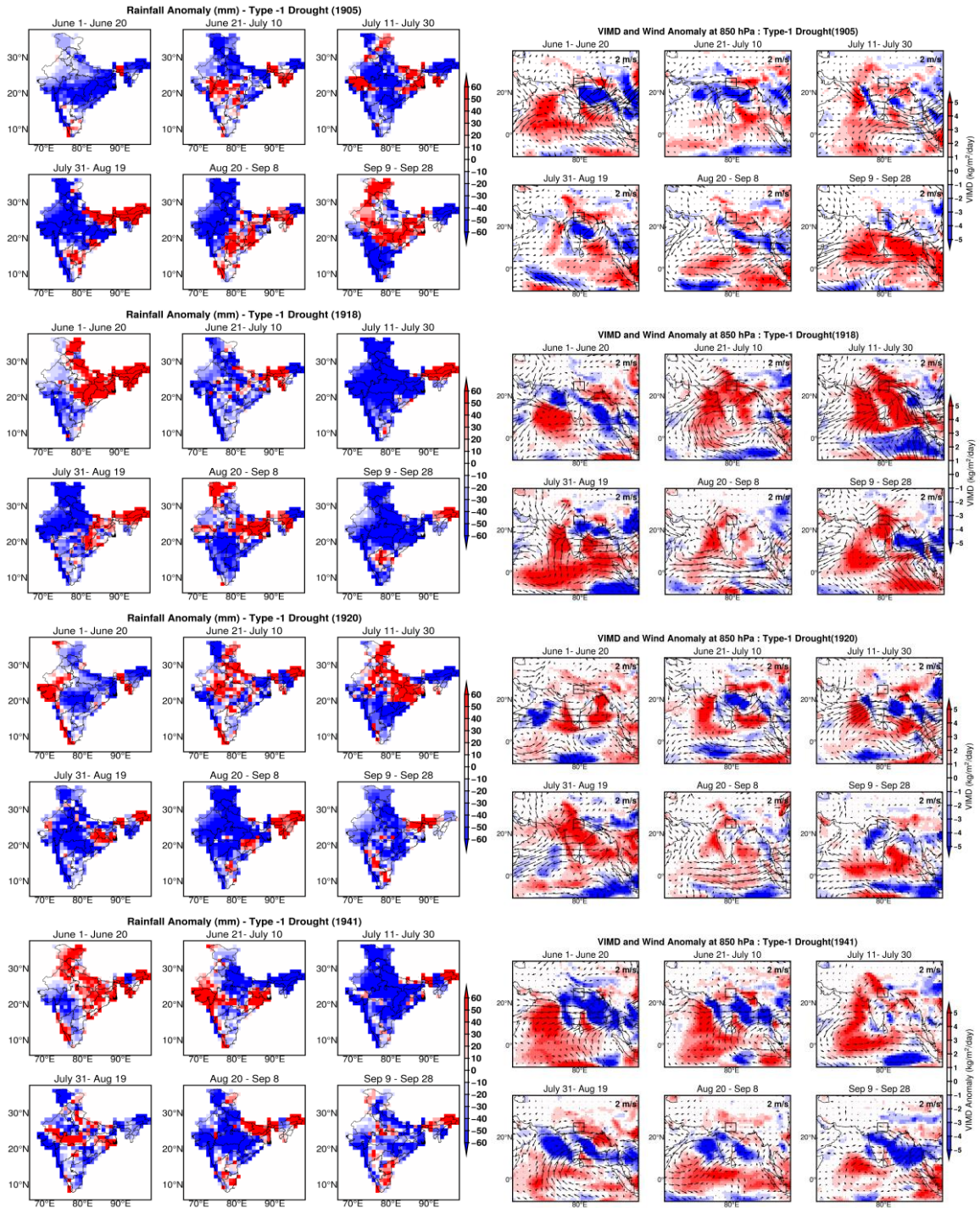
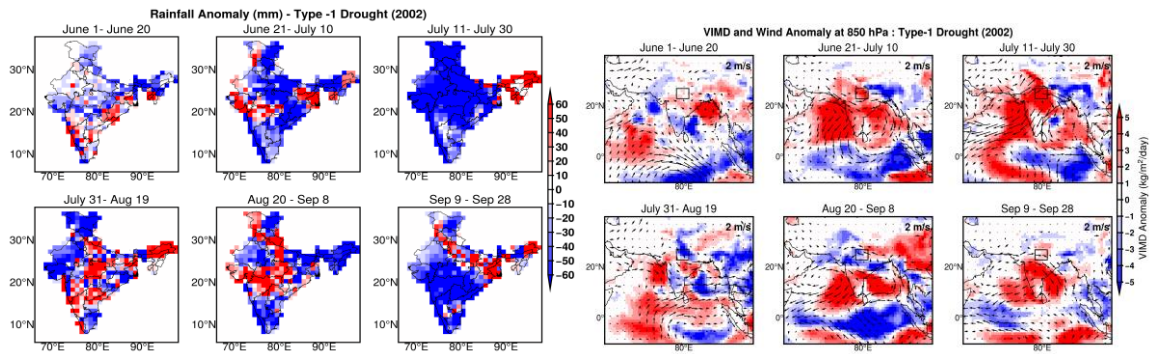
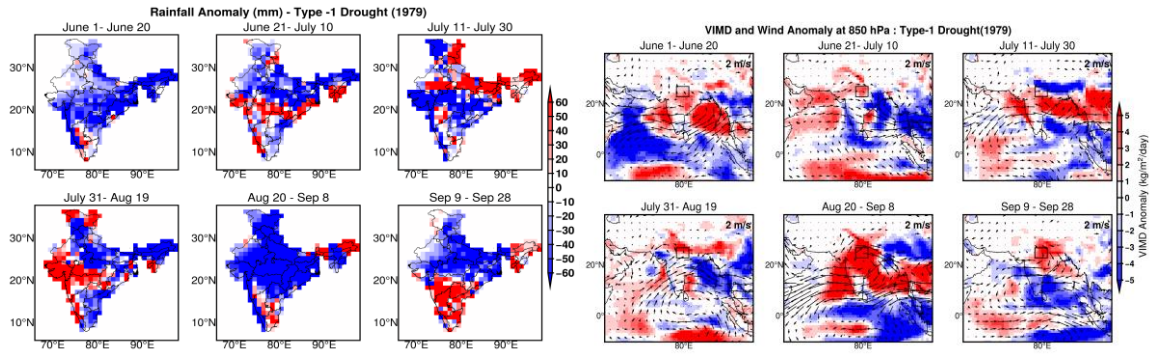
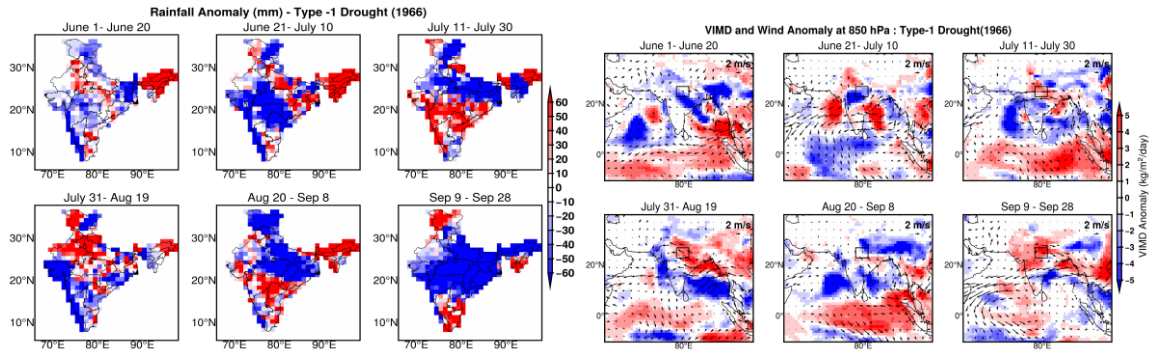
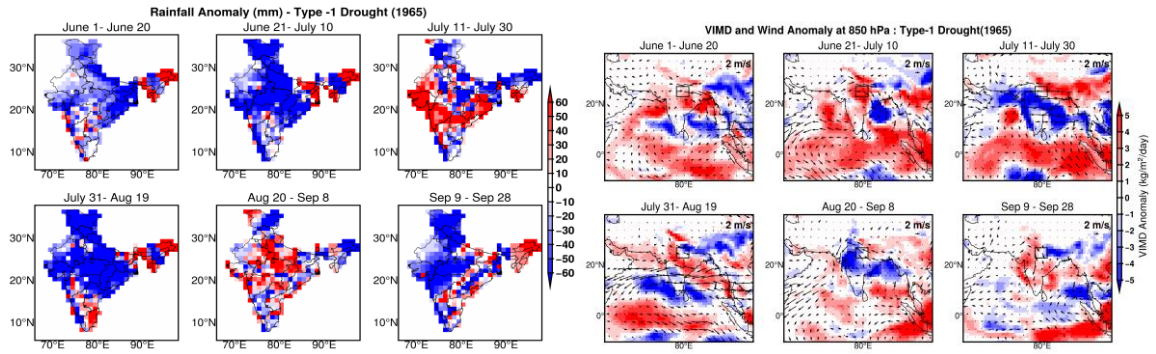
