

Date of Issue: 01 August 2026

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT OF DELHI JULY 2026

Significant Weather Observations

- Heavy rain was recorded over Delhi on 9th & 29th July. Moderate rain was recorded on 2nd, 5th to 8th, 10th, 21st, 22nd July. (Figure 1 & 2)
- Total monthly rainfall of **258.0 mm** was recorded at Safdarjung which is **23%** above the long period average for the month of July. (Table 1)
- During the month, the lowest minimum temperature of **21.0°C** was recorded at Ridge on **2nd July** and highest maximum temperature of **39.2°C** was recorded at Safdarjung on **16th July**. (Figure 7 & 8)
- The mean maximum temperature for July 2026 was **35.5°C** which is **0.1°C** below the climatological mean Maximum temperature of July, i.e. **35.6°C**. (Table 2)
- The mean minimum temperature for July 2026 was **27.6°C**, which is **0.2°C above** the climatological mean minimum temperature of July, i.e. **27.4 °C**. (Table 2)

Details of Heavy Rainfall recorded on 9th and 29th July:

Station	Rainfall (in mm) recorded at 0830 hours IST on 9th July 2026
SPS MAYUR VIHAR	164.0
David model School, khajuri	160.0
DELHI UNIVERSITY OBS	90.4
PHARMA SCI AND UNIV	85.5
PUSA AWS	83.0
LODI ROAD	80.2
DELHI RIDGE	77.8
SAFDARJUNG	72.6
IGNOU UNIVERSITY	72.0
LODI ROAD AWS	68.5

Station	Rainfall (in mm) recorded at 0830 hours IST on 29th July 2026
DHANSA	91.8
SPS MAYUR VIHAR	80.0
PHARMA SCI AND UNIV	79.5
KVK JANAKPURI	77.0
LODI ROAD	68.8
PRESIDENT HOUSE	66.8

Meteorological Analysis

- During the month, the Southwest Monsoon advanced steadily over the country. Conditions remained favourable for its further advance over northwest India during the first half of the month. The monsoon advanced into additional parts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Delhi and adjoining areas, and by 10th July, the Southwest Monsoon had covered the entire country.
- The monsoon trough remained the dominant synoptic feature throughout the month. During the first fortnight, it generally extended from northwest India across Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand to the north Bay of Bengal, exhibiting minor north-south oscillations. During the second fortnight, it shifted southwards on several occasions, extending across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha towards the Bay of Bengal, before again oscillating northwards in association with successive low pressure systems over northwest India and the Bay of Bengal.
- Several Western Disturbances affected northwest India during the month. These systems persisted alternately as troughs in middle and upper tropospheric westerlies and as cyclonic circulations over North Pakistan, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana and adjoining areas. Their associated troughs aloft generally extended between Longitudes 58°E and 72°E to the north of Latitudes 29°–32°N, influencing weather over northwest India throughout the month.
- Multiple upper air cyclonic circulations persisted over northwest and central India. During the month, these circulations were observed over Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and adjoining Pakistan, with several systems merging with the seasonal trough or east-west shear zone as they evolved.
- A Well Marked Low Pressure Area developed over northwest Bay of Bengal during the first week of July, which subsequently moved west-northwestwards across East Madhya Pradesh to Northwest Madhya Pradesh and adjoining Southwest Uttar Pradesh before weakening over northern parts of central Uttar Pradesh. The associated cyclonic circulation extended upto about 9.5–9.6 km above mean sea level, and the system remained embedded within the monsoon trough during its movement.
- Another Low Pressure Area developed over southeast Rajasthan on 24th July and shifted over southwest/West Rajasthan during 24th–26th July. Its associated cyclonic circulation extended upto 9.4 km above mean sea level initially and later upto 5.8 km above mean sea level, tilting southwestwards with height. The system remained associated with the monsoon trough during its westward movement.
- Over the northwest Bay of Bengal, another Low Pressure Area developed during the last week of July and intensified successively into a Depression and later a Deep Depression during 26th–29th July. The monsoon trough passed through this system as it moved inland from the Odisha–West Bengal coast to central parts of Chhattisgarh and adjoining north interior Odisha.
- East-west shear zones developed over central India during the latter half of the month. An east-west shear zone formed along 21°N on 21st July, shifted to around 23°N on 22nd July, and persisted during 25th–29th July, remaining embedded with cyclonic circulations associated with the Low Pressure Areas over West Rajasthan and the northwest Bay of Bengal. Several upper air cyclonic circulations merged with this shear zone during its persistence.
- Several troughs persisted in association with the prevailing synoptic systems. These included troughs extending from Northeast Arabian Sea towards Sikkim, from East Uttar Pradesh towards Telangana, from southwest Rajasthan towards Jammu, and between the cyclonic circulations over southwest Rajasthan and the Deep Depression over the northwest Bay of Bengal across central India, contributing to the active monsoon conditions during different phases of the month.

