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: 02 June 2026

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT OF DELHI
MAY 2026

Significant Weather Observations

- Very light to light rain was recorded over Delhi on 01st, 03rd, 04th, 05th, 06th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th and 31st May. (Figure 1 & 2)
- Hail was observed on 6th May over Delhi (Palam).
- Total monthly rainfall of **17.6 mm** was recorded at Safdarjung which is **43%** below the long period average for the month of May. (Table 1)
- Heat wave conditions occurred over Delhi on 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th and 27th May.
- Warm night conditions occurred over Delhi on 21st and 25th May.
- During the month, the highest minimum temperature of 32.4°C was recorded at Safdarjung on 25th May and highest maximum temperature of 46.5°C was recorded at Ridge on 19th May. (Figure 7 & 8)
- The mean maximum temperature of May 2026 was **39.5°C** which is **0.4°C** below the climatological mean Maximum temperature of May, i.e. **39.9°C**. (Table 2)
- The mean minimum temperature of May 2026 was **25.8°C**, which is equal to the climatological mean minimum temperature of May, i.e. **25.8 °C**. (Table 2)
- Significant wind speed recorded at Safdarjung and Palam during May 2026:

Station	Date	Time (IST)	Maximum Wind Speed (Kmph)
Safdarjung	02-05-2026	22:15	47
	03-05-2026	23:40	52
	13-05-2026	20:00	72
Palam	02-05-2026	22:00	46
	05-05-2026	20:30	41
	07-05-2026	14:30	46
	12-05-2026	16:30	41
	13-05-2026	20:00	98
	28-05-2026	20:30	61
	30-05-2026	16:00	70

Meteorological Analysis

- From 30th April–1st May, a Western Disturbance persisted as a cyclonic circulation over Kashmir & neighbourhood between 3.1 and 5.8 km above mean sea level, while another Western Disturbance appeared as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies roughly along Longitudes 55°E–60°E to the north of Latitudes 30°–32°N. Induced upper air cyclonic circulations persisted over north Punjab and north Haryana, while lower-level troughs extended from southeast Uttar Pradesh to north interior Odisha across Chhattisgarh and from west Rajasthan southwards to the Comorin area across central and peninsular India. Associated circulations over northeast Rajasthan and adjoining areas became less marked.
- From 2nd–6th May, successive Western Disturbances affected northwest India as troughs and cyclonic circulations in middle and upper tropospheric westerlies, with their axes shifting eastward from about 60°E to 80°E north of Latitudes 25°–32°N. Upper air cyclonic circulations prevailed over Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, while troughs extended from Haryana towards southwest Rajasthan and the northeast Arabian Sea, and from central India towards Bihar and Jharkhand. During this period, several lower-level circulations merged into associated trough systems and some became less marked.
- From 7th–10th May, the Western Disturbance persisted initially as a cyclonic circulation over northwest Uttar Pradesh and adjoining Uttarakhand and later shifted eastwards to Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & neighbourhood before appearing as a trough in middle and upper tropospheric westerlies north of Latitude 32°N. Upper air cyclonic circulations prevailed over central Pakistan adjoining Punjab & Rajasthan, southwest Uttar Pradesh, east Rajasthan, west Uttar Pradesh, southeast Rajasthan and central Madhya Pradesh. Troughs extended from central Pakistan to northwest Bangladesh, from southwest Uttar Pradesh to north interior Odisha, from east Rajasthan to east Jharkhand across Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, from Rajasthan to Gangetic West Bengal, and from north Pakistan to Marathwada.
- From 11th–14th May, the Western Disturbance persisted as an upper air cyclonic circulation over north Pakistan and later over Jammu and Ladakh at around 3.1 km above mean sea level before becoming less marked. Upper air cyclonic circulations prevailed over west Rajasthan, north-central Uttar Pradesh, south Haryana, northwest Uttar Pradesh adjoining Uttarakhand, west Uttar Pradesh, east Uttar Pradesh and southwest Rajasthan adjoining Pakistan. Some of these circulations became less marked towards the end of the period. Fresh Western Disturbances were indicated to affect northwest India from 15 May 2026.
- From 15th–20th May, successive Western Disturbances affected northwest India as troughs in middle tropospheric westerlies and cyclonic circulations extending from west Iran and north Iran to north Pakistan and adjoining Jammu, with associated trough aloft axes generally lying between Longitudes 60°E and 72°E north of Latitudes 28°–33°N. Upper air cyclonic circulations prevailed over Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and adjoining Pakistan. East–west troughs extended from West Madhya Pradesh to North Bangladesh and from East Uttar Pradesh to Manipur, while another trough extended from East Uttar Pradesh southwards to the Lakshadweep area across peninsular India. Towards 20 May, another Western Disturbance appeared as a trough in westerlies roughly along Longitude 52°E to the north of Latitude 30°N.