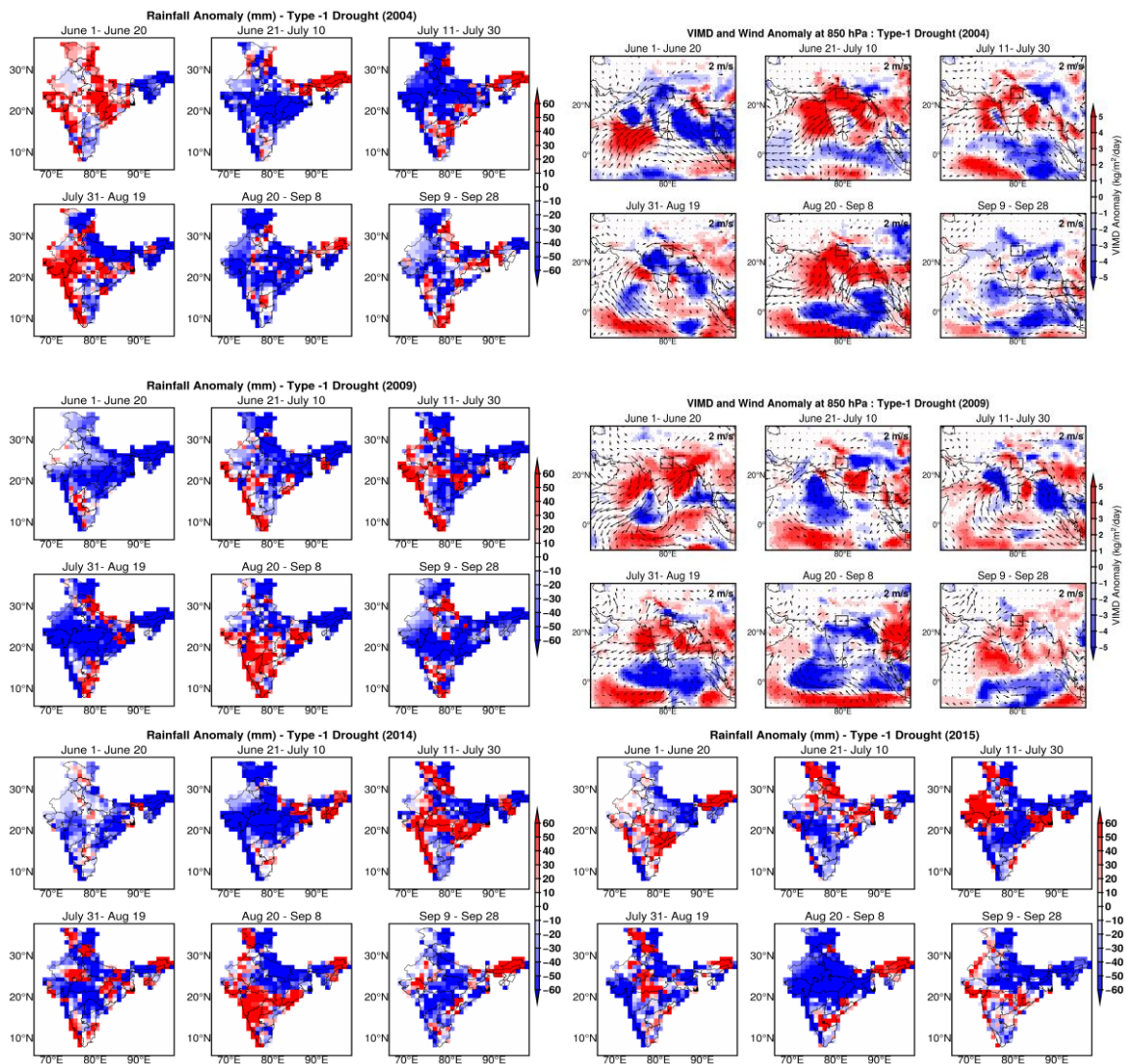


Cumulative rainfall anomaly (mm) averaged over Bundelkhand for each of the two types of drought years. Here common droughts refer to the Type-1 drought and BNH refers to Type-2 droughts. The variability of rainfall in the localized (Type-2/BNH) droughts is much lesser compared to the Type-1 (common) droughts.