Rainfall

During this month, **258.0 mm** of rainfall was recorded at Safdarjung. The normal rainfall for the month of July at Safdarjung is **209.7 mm** (climatology 1971-2020). Therefore, the actual rainfall was 23% above the long period average.

Rainfall Observed over observatories of Delhi in July 2026

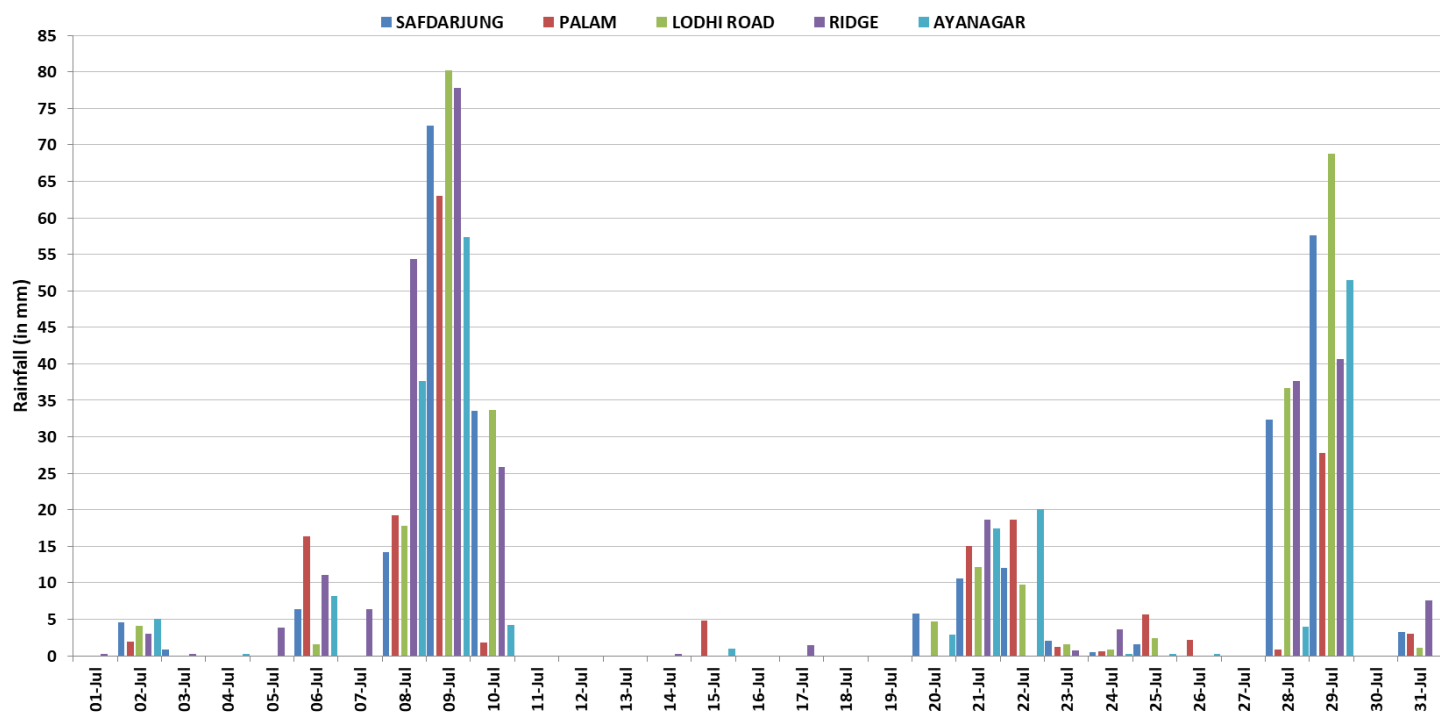


Figure 1. Actual Rainfall recorded over Delhi during the month

Rainfall Departures at Manual Observatories of Delhi during the Month

STATION	Actual Rainfall (in mm)	Normal Rainfall (in mm)	Departure (%)
Safdarjung	258.0	209.7	23%
Palam	182.1	205.7	-11%
Lodhi Road	275.5	209.7	31%
Ridge	293.1	190.1	54%
Ayanagar	210.1	182.2	15%

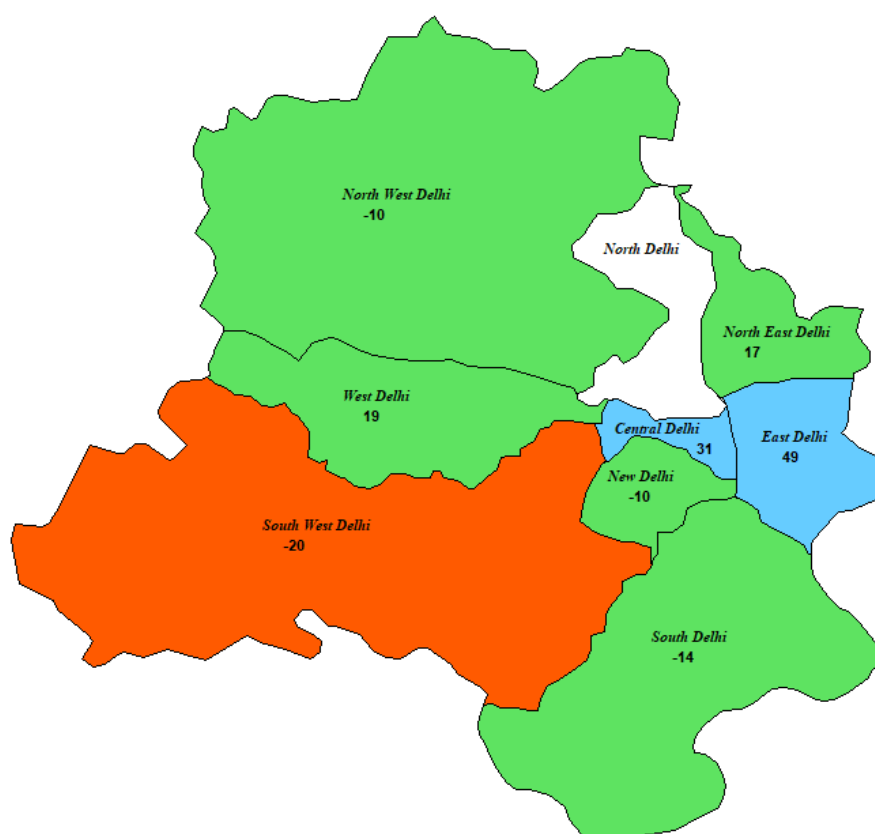
Table 1. Actual rainfall and its departure over Observatories of Delhi

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

RWFC NEWDELHI

Rainfall % Departures from the Long Period Averages for Districts in DELHI (UT)

PERIOD : 01.07.2026 - 31.07.2026



LEGEND: ■ L. EXCESS (+60% OR MORE) ■ EXCESS (+20% TO +59%) ■ NORMAL (+19% TO -19%)
■ DEFICIENT (-20% TO -59%) ■ L. DEFICIENT (-60% TO -99%) ■ NO RAIN (-100%) ■ NO DATA

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 6 days, **above normal** on 4 day, **markedly below normal** on 3 days, **appreciably below normal** on 3 days, **below normal** on 3 days and **normal** on remaining days of the month. The mean maximum temperature for July 2026 was **35.5°C** which is **0.1°C** below the climatological mean Maximum temperature of July, i.e. **35.6°C**. At Safdarjung, the highest maximum temperature of in the month of July 2026 was **39.2°C** recorded on **16th July 2026**. The all-time record of maximum temperature for July is **45.0°C** recorded on **01st July 1931**.

