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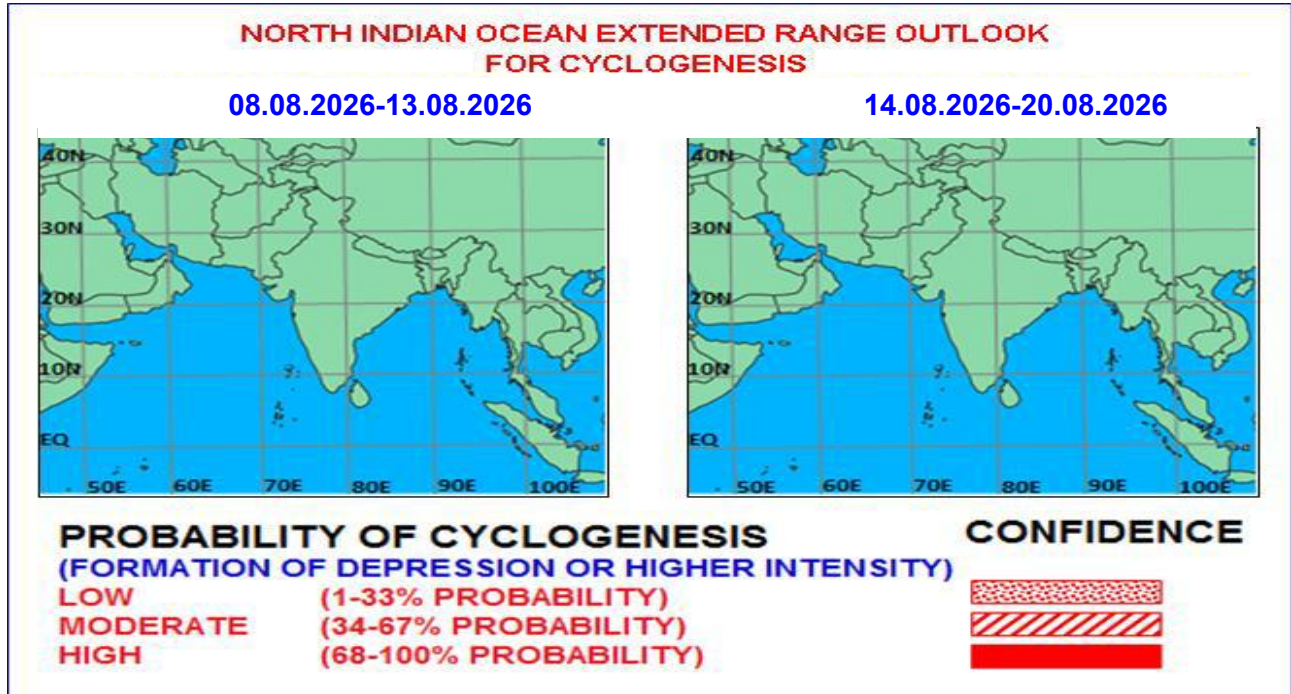


Fig. 1: Graphical Cyclogenesis over the north Indian Ocean during the next two weeks

I. Environmental features:

The guidance from various models (ECMM, GEFSV12, BoMM, NCMRWF) indicates that the MJO is currently in Phase 6, with an amplitude more than 1. It is likely to continue in same phase during entire forecast period with increasing trend in amplitude. Thus, MJO is not likely to support enhancement of convective activity over the Bay of Bengal (BoB) and the Arabian Sea during entire forecast period.

The guidance from NCICS model indicates prevalence of enhanced westerly wind anomaly (7-9 mps) is over southeast & adjoining southwest AS alongwith prevalence of Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW), MJO & Kelvin wave (KW) and easterly wind anomaly (3-5 mps) is indicated over central AS & central India during first half of week 1. During the same period, the model indicates westerly wind anomaly (5-7 mps) over some parts of southwest BoB & adjoining Equatorial Indian Ocean alongwith Kelvin Wave (KW) & MJO and easterly wind anomaly (>9mps) over northeast & adjoining eastcentral BoB. These features indicate a favourable environment for development of an upper air cyclonic circulation over southeast AS and over central BoB during first half of week 1. During later half of week 1, predominantly westerly wind anomaly is (3-5 mps) is indicated over south & eastcentral AS, south & central BoB and Indo Gangetic plains (IGP) of India & westcentral India alongwith an eastward approaching ERW over North Andaman Sea & another over IGP. During week 2, similar features are indicated. Model is also indicating an MJO wave moving across South AS, South Peninsular India and south BoB from later part of week 1 onwards, till the end of forecast period. These features indicate enhanced southwesterly monsoonal flow over the south AS, most parts of India and south & central BoB during later part of week 1 to end of week 2.