- From 21st–22nd May, the Western Disturbance persisted initially as a trough in westerlies and subsequently as a cyclonic circulation over north Pakistan with a trough aloft in middle and upper tropospheric westerlies roughly along Longitude 71°E to the north of Latitude 28°N. Upper air cyclonic circulations prevailed over Punjab, north Haryana, northwest Uttar Pradesh and East Uttar Pradesh. An east–west trough extended from northwest Uttar Pradesh to Manipur across Bihar, north Gangetic West Bengal and Bangladesh, while another trough extended from Uttar Pradesh to Odisha across Chhattisgarh and adjoining regions. Some lower-level circulations became less marked during this period.
- From 23rd–26th May, the Western Disturbance persisted as a cyclonic circulation over Jammu & neighbourhood at 3.1 km above mean sea level and later moved away northeastwards from Ladakh & neighbourhood. A trough extending from Punjab to southwest Rajasthan persisted during 23–24 May and subsequently a trough from Punjab to northeast Arabian Sea across Pakistan prevailed during 25–26 May.
- From 27th May, an upper air cyclonic circulation lay over central parts of Uttar Pradesh at 0.9 km above mean sea level. A trough extended from northwest Uttar Pradesh to south coastal Odisha across northeast Madhya Pradesh and north Chhattisgarh & adjoining interior Odisha. The trough from Punjab to northeast Arabian Sea across Pakistan became less marked, while a fresh Western Disturbance was indicated to affect northwest India from 28 May 2026.
- From 28th–29th May, a fresh Western Disturbance affected northwest India as a trough in middle tropospheric westerlies, with its axis extending roughly along Longitude 75°E to the north of Latitude 32°N on 29th May. An upper air cyclonic circulation persisted over central Pakistan extending upto 1.5 km above mean sea level. Associated troughs extended from central Pakistan to the northeast Arabian Sea across west Rajasthan, Saurashtra & Kutch and eastwards to interior Odisha across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and north Chhattisgarh at 0.9 km above mean sea level.
- From 30th–31st May, the Western Disturbance intensified and appeared as an upper air cyclonic circulation over northwest Uttar Pradesh between 3.1 and 7.6 km above mean sea level, with an associated trough aloft in middle and upper tropospheric westerlies extending roughly along Longitudes 77°–78°E to the north of Latitudes 20°–25°N. The upper air cyclonic circulation over Haryana merged with this system on 31st May. Meanwhile, the upper air cyclonic circulation over central Pakistan persisted, with associated troughs extending towards the northeast Arabian Sea and eastwards across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha to north coastal Andhra Pradesh.

Rainfall

During this month, **17.6 mm** of rainfall was recorded at Safdarjung. The normal rainfall for the month of May at Safdarjung is **30.7 mm** (climatology 1971-2020). Therefore, the actual rainfall was **43%** below the long period average.