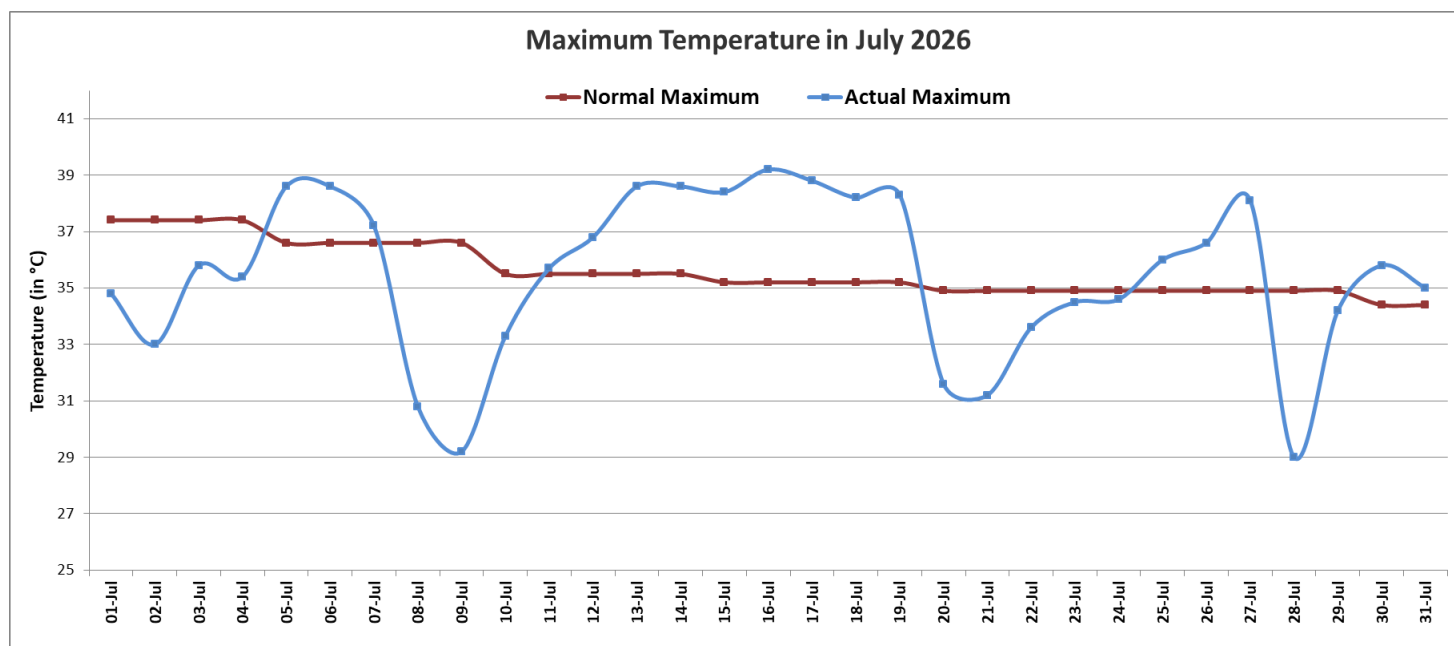


Figure 3. Monthly trend of Maximum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