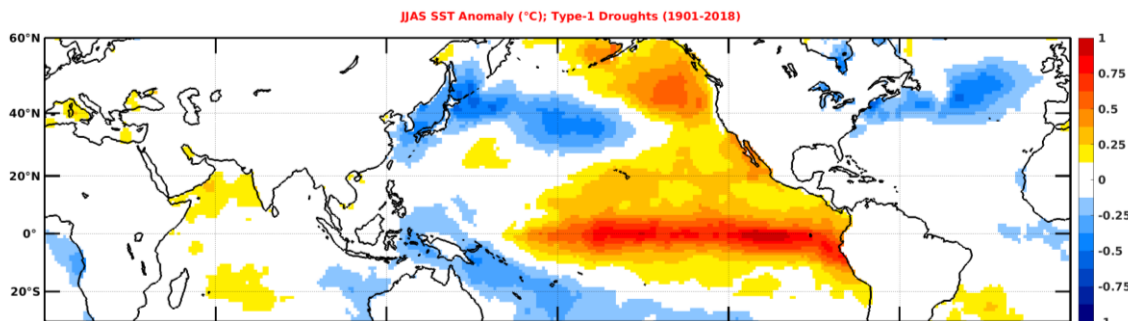
Rainfall, VIMD and Wind anomalies for each one of the Type-1 drought years.





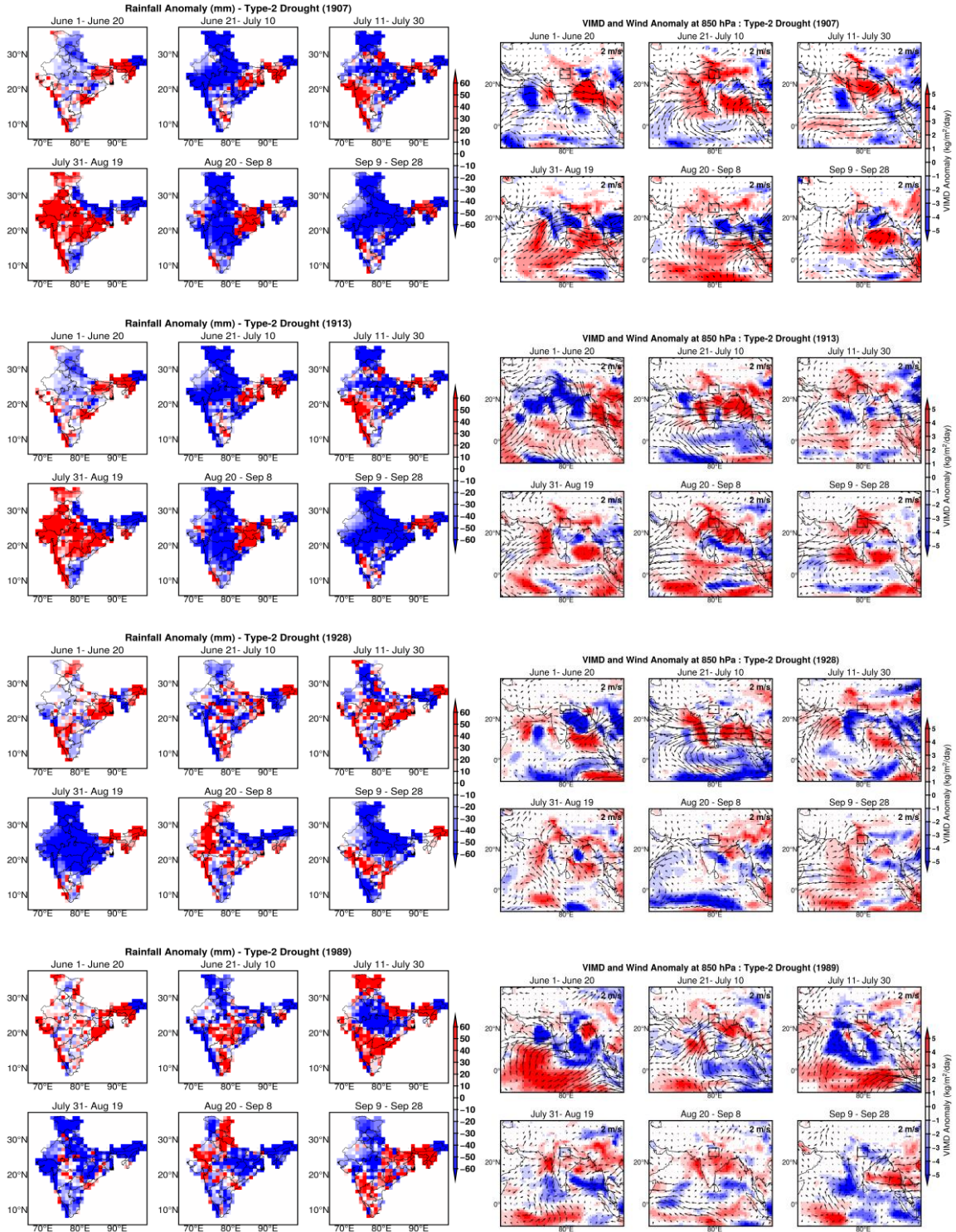


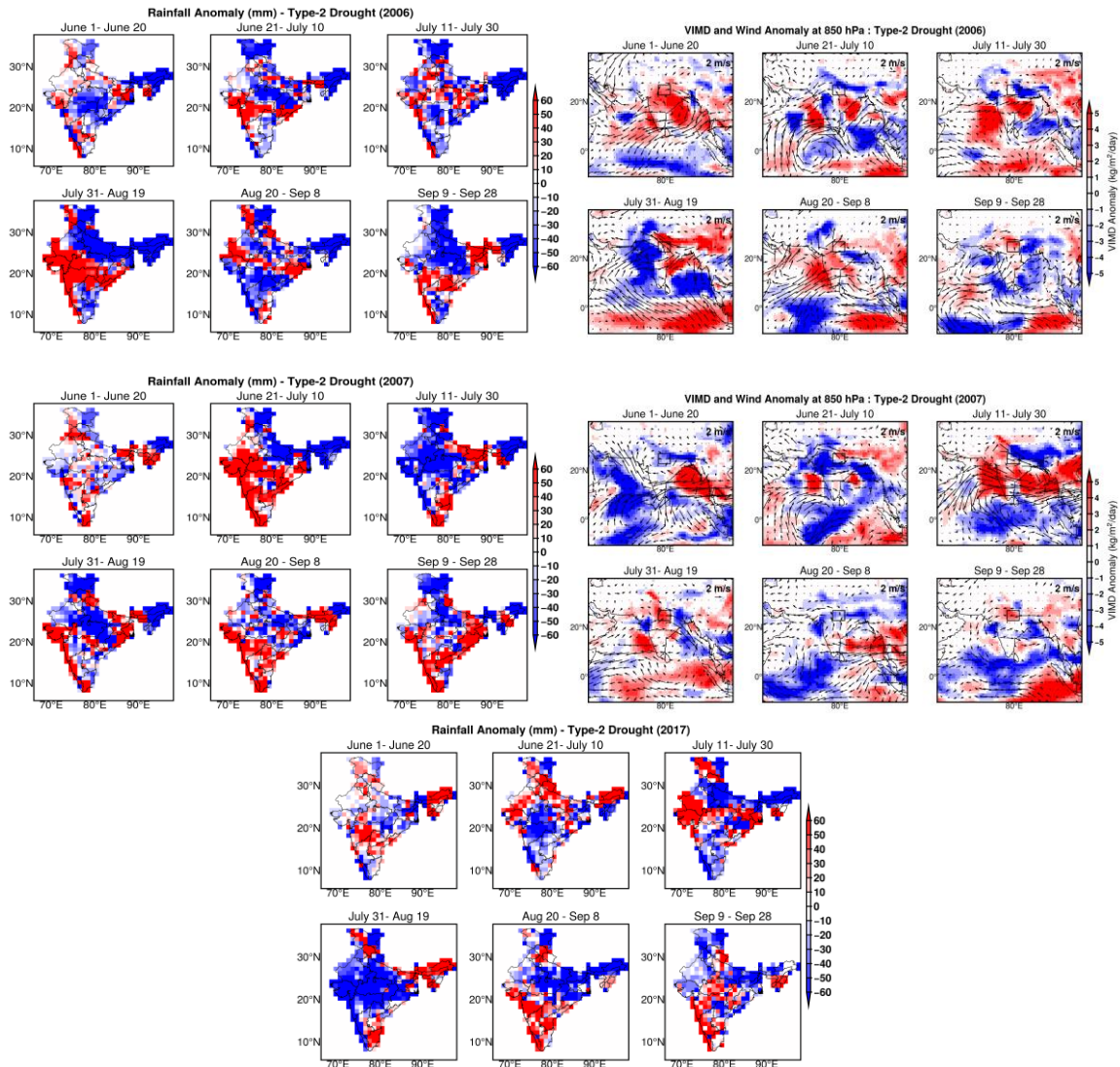
Type-1 droughts occurred in 1905, 1918, 1920, 1941, 1965, 1966, 1979, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2015. These