प्रादेशिक मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र, नई दिल्ली
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय

Regional Meteorological Centre, New Delhi
India Meteorological Department
Ministry of Earth Sciences

Date of Issue: 1st April 2026

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT OF DELHI
MARCH 2026

Significant Weather Observations

- Very light to light Rain was reported over Delhi region on 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th and 31st March. (Figure 1 and Table 1)
- The mean maximum temperature of **March 2026** was **32.6°C** which is **2.7°C** above its climatological mean, with departure from normal ranging from 5.8°C to 8.4°C on from 4th to 12th March with peak departure of 8.4 °C on 11th March. (Figures 3 & 4)
- The mean minimum temperature of **March 2026** was **17.6°C** which is **2.0°C** above its climatological mean of the month.
- Minimum temperatures remained above normal to appreciably above normal till 16th March with peak departure reaching 5.3°C on 13th March 2026 and showed a variable trend thereafter. (Figure 5 & 6)

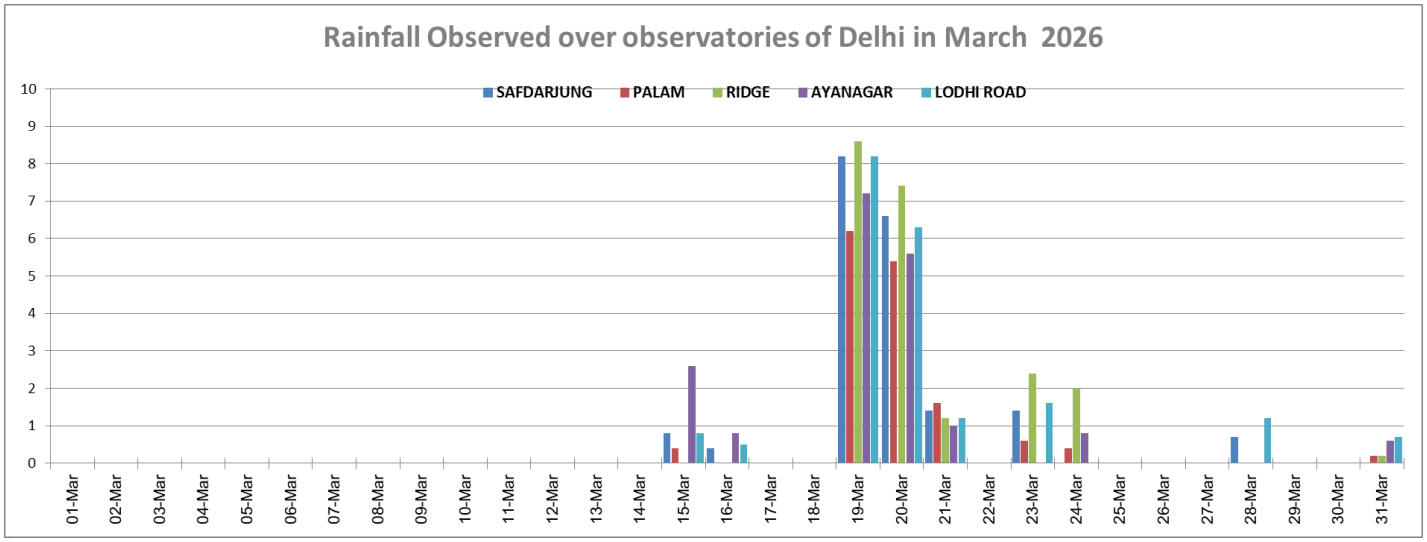
Meteorological Analysis

- **During 1–2 March**, synoptic conditions were influenced by prevailing westerlies over Northwest India.
- **From 3–4 March**, a Western Disturbance affected the region as a trough in middle level tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level, initially roughly along Longitude 52°E to the north of Latitude 33°N on 3 March and later along Longitude 65°E to the north of Latitude 25°N on 4 March. During this period, the upper air cyclonic circulation over central Pakistan & neighbourhood at 1.5 km above mean sea level became less marked, while another fresh Western Disturbance was indicated to affect the Western Himalayan region from 06 March 2026.
- **From 12–13 March**, a Western Disturbance persisted as a trough in middle level tropospheric westerlies with its axis at 5.8 km above mean sea level, roughly along Longitude 69°E to the north of Latitude 33°N on 12 March and along Longitude 74°E to the north of Latitude 34°N on 13 March. During this period, upper air cyclonic circulations over North Pakistan & adjoining Jammu & Kashmir at 3.1 km and over central Pakistan & neighbourhood at 1.5 km above mean sea level became less marked, while a fresh Western Disturbance was likely to affect northwest India from 14 March 2026.
- **From 14–17 March**, Western Disturbances and associated systems influenced northwest and adjoining central parts of India. The Western Disturbance appeared as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies on 14 March roughly along Longitude 60°E to the north of Latitude 32°N, later persisting as an upper air cyclonic circulation over north Punjab & neighbourhood between 1.5 and 3.1 km above mean sea level on 15 March and over Punjab between 3.1 and 5.8 km above mean sea level on 16 March with troughs aloft in middle and upper level westerlies. By 17 March, one Western Disturbance was seen as a trough in middle and upper level westerlies roughly along Longitude 80°E to the north of Latitude 22°N, while another trough was located roughly along Longitude 52°E to the north of Latitude 33°N. During this period, multiple upper air cyclonic circulations persisted over Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and adjoining Pakistan between 0.9 and 1.5 km above mean sea level with associated east–west troughs extending across parts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, while fresh Western Disturbances were indicated to affect northwest India from the night of 17 March.
