

Shevgaon, Jamkhed and Karjat tahsils. Mann Kendall method, Sen's slope method, moving average method and Least square method showed increasing trend in Kopargaon, Akole, Pathardi, Newasa, Rahata, Sangamner, Parner and Shrirampur tahsils. Moving average method showed decreasing trend for Nagar and Shrigonda tahsils. Least square method didn't exhibit any trend for Karjat tahsil, whereas it showed decreasing trend for Kopargaon tahsil.

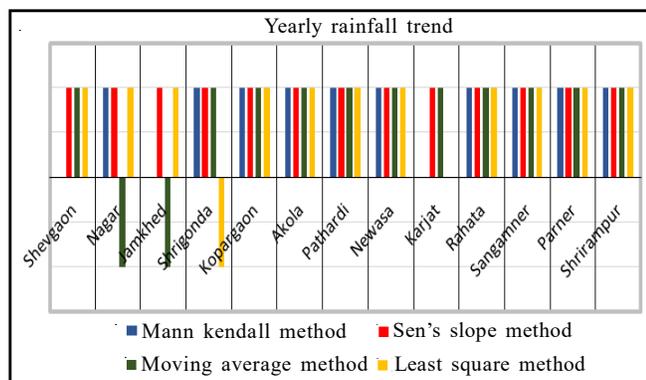


Fig. 6 : Method-wise analysis of annual rainfall trend

Conclusion:

This paper deals with the variability and long-term trends in monthly, seasonal and annual rainfall over Ahmednagar district. It belongs to khandesh and northern maharashtra region. Annual mean precipitation of the study region from 1980-2012 was found to be 499.85 mm. Average seasonal rainfall during *Kharif* season in Ahmednagar district ranges from 413 to 658 mm. July and August months contribute the highest amount of rainfall in all tahsils. The lowest co-efficient of variation (CV) was observed during July followed by August and the highest co-efficient of variation (CV) was observed during October month. Akole, Kopargaon, Nagar, Newasa, Parner, Pathardi, Rahata, Sangamner, Shrigonda, Shrirampur tehsil has increasing trend on annual rainfall while Jamkhed, Karjat and Shevgaon tehsil has no trend.

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