are large-scale droughts and are generally linked to the occurrence of positive phase of ENSO (El Niño)¹. The SST anomalies for the drought composite confirm the same.



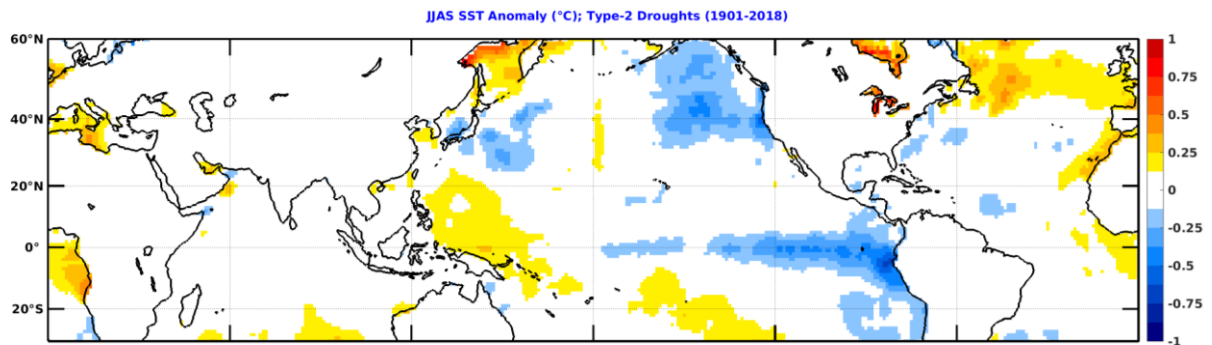
1. Borah, P. J., Venugopal, V., Sukhatme, J., Muddebihal, P., & Goswami, B. N. (2020). Indian monsoon