- **During 19–21 March**, a Western Disturbance persisted over north Pakistan and adjoining areas as an upper air cyclonic circulation around 3.1 km above mean sea level with an associated trough in middle and upper level westerlies roughly along Longitude 68°E to the north of Latitude 28°N, later appearing as a trough extending from North Pakistan to southwest Madhya Pradesh across Punjab and Rajasthan between 3.1 and 12.6 km above mean sea level. Several lower level systems also prevailed including upper air cyclonic circulations over East Uttar Pradesh, west Rajasthan, Haryana and northwest Madhya Pradesh & adjoining south Uttar Pradesh with associated troughs extending across north and central parts of the country. On 21 March, a fresh Western Disturbance was seen as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies roughly along Longitude 57°E to the north of Latitude 32°N, while an upper air cyclonic circulation persisted over southwest Rajasthan & adjoining Pakistan at 1.5 km above mean sea level.

- **During 22–23 March**, the Western Disturbance persisted as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies roughly along Longitude 60°E to the north of Latitude 35°N and later as an upper air cyclonic circulation over Jammu & neighbourhood at 3.1 km above mean sea level with trough aloft roughly along Longitude 70°E to the north of Latitude 32°N. During this period, upper air cyclonic circulations were also present over central Pakistan and northeast Rajasthan, while two Western Disturbances in quick succession were indicated to affect northwest India from 26 March and around 28–29 March 2026.
- **During 24–25 March**, the upper air cyclonic circulation over central Pakistan & neighbourhood at 1.5 km above mean sea level persisted, while on 25 March a fresh Western Disturbance developed as a cyclonic circulation over north Pakistan & adjoining Afghanistan between 3.1 and 5.8 km above mean sea level, with another Western Disturbance likely to affect northwest India from the night of 28 March 2026.
- **From 26–27 March**, the Western Disturbance appeared as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies with its axis roughly along Longitude 74°E to the north of Latitude 34°N on 26 March and along Longitude 76°E to the north of Latitude 32°N on 27 March. During this period, upper air cyclonic circulations persisted over southeast Rajasthan, west Rajasthan adjoining central Pakistan and central Rajasthan at lower tropospheric levels, while a trough extended from northwest Rajasthan to southwest Madhya Pradesh. A fresh Western Disturbance was also seen as an upper air cyclonic circulation over west Iran & neighbourhood between 5.8 and 7.6 km above mean sea level.
- **From 28–29 March**, the Western Disturbance as an upper air cyclonic circulation moved from west Iran & neighbourhood to North Iran & adjoining Caspian Sea between 3.1 and 9.4 km above mean sea level with an associated trough aloft roughly along Longitude 57°E to the north of Latitude 23°N. During this period, an upper air cyclonic circulation persisted over northwest Rajasthan with an associated trough extending towards central parts of north Madhya Pradesh.
- **During 30–31 March**, the Western Disturbance persisted as an upper air cyclonic circulation over North Iran & adjoining Caspian Sea and later over North Pakistan & adjoining Jammu division at about 3.1 km above mean sea level with associated troughs extending across north and central parts of India at different tropospheric levels. During this period, upper air cyclonic circulations were present over Punjab & adjoining Haryana, northwest Uttar Pradesh and southwest Rajasthan with associated troughs extending towards northeast Arabian Sea, interior Odisha, Manipur and south Tamil Nadu. A fresh Western Disturbance was also indicated to affect Northwest India from 02 April 2026.
- During the month, the Subtropical Westerly Jet Stream prevailed over north and northwest India with the maximum core wind speed reaching about 120 knots at 12.6 km above mean sea level.