Moderate El Niño conditions currently prevail over the equatorial Pacific Ocean, with sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remaining above normal across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. These conditions are expected to strengthen further during the Southwest Monsoon season. Forecasts from the Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecast System (MMCFS) also indicate a continued strengthening of El Niño conditions throughout the remaining period of Southwest Monsoon season.

Model Guidance:

(a) Guidance from Extended Range models:

The forecast of the mean wind field at 850 hPa pressure level from IMD Extended Range model (MME CFS-V2) indicates southwesterly/west-southwesterly winds extending over south & central AS, central & south India and entire BoB. The seasonal monsoon trough is seen at its normal position alongwith embedded cyclonic circulations over Gangetic West Bengal & adjoining North Odisha. Corresponding anomaly field is indicating anomalous cyclonic circulation over Andaman Sea & adjoining areas of eastcentral BoB during week 1. No systematic pattern is indicated in wind anomaly field over the AS during week 1. Thus, during week 1, ERF model is capturing existing upper air cyclonic circulation over North Odisha & adjoining Gangetic West Bengal and another over the southeast BoB.

During week 2, the seasonal monsoon trough is indicated to shift north of its normal position and embedded cyclonic circulation is indicated over eastern parts of India (West Bengal and adjoining North Odisha-Jharkhand area). Corresponding anomaly field indicates an extended trough over north BoB.

The NCMRWF ERF model mean wind forecast indicates monsoonal westerlies/southwesterlies over the entire AS & BoB and central & South India with seasonal monsoon trough at its normal position during week 1. However, during week 2, it is indicating shifting of monsoon trough slightly to the north of its mean position. Corresponding anomaly field is indicating an anomalous cyclonic circulation over northwest parts (Madhya Pradesh & adjoining Rajasthan region) of India during week 1 and an anomalous cyclonic circulation over southwest BoB during week 2.

Cyclogenesis forecast by extended range models: IMD CFSV2, predicts a low (30-40%) probability of cyclogenesis along the monsoon trough with significant circular zone (60-70%) probability over East Uttar Pradesh and another over East Madhya Pradesh during week 1. The model is indicating low (20-30%) probability of cyclogenesis along the monsoon trough with embedded higher probability zones (30-40%) over eastern parts of India during week 2. The sub-seasonal forecast of ECMWF shows low (05-10%) probability of cyclogenesis over the north BoB during 6th – 10th August, 2026.

Climatologically, there is around 15-20% probability of cyclogenesis over the North Indian Ocean region during the forecast period. The cyclogenesis forecast probability by IMD CFSV2 is higher than the climatological probability. ECMWF sub-seasonal forecast from 6th to 10th August is lower than climatological probability.

(b) Guidance from Medium-Range NWP models:

Various numerical models (ECMWF, IMD GFS) are indicating existing upper air cyclonic circulation over the coastal areas of Gangetic West Bengal & adjoining northwest Bay of Bengal to concentrate into a low-pressure area over the same region during next 24 hours and move-westnorthwestwards during subsequent 2 days. ECMWF is also indicating development of another upper air cyclonic circulation over north BoB around 12th August and a low-pressure area over northwest BoB around 14th August.

Operational extended forecast for the next two weeks:

Considering various large-scale environmental features, climatology and model guidance, it is inferred that:

- (a) Under the influence of the upper air cyclonic circulation over south Gangetic West Bengal & adjoining Bangladesh a low pressure area is likely to form over the coastal areas of Gangetic West Bengal & adjoining northwest Bay of Bengal during next 24 hours. It is very likely to move west-northwestwards along the monsoon trough across Gangetic West Bengal & adjoining North Odisha, Jharkhand and North Chhattisgarh during subsequent 1-2 days.
- (b) A fresh upper air cyclonic circulation is likely to form over north BoB at the end of week 1 (around 12th August). Under its influence, a low pressure area is likely to form over northwest BoB in the beginning of week 2 (around 14th August).