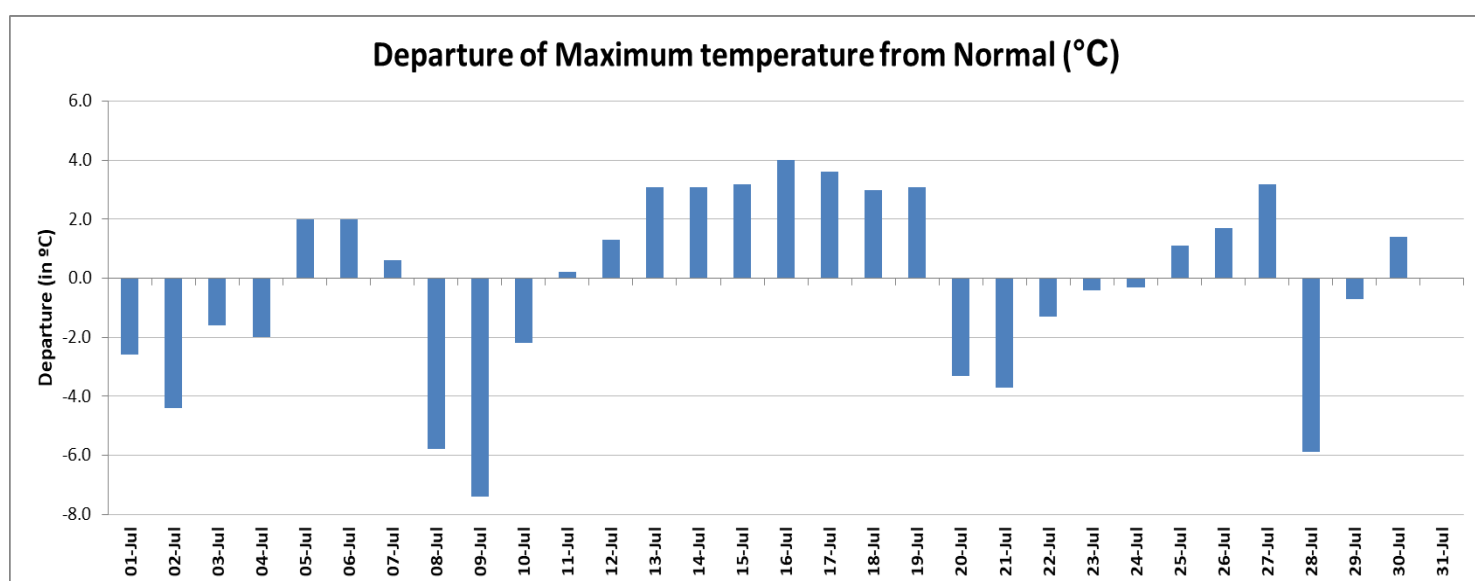


Figure 4. Departure of Maximum temperature from Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperatures were **appreciably above normal** on 2 days, **above normal** on 5 days, **markedly below normal** on 1 day, **appreciably below normal** on 1 day, **below normal** on 1 days and normal on remaining days of the month. The mean minimum temperature for July 2026 was **27.6°C**, which is **0.4°C above** the climatological mean minimum temperature of July, i.e. **27.4 °C**. At Safdarjung, the lowest minimum temperature in July 2026 was **22.8°C** recorded on **2nd July 2026**. The all-time record of lowest minimum temperature for July is **20.3 °C** recorded on **1st July 1986**.