Rainfall Summary of the Month

During the month, **20.0 mm** of rainfall was recorded at Safdarjung. The normal rainfall for the month of March at Safdarjung is **17.4 mm** (based on 1971–2020 climatology). Therefore, the actual rainfall was 15% above the long period average (LPA).



***Rainfall is recorded for the 24-hour period from 0830 IST of the previous day to 0830 IST of the indicated date**

Figure 1: Actual Rainfall during the month over Delhi

Rainfall Departures of Manual Observatories of Delhi during the Month

STATION	Actual Rainfall (in mm)	Normal Rainfall (in mm)	Departure (%)
Safdarjung	20.0	17.4	15
Palam	14.8	15.2	-3
Lodhi Road	20.5	17.4	18
Ridge	21.8	17.8	22
Ayanagar	18.6	21.6	-14

Table 1: Monthly rainfall recorded at observatories of Delhi

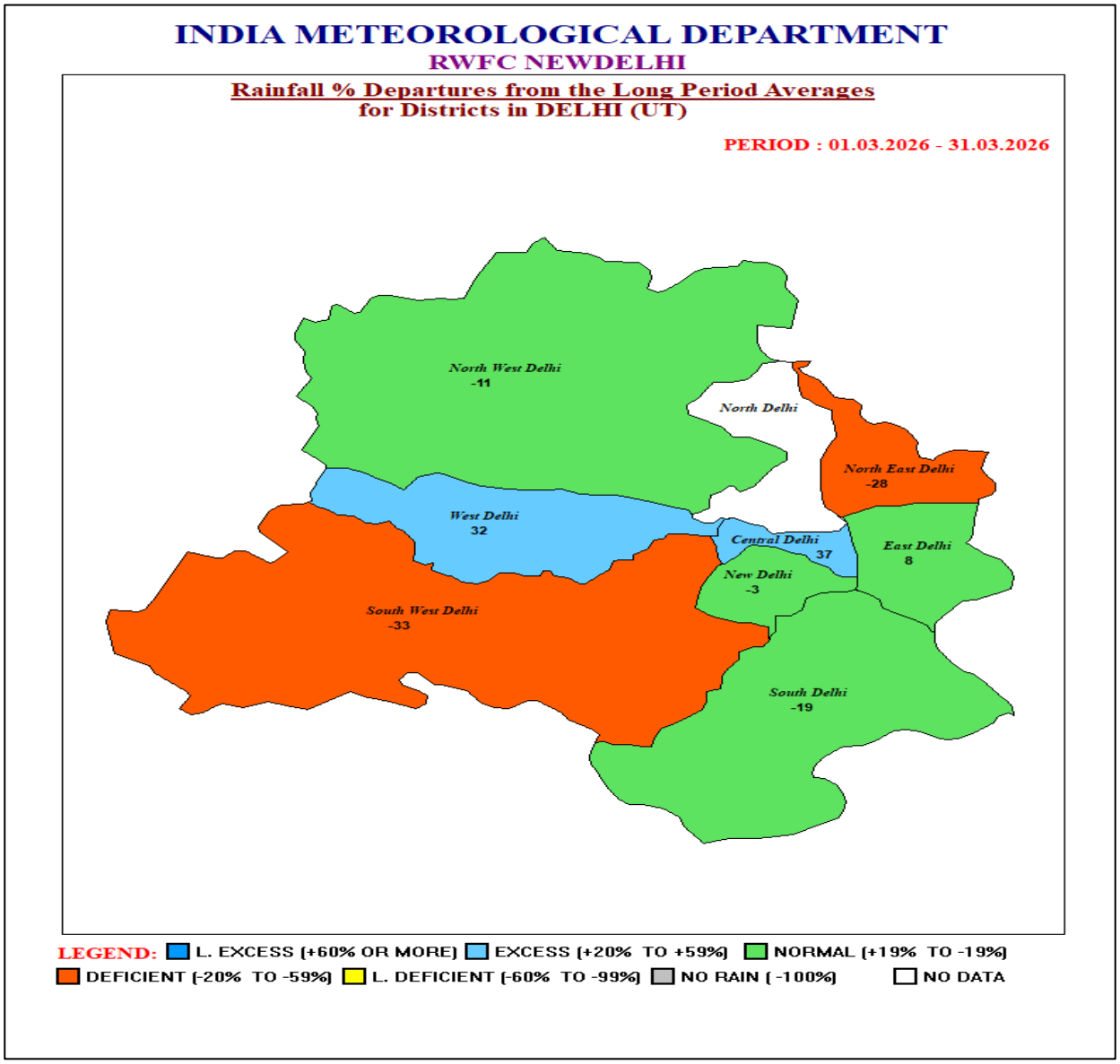


Figure 2: Rainfall % departure from the long period average for districts in Delhi