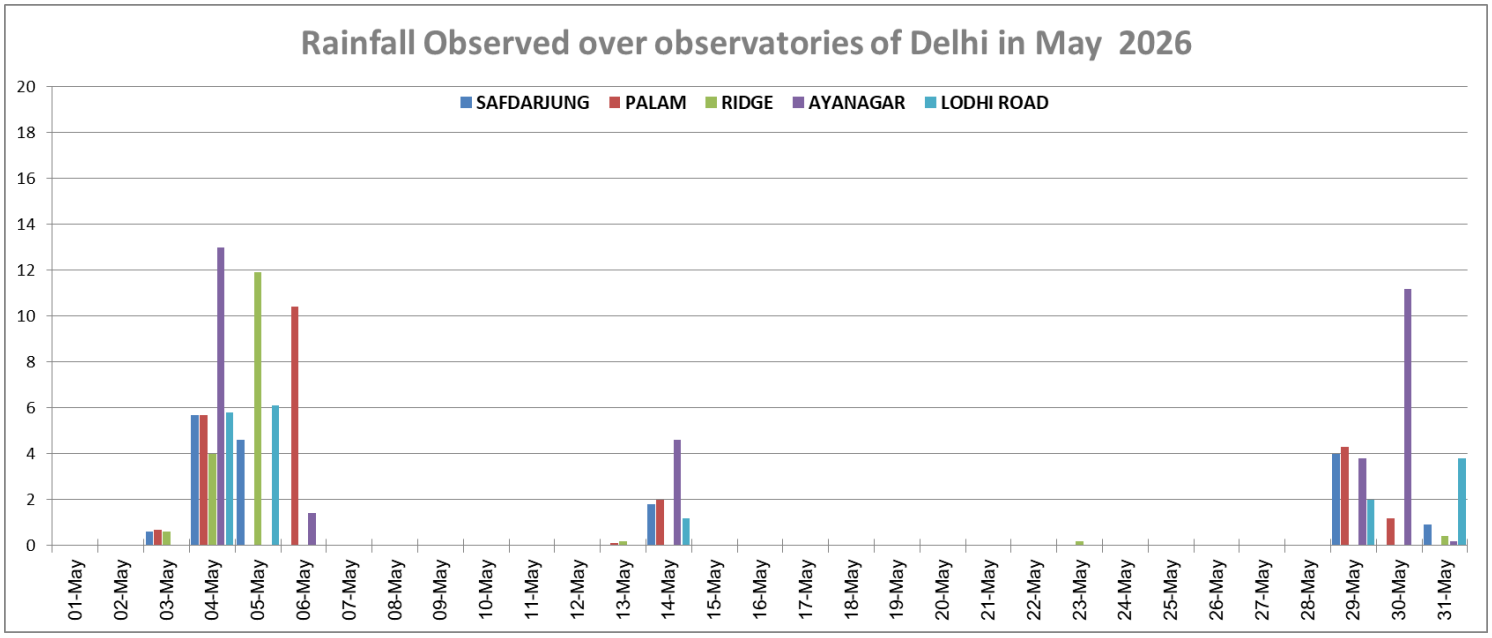

Figure 1. Actual Rainfall recorded over Delhi during the month

Rainfall Departures at Manual Observatories of Delhi during the Month

STATION	Actual Rainfall (in mm)	Normal Rainfall (in mm)	Departure (%)
Safdarjung	17.6	30.7	-43%
Palam	24.4	30.2	-19%
Lodhi Road	18.9	30.7	-38%
Ridge	17.3	34.0	-49%
Ayanagar	34.2	31.1	10%

Table 1. Actual rainfall and its departure over 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 **appreciably above normal** on 7 days, **above normal** on 1 day, **markedly below normal** on 3 days, **appreciably below normal** on 3 days, **below normal** on **5** days in the month and **normal** on remaining days of the month. The mean maximum temperature for May 2026 was **39.5°C** which is **0.4°C** below the climatological mean Maximum temperature of May, i.e. **39.9°C**. At Safdarjung, the highest maximum temperature of in the month of May 2026 was **45.1°C** recorded on **19th May 2026**. The all-time record of maximum temperature for the month is **47.2°C** recorded on **29th May 1944**.