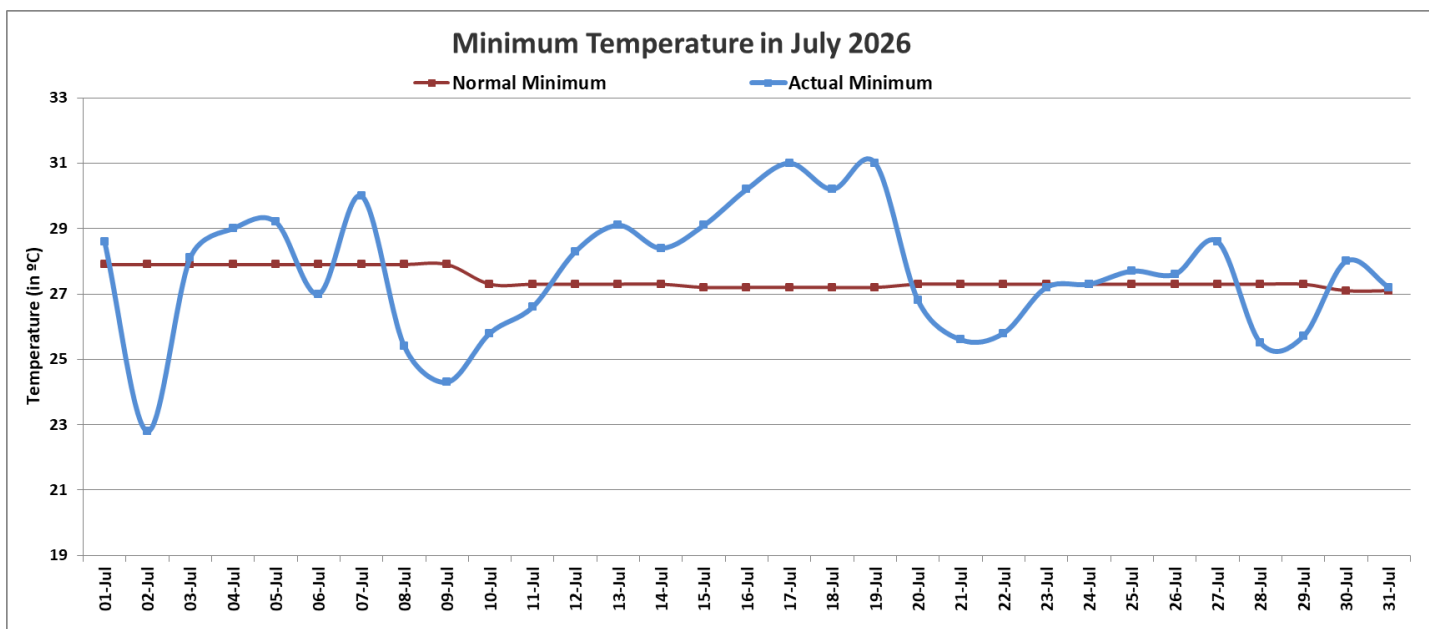


Figure 5. Monthly trend of Minimum temperature as compared to the Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

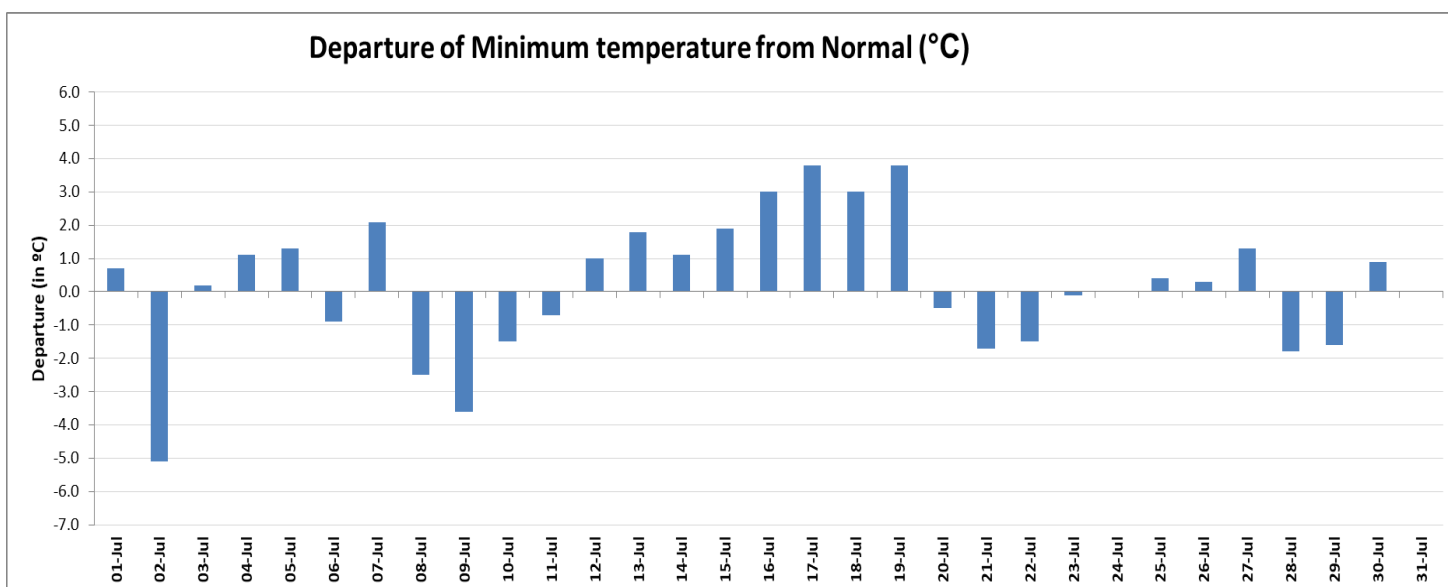


Figure 6. Departure of Minimum temperature from Normal temperature (at Safdarjung)