Temperature Summary of the month

Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperatures were **markedly above normal** on **9 days**, **appreciably above normal** on **8 days, above normal** on **3 days**, **markedly below normal** on 20th March, **appreciably below normal** on **2 days, below normal** on **2 days** and **normal** on remaining days of the month. The mean maximum temperature of **March 2026** was **32.6°C** which is **2.7°C** above its climatological mean of the month, i.e. **29.9°C**. The highest maximum temperature in March 2026 was **36.8°C** recorded on **11th March**. The all-time record of maximum temperature for the month of March is **40.6°C** recorded on **31st March 1945**.

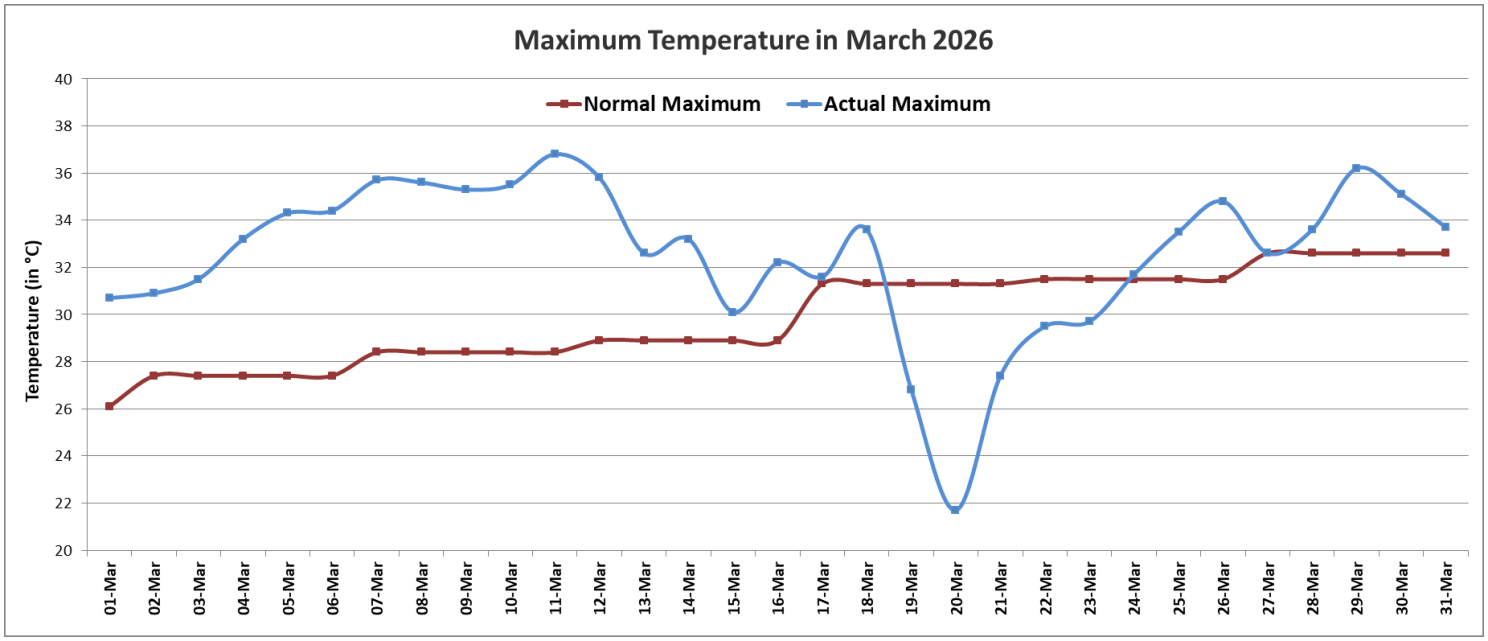


Figure 3: Monthly trend of Maximum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature

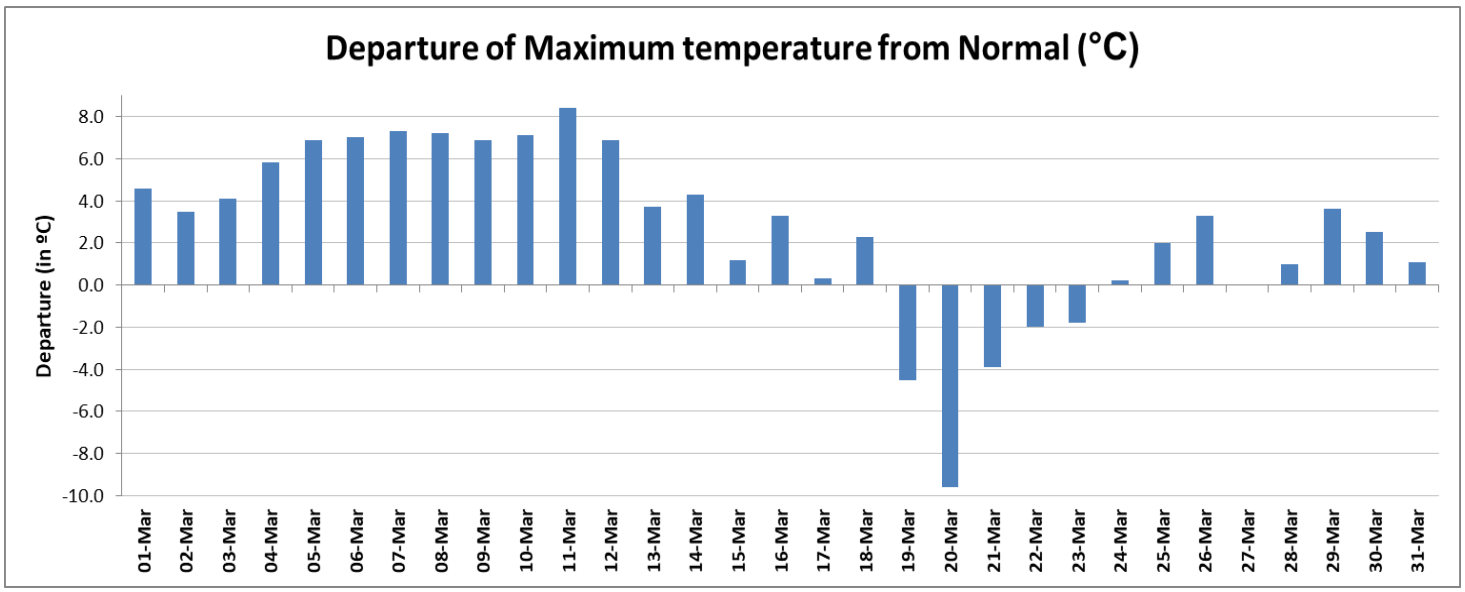


Figure 4: Departure of Maximum temperature from Normal temperature

Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperatures were **markedly above normal** on 13th March, **appreciably above normal** on **8 days, above normal** on **10 days**, **appreciably below normal** on 21st March**, below normal** on **22nd March** and **normal** on remaining days of the month. The mean minimum temperature of **March 2026** was **17.6°C** which is **2.0°C** above its climatological mean of the month, i.e. **15.7 °C**. The lowest minimum temperature in March 2026 was **13.0°C** recorded on 21st March. The all-time record of minimum temperature for the month is **4.4 °C** recorded on **6th March 1945.**