IV. Verification of forecast issued during the previous two weeks:

Forecast issued: The extended range outlook issued on 23rd July for week 2 (31.07.2026-06.08.2026) forecast did not predict any cyclogenesis/ low pressure area/ cyclonic circulation over the region during the period.

The extended range outlook issued on 30th July for week 1 (31.07.2026-06.08.2026) indicated:

- (a) the existing deep depression is likely to move nearly westwards across Chhattisgarh and weaken into a depression during next 12 hours. Thereafter, it is likely to move nearly west-northwestwards across Maharashtra and adjoining south Madhya Pradesh as a depression during subsequent 2 days.
- (b) a fresh upper air cyclonic circulation is likely to form over northwest Bay of Bengal and adjoining North Odisha-West Bengal at the end of week 1 & the beginning of week 2.

Realised:

(a) Deep Depression over northwest Bay of Bengal & adjoining Odisha West Bengal coasts (26 July - 01 August, 2026)

An upper air cyclonic circulation formed over northwest Bay of Bengal & neighbourhood in the evening (1730 hours IST/ 1200 UTC) of 23rd July, 2026. Under its influence, a low-pressure area formed over northwest Bay of Bengal and adjoining Gangetic West Bengal-North Odisha coasts in the early morning (0530 hours IST/ 0000 UTC) of 25th July, 2026. It lay as a Well-marked Low-Pressure Area over northwest Bay of Bengal & adjoining Odisha West Bengal coasts in the early morning (0530 hours IST) and concentrated into a Depression in the same morning (0830 hours IST/ 0300 UTC) of 26th July, 2026 over the same region. It moved very slowly northwards and intensified into a Deep Depression over West Bengal-North Odisha coasts in the early morning (0530 hrs IST/ 0000 UTC) of 27th July 2026. It then moved west-northwestwards, crossed West Bengal-north Odisha coasts close to Digha (near Lat. 21.65°N/Long. 87.50°E), between 0030 to 0130 hrs IST and lay over north coastal Odisha and adjoining Gangetic West Bengal in the early morning (0530 hrs IST/ 0000 UTC) of the 28th July 2026. It moved nearly westwards through Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and southern Madhya Pradesh into central Vidarbha and gradually weakened into a Depression in the evening (1730 hours IST/ 1200 UTC) of 30th July, 2026. It moved nearly west-northwestwards and weakened into a Well-Marked Low-Pressure Area over Southeast Rajasthan & Neighbourhood in the early morning (0530 hrs IST/ 0000 UTC) of 01st August, 2026.

- (b) An upper air cyclonic circulation formed over Eastcentral Arabian Sea and adjoining Konkan coast at 0300 UTC of 27th July and became less marked at 0300 UTC of 28th July.
- (c) An upper air cyclonic circulation formed over Westcentral Bay of Bengal & adjoining Coastal Andhra Pradesh at 0300 UTC of 04th August and became less marked at 0000 UTC of 05th August, 2026.
- (d) An upper air cyclonic circulation formed over Southeast Bay of Bengal at 0300 UTC of 05th August persisted over the same region at 0300 UTC of 06th August, 2026.
- (e) An upper air cyclonic circulation formed over North Odisha & adjoining Gangetic West Bengal at 0000 UTC of 06th August and lay over Northwest Bay of Bengal & adjoining north Odisha-Gangetic West Bengal coasts at 0300 UTC of 06th August, 2026.

Legends: MJO: Madden Julian Oscillation, ERW: Equatorial Rossby Waves, KW: Kelvin Waves, NCICS: North Carolina Institute for Climate Studies (for Equatorial waves Forecast), IMD GFS: India Meteorological Department Global Forecast System, Mithuna: National Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting Centre (NCMRWF) Unified Model, ECMWF: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting, BOMM: Bureau of Meteorology, Australia, EC-AIFS: ECMWF Artificial Intelligence Forecasting System, ECMM: ECMWF-Ensemble System Bias Corrected, BFS: Bharat Forecast System, GPP: Genesis Potential Parameter, NCEP GFS/GEFS/CFS: National Centre for Environment Prediction GFS/GEFSv12/CFSv2, CPC: Climate Prediction Center (for MJO update), IMD-GEFS: GFS ensemble forecast system of IMD, NEPS: NCUM ensemble prediction system, CNCUM: Coupled NCUM, CPC: Climate Prediction Centre, NWS: National Weather Service, INCOIS: Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services.

Next update: 13.08.2026