ACTUAL TEMPERATURE OBSERVED AT MANUAL OBSERVATORIES OF DELHI DURING THE MONTH

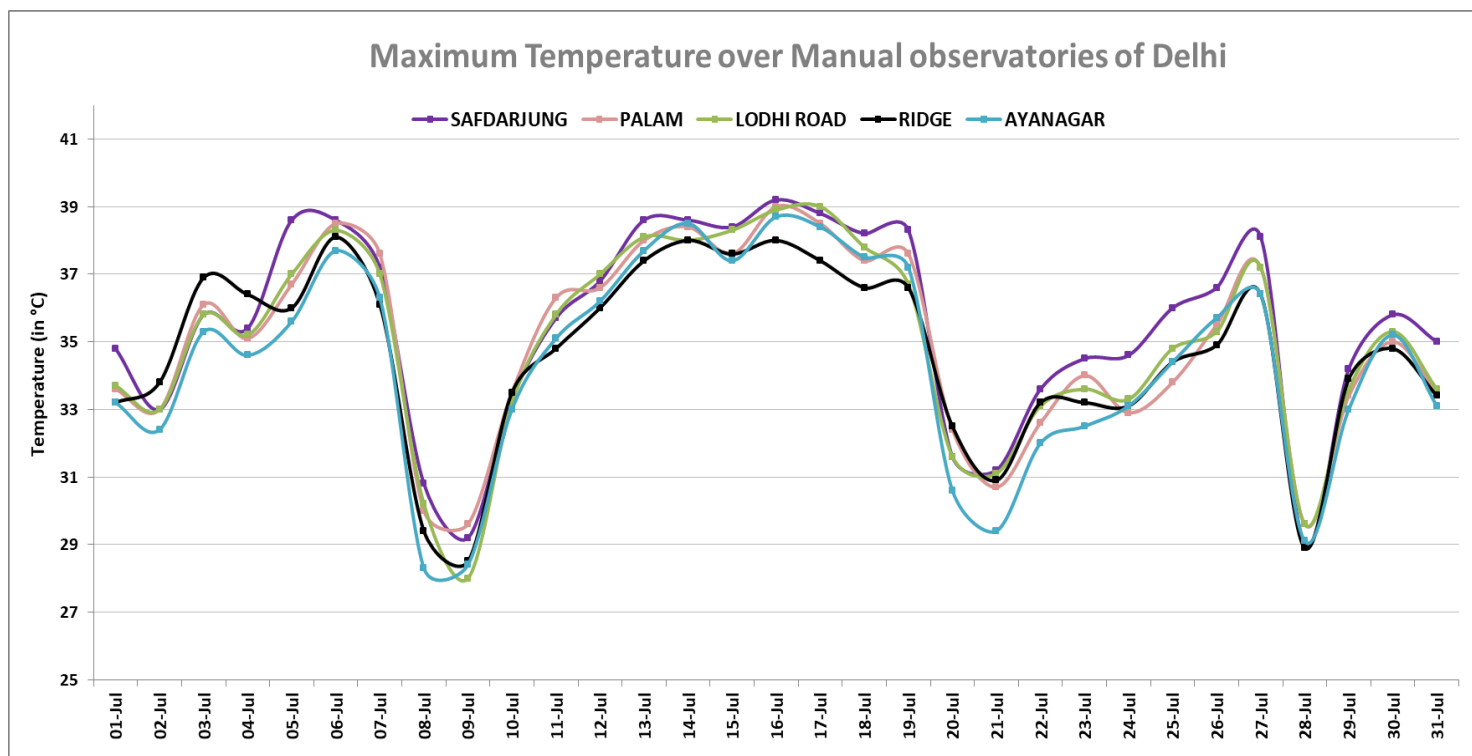


Figure 7. Monthly trend of Maximum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