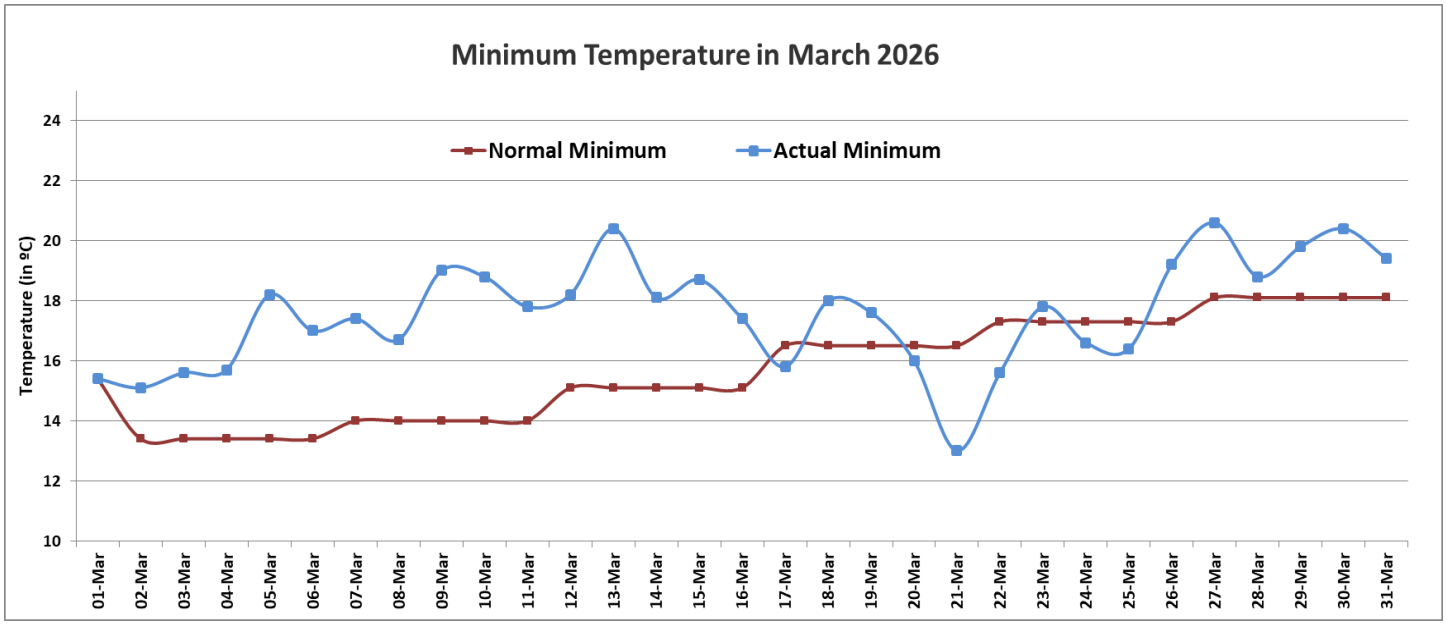


Figure 5: Monthly trend of Minimum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature

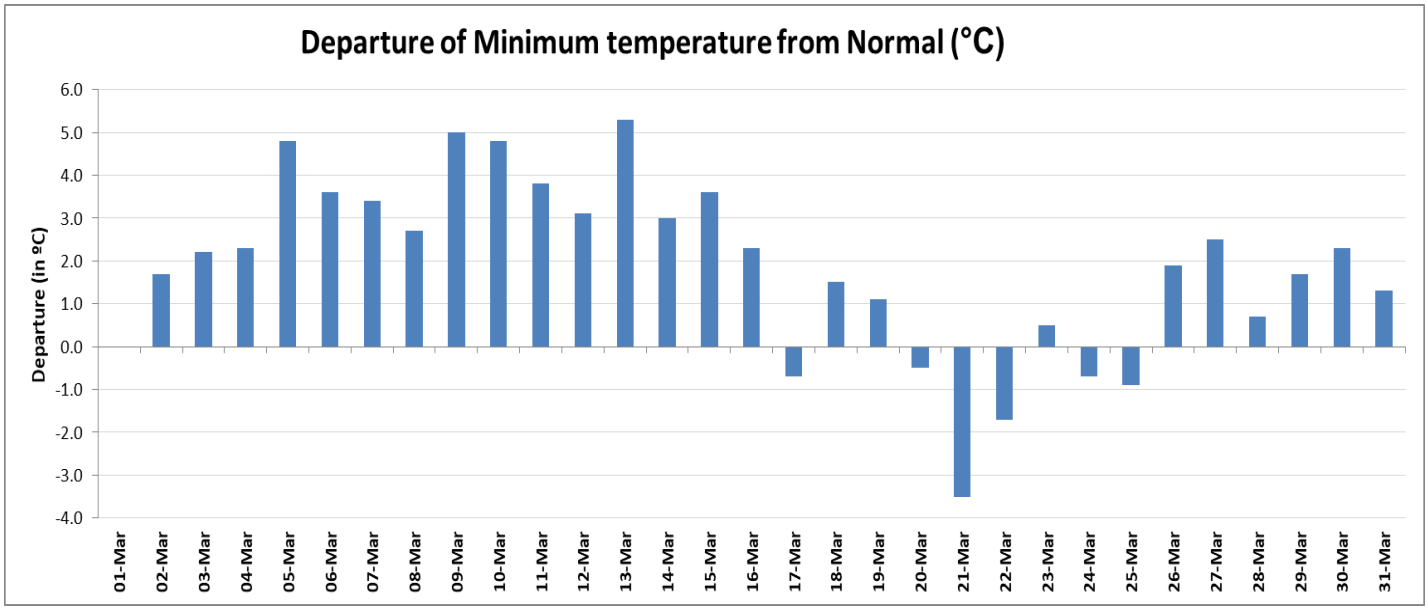


Figure 6: Departure of Minimum temperature from Normal temperature

ACTUAL TEMPERATURE OBSERVED AT MANUAL OBSERVATORIES OF DELHI DURING THE MONTH

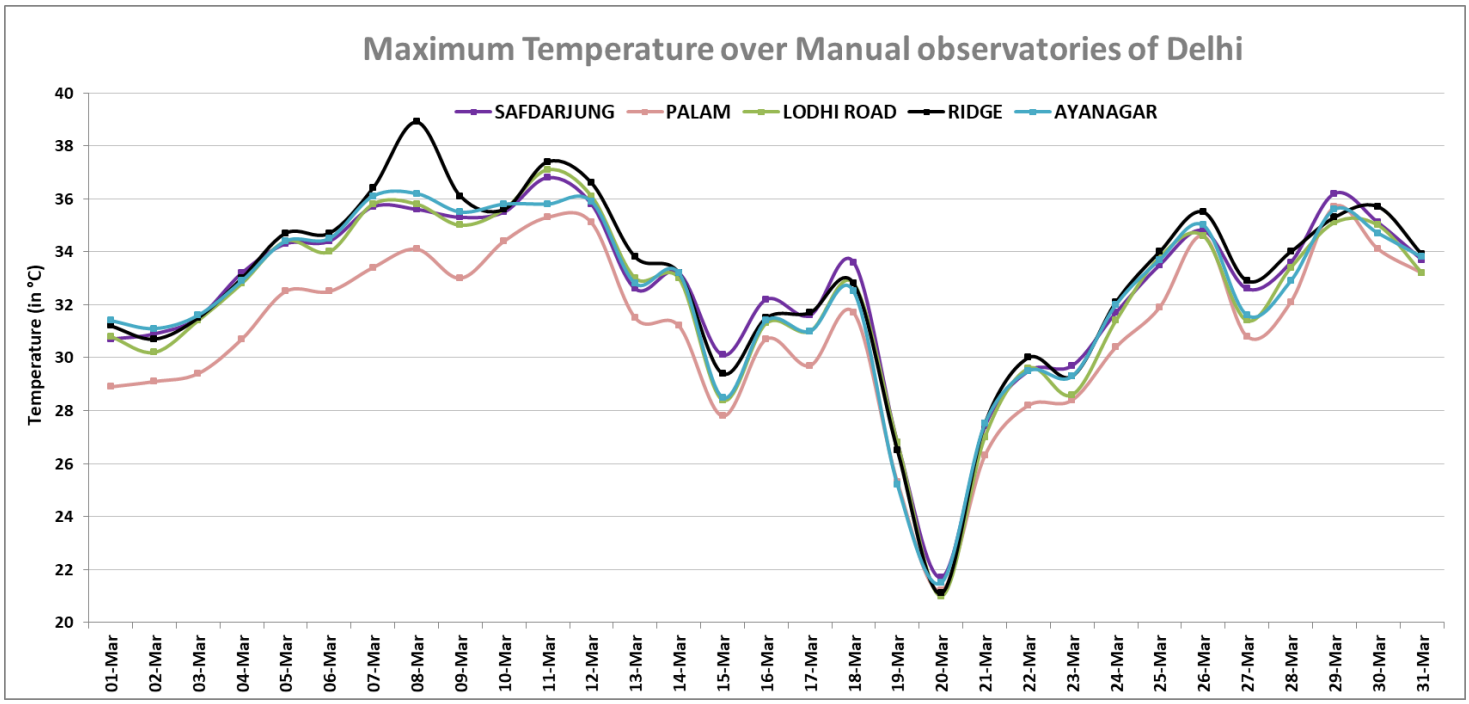


Figure 7: Monthly trend of Maximum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