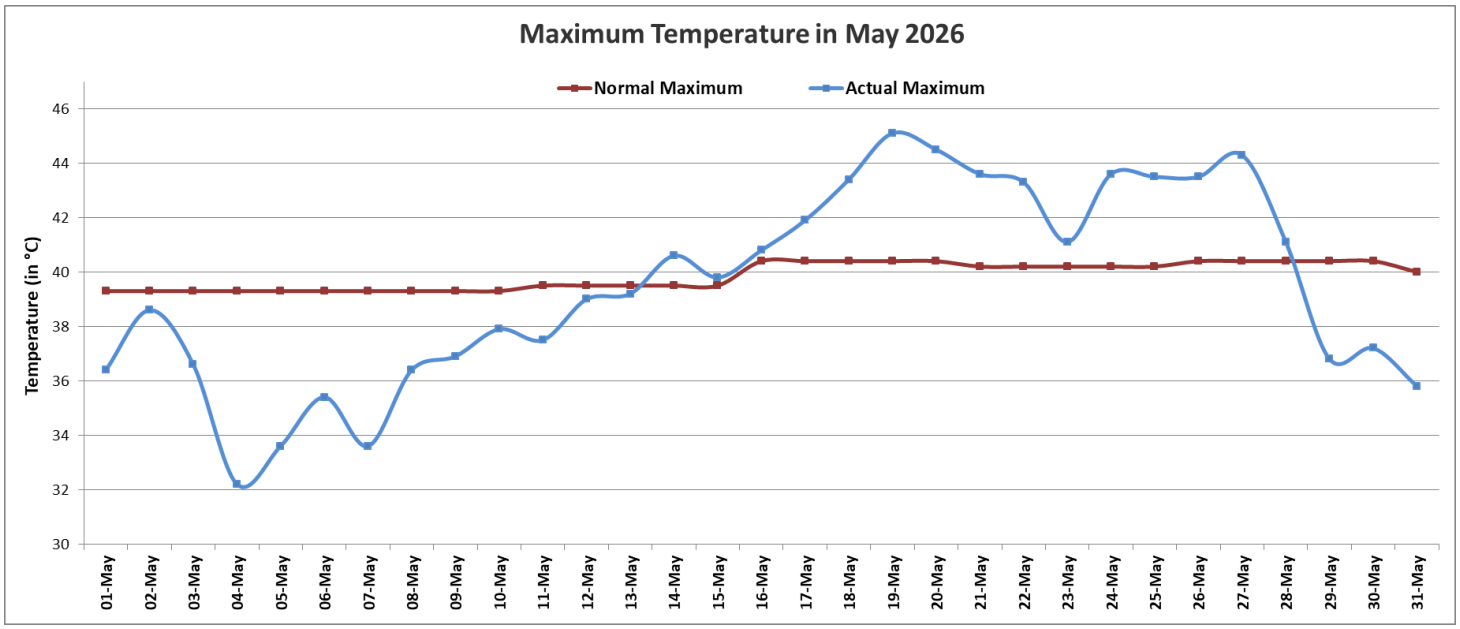

Figure 3. Monthly trend of Maximum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

