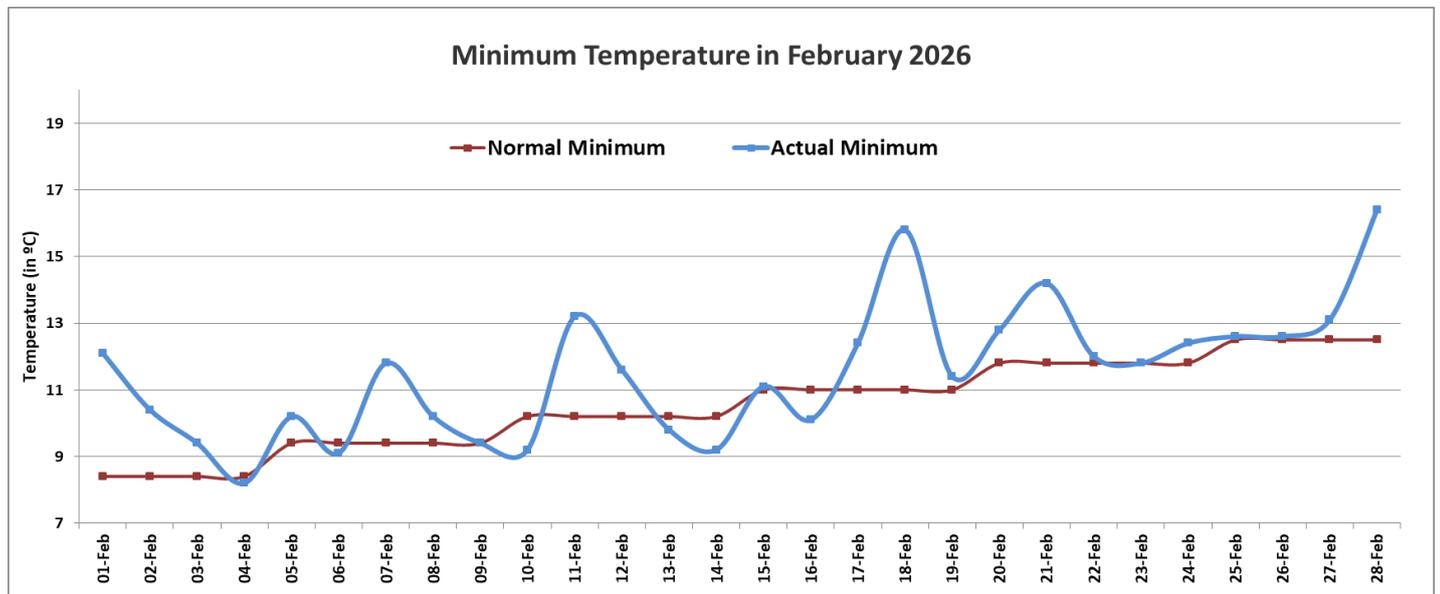


Figure 5. Monthly trend of Minimum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature

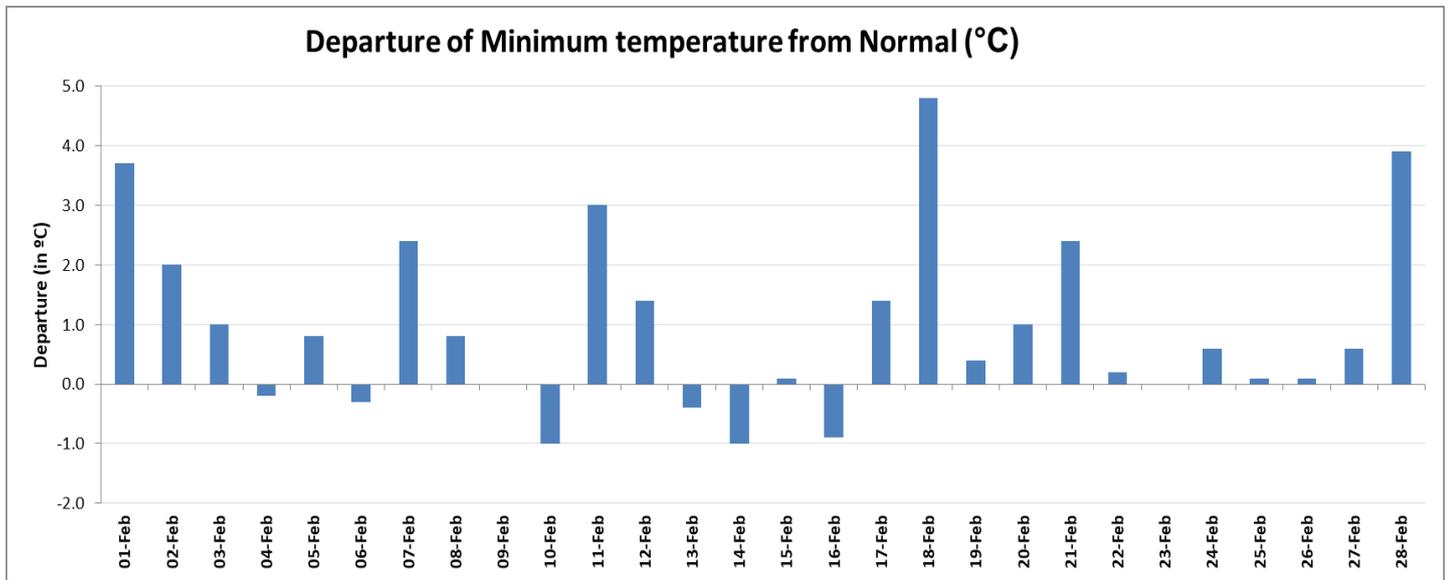


Figure 6. Departure of Minimum temperature from Normal temperature

ACTUAL TEMPERATURE OBSERVED AT MANUAL OBSERVATORIES OF DELHI DURING THE MONTH

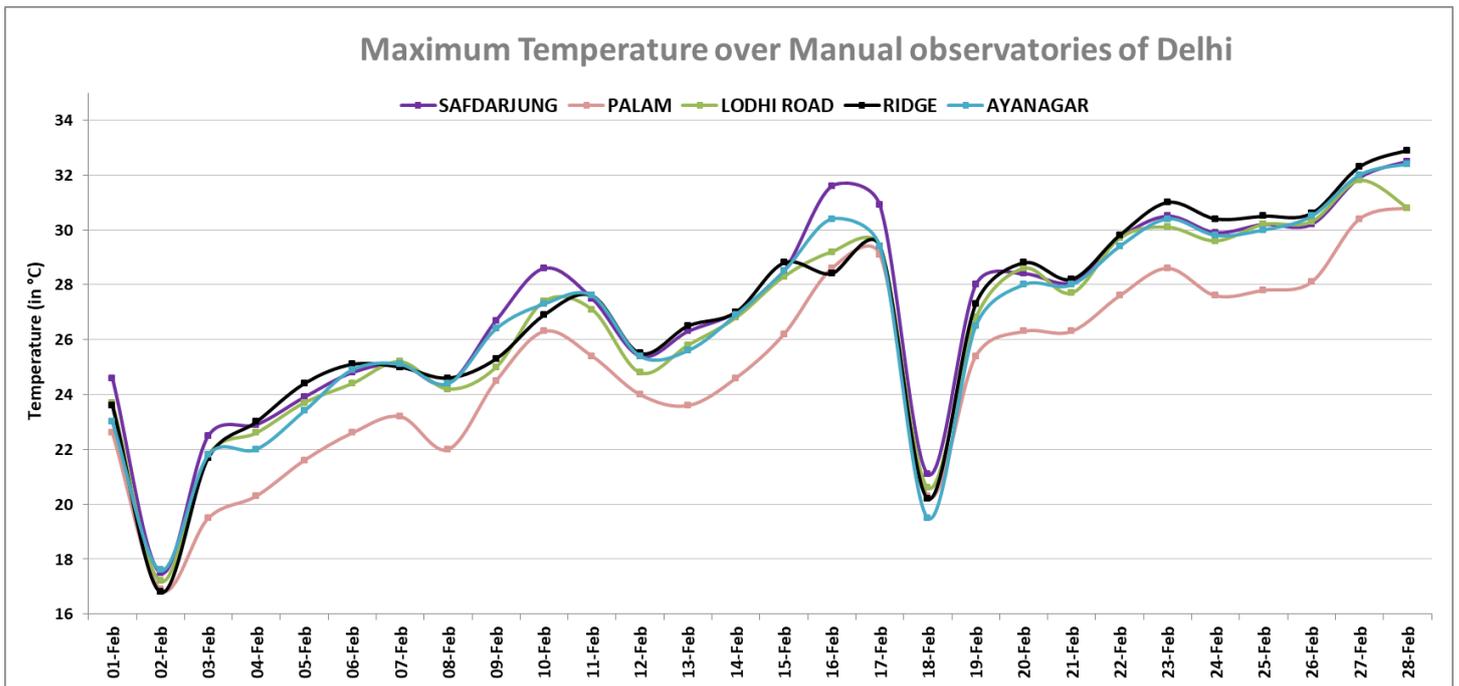


Figure 7. Monthly trend of Maximum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