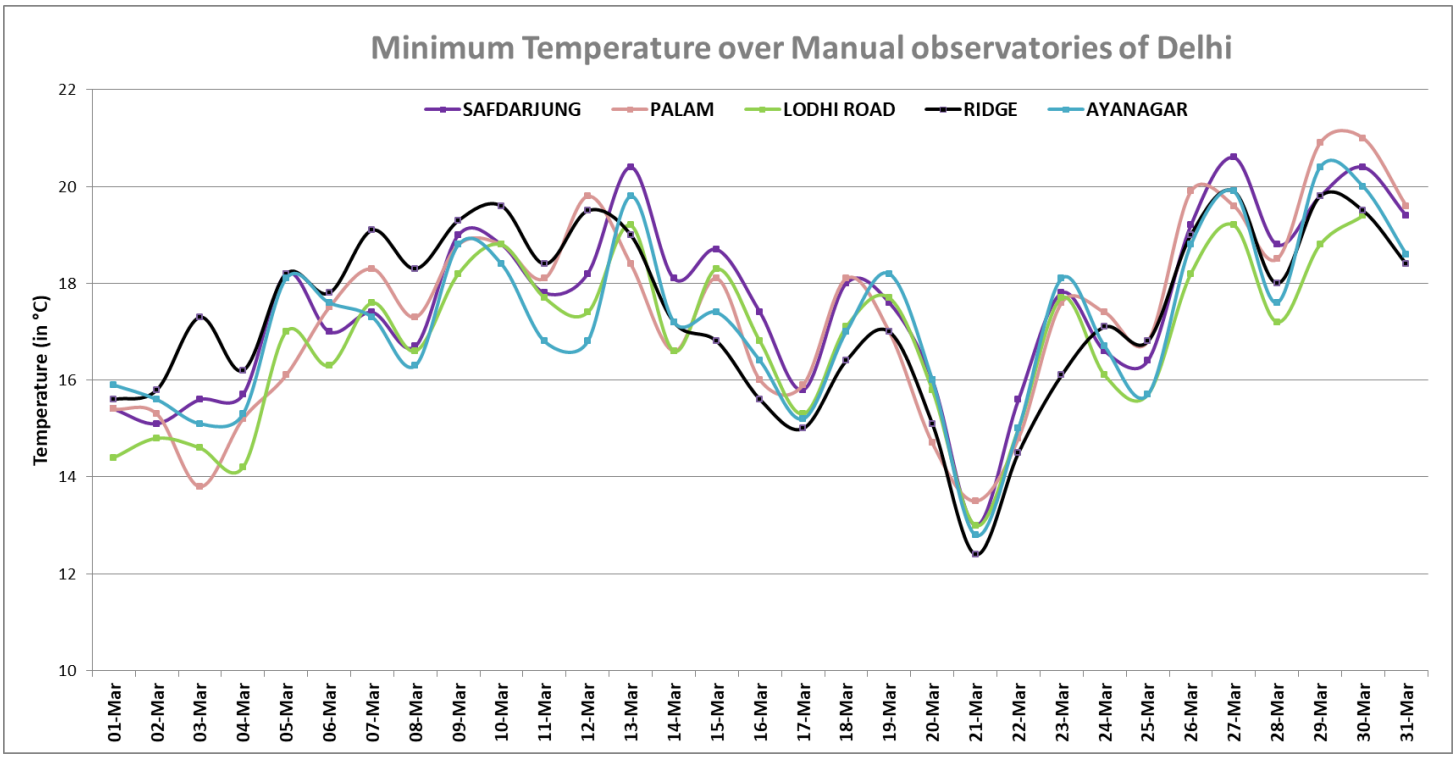


Figure 8: Monthly trend of Minimum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

Average Temperature and its 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	32.6	17.6	29.9	15.6	2.7	2.0
Palam	31.1	17.4	30	15.4	1.1	2.0
Ridge	32.8	17.4	31	16.8	1.8	0.6
Ayanagar	32.4	17.2	30.7	15.4	1.7	1.8

Table 2: Monthly average temperatures recorded at observatories of Delhi

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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