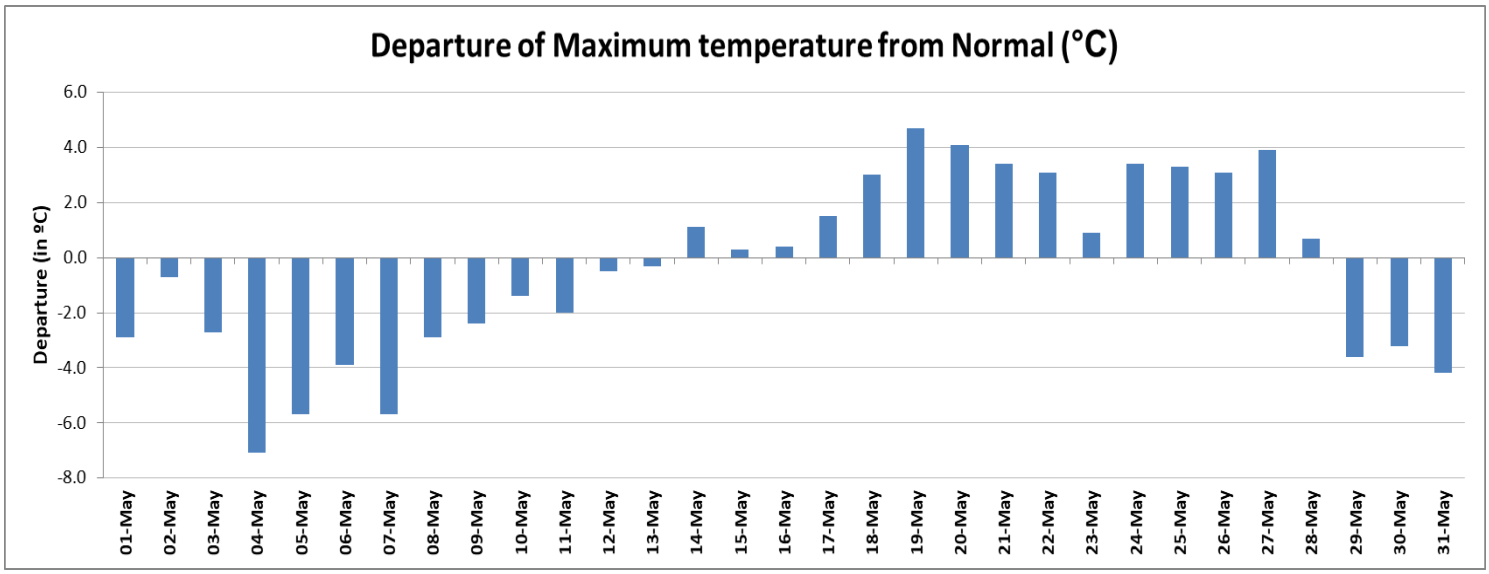

Figure 4. Departure of Maximum temperature from Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperatures were **markedly above normal** on 2 days, **above normal** on 8 days, **markedly below normal** on 2 days, **appreciably below normal** on 2 days, **below normal** on 5 days and normal on remaining days of the month. The mean minimum temperature for the month was **25.8°C**, which is equal to the climatological mean minimum temperature of May, i.e. **25.8 °C**. At Safdarjung, the lowest minimum temperature in May 2026 was **18.8°C** recorded on **4th May 2026**. The all-time record of lowest minimum temperature for the month is **15.1 °C** recorded on **2nd May 1969.**