derailed by a North Atlantic wavetrain. *Science*. <https://doi.org/aay6043>

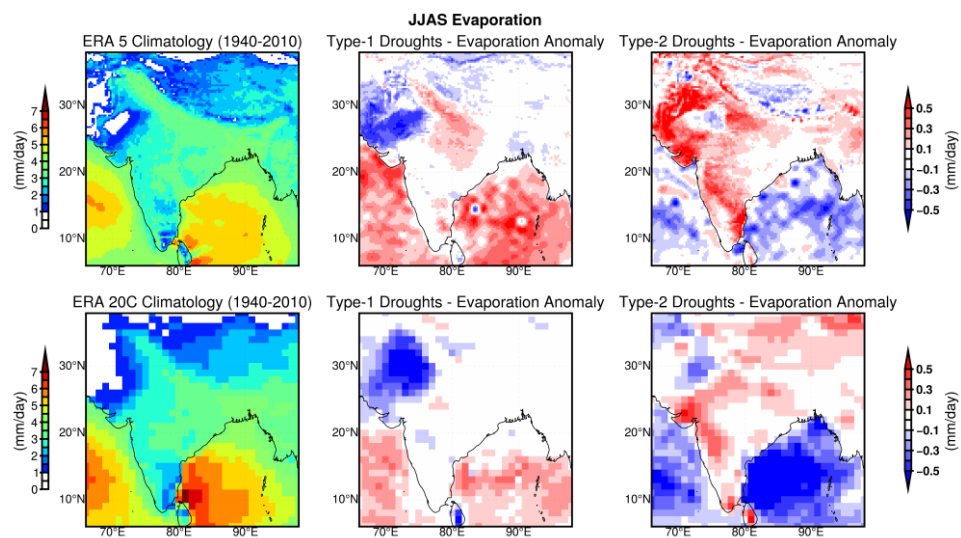
Rainfall, VIMD and Wind anomalies for each one of the Type-2 drought years.



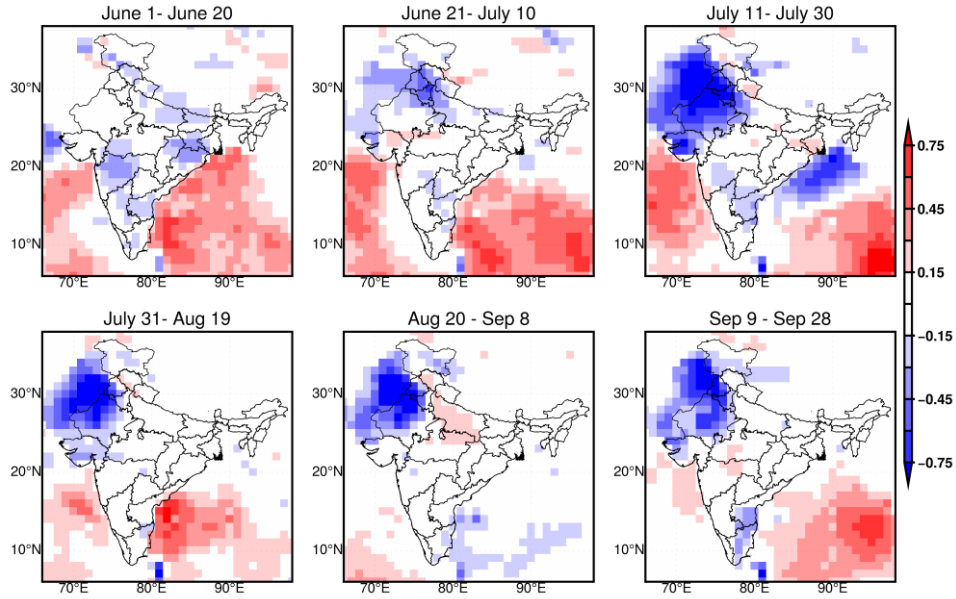


Type-2 droughts occurred in 1913, 1928, 1989, 2006, 2007 and 2017. These small-scale droughts are confined to the Bundelkhand region². The SST anomalies for the drought composite indicate no presence of warmer SSTs in the Pacific, but a weak La Nina like condition.





Evaporation Anomaly (mm/day) - Type -1 Droughts (1901-2010); ERA20C



Evaporation Anomaly (mm/day) - Type-2 Droughts (1901-2010); ERA20C