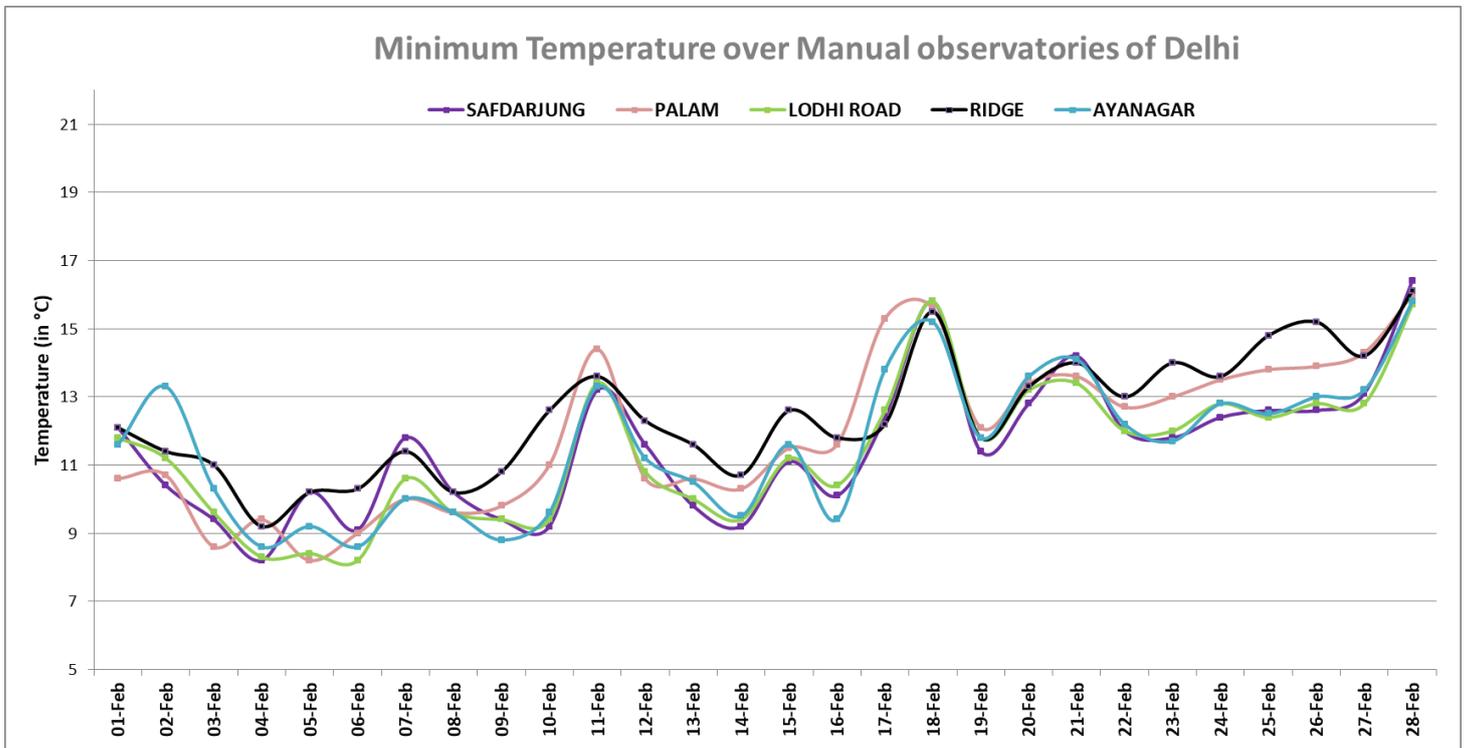


Figure 8. Monthly trend of Minimum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

Average Temperature Departure during the Month

STATION	Average Actual Temperature over the month (in °C)		Average Normal Temperature over the month (in °C)		Average Departure (in °C)	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Safdarjung	27.1	11.5	24.2	10.6	2.9	0.9
Palam	25.0	11.9	24.1	10.6	0.9	1.3
Ridge	26.8	12.5	24.4	12.1	2.4	0.4
Ayanagar	26.7	11.6	24.3	11.0	2.4	0.6

Legends:

Departure = Observed temperature – Normal Temperature

Markedly above normal	Appreciably above normal	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	Appreciably below normal	Markedly below normal
5.1 and above	3.1 to 5.0	1.6 to 3.0	1.5 to -1.5	-1.6 to -3.0	-3.1 to -5.0	-5.1 and below

Terminology	Rainfall Range (mm)
Light Rainfall	up to 15.5
Moderate Rainfall	15.6 to 64.4
Heavy Rainfall	64.5 to 115.5
Very heavy Rainfall	115.6 to 204.4

Light Spell:	<5 mm/hr
Moderate Spell:	5- 15 mm/hr
Heavy Spell:	>15 mm/hr

Classification of Fog	
Fog type	Visibility Range (in meters)
Shallow	500-1000
Moderate	200-500
Dense	50-200
Very Dense	Less than 50 meters