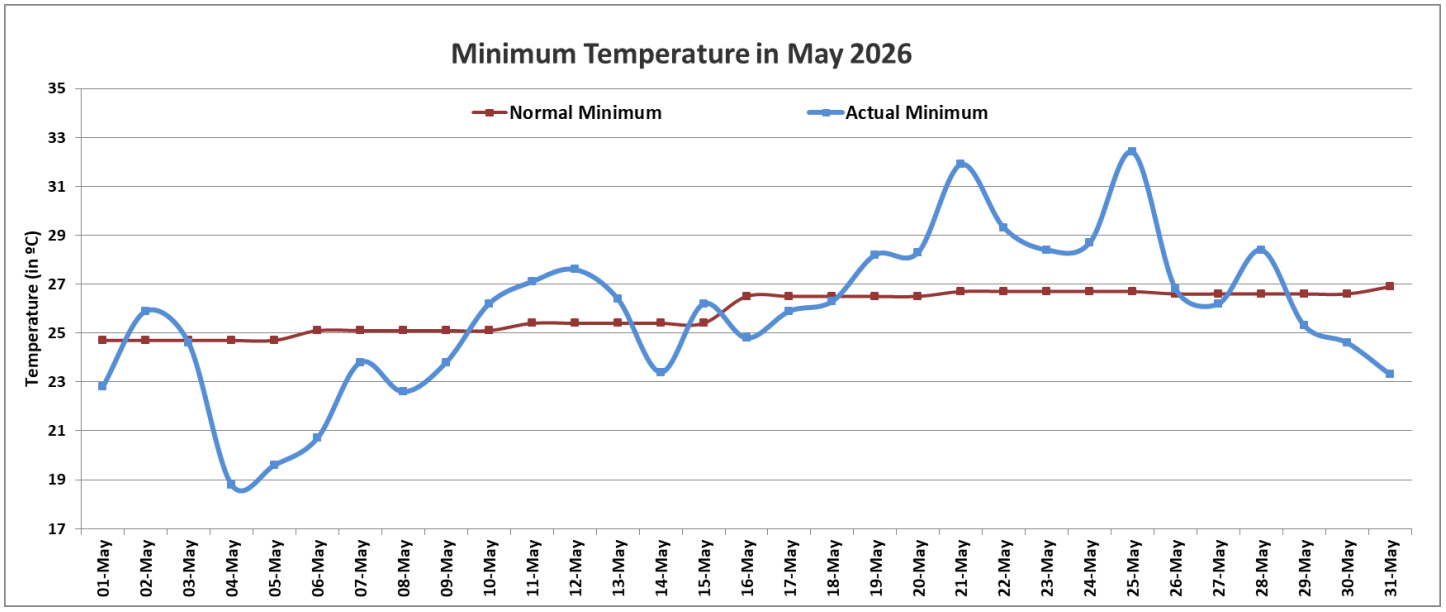

Figure 5. Monthly trend of Minimum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

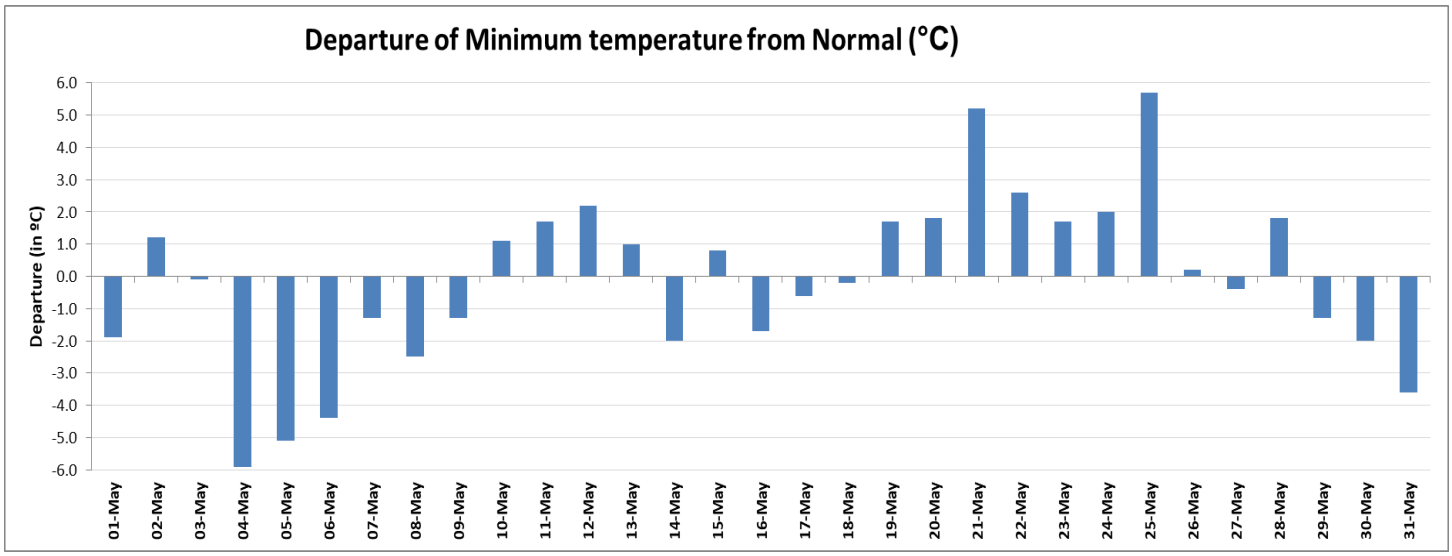

Figure 6. Departure of Minimum temperature from Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