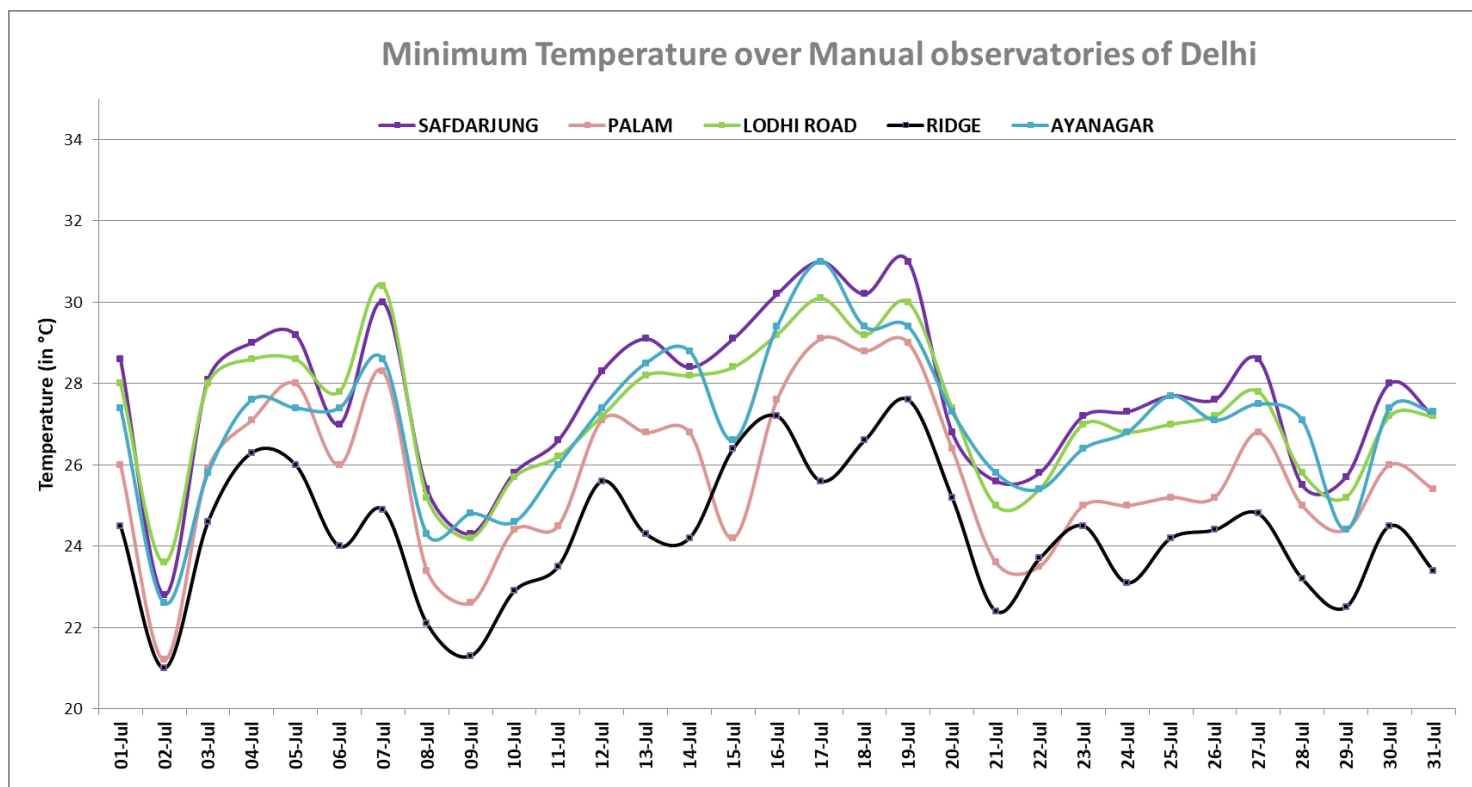


Figure 8. Monthly trend of Minimum temperature over Manual observatories of Delhi

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