ACTUAL TEMPERATURE OBSERVED AT MANUAL OBSERVATORIES OF DELHI DURING THE MONTH

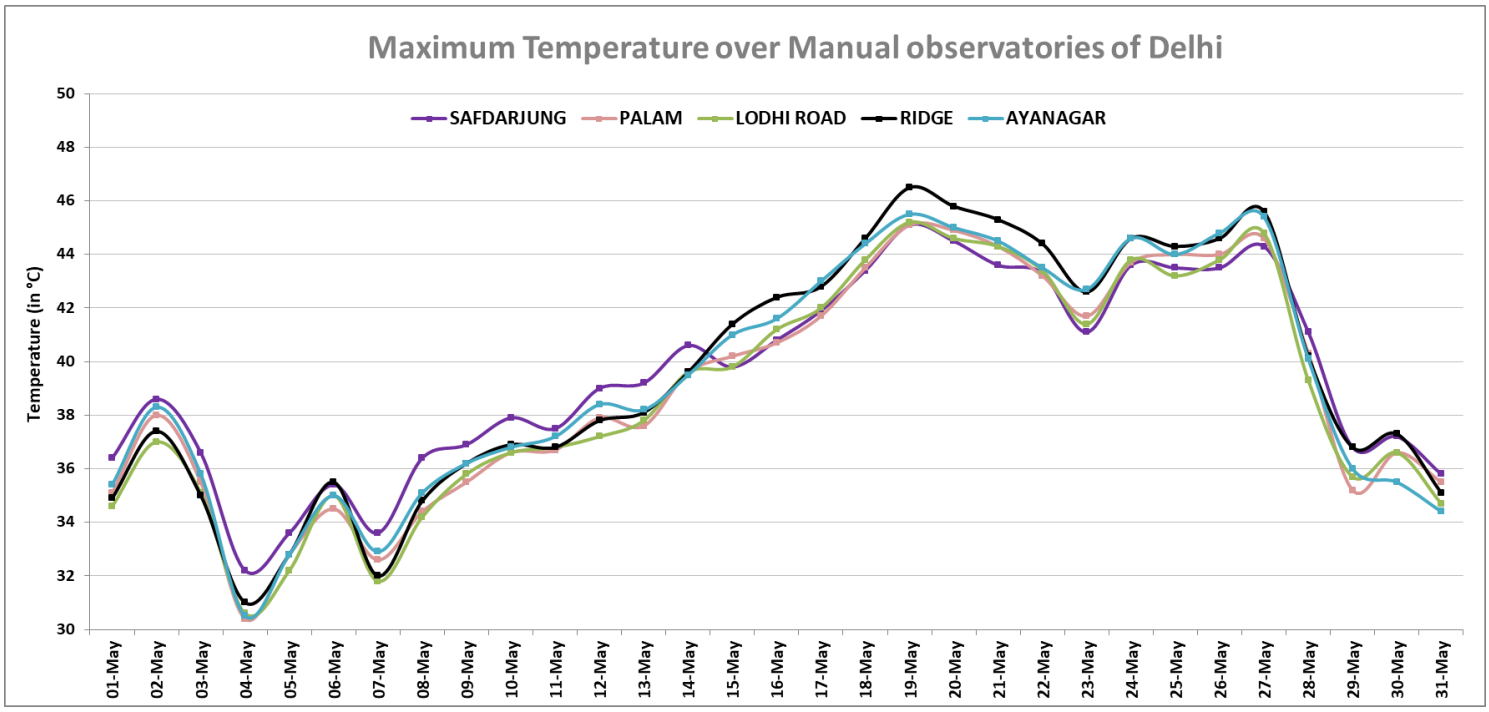

Figure 7. Monthly trend of Maximum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

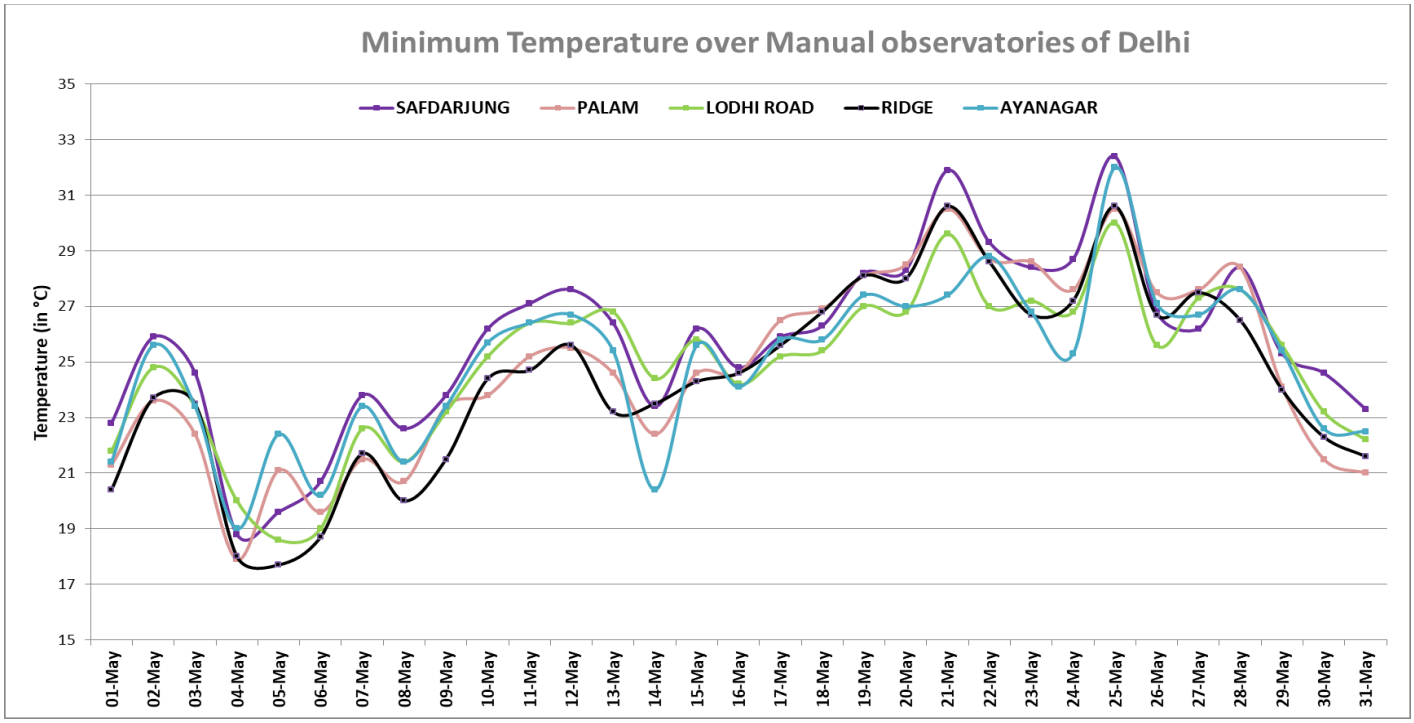

Figure 8. Monthly trend of Minimum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

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	39.5	25.8	39.9	25.8	-0.4	0.0
Palam	38.9	24.8	40.7	26.4	-1.8	-1.6
Ridge	39.5	24.4	40.7	25.9	-1.2	-1.5
Ayanagar	39.3	24.9	41.2	25.5	-1.9	-0.6

Table 2. Average temperature and normal temperature during the month over 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

HEAT WAVE

WHEN MAX TEMP OF A STATION IS 40°C OR MORE	
BASED ON DEPARTURE	BASED ON ACTUAL MAX TEMP
HEAT WAVE: WHEN DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL IS 4.5°C TO 6.4°C	HEAT WAVE: WHEN MAX TEMP IS >= 45°C
SEVERE HEAT WAVE: WHEN DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL IS MORE THAN 6.4°C	SEVERE HEAT WAVE: WHEN MAX TEMP IS >= 47°C

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