

Storm Chandra

Tuesday 27 January 2026

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Storm Season 2025/26

Release History

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Introduction

Met Éireann's Storm Statements provide detailed summaries of extreme weather and climate conditions associated with storms affecting Ireland. These special climate statements serve as an authoritative historical record, supporting the Irish public, government and media by providing access to key weather data, climatological analysis and context. This special climate report is structured as follows:

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Summary

Storm Chandra was the fourth named storm of the 2025/26 season (third from the storm list), named by Met Office (UK) on Monday, 26 January 2026. Storm Chandra underwent rapid intensification close to the south of Ireland on 26 to 27 January, as a secondary low. The storm drove active frontal rain northwards, bringing widespread heavy rainfall. This deep depression was a high impact flood event for Ireland after successive days of rainfall.

Meteorological Overview

This section explains the large-scale weather pattern responsible for the storm, outlining the systems driving its development.

Storm Chandra developed to the south of Ireland on Monday, 26th January in the left exit region of a strong, south shifted jet stream. It developed just to the northwest of a trailing cold front associated with a maturing low-pressure system in the mid-Atlantic (named Joseph by the Portuguese Met service IPMA on Saturday 24th). The trailing cold front began to stall and developed a kink or secondary wave like feature, which initiated the development of a new low centre that became storm Chandra. A hook in the jet stream steered the low northwards and allowed the storm to intensify explosively very close to the south of Ireland, reaching peak intensity just off the south coast early on Tuesday, 27th January. Chandra pushed very active weather fronts northwards ahead of it, late on Monday, 26th and early on Tuesday, 27th, bringing widespread heavy rain, especially to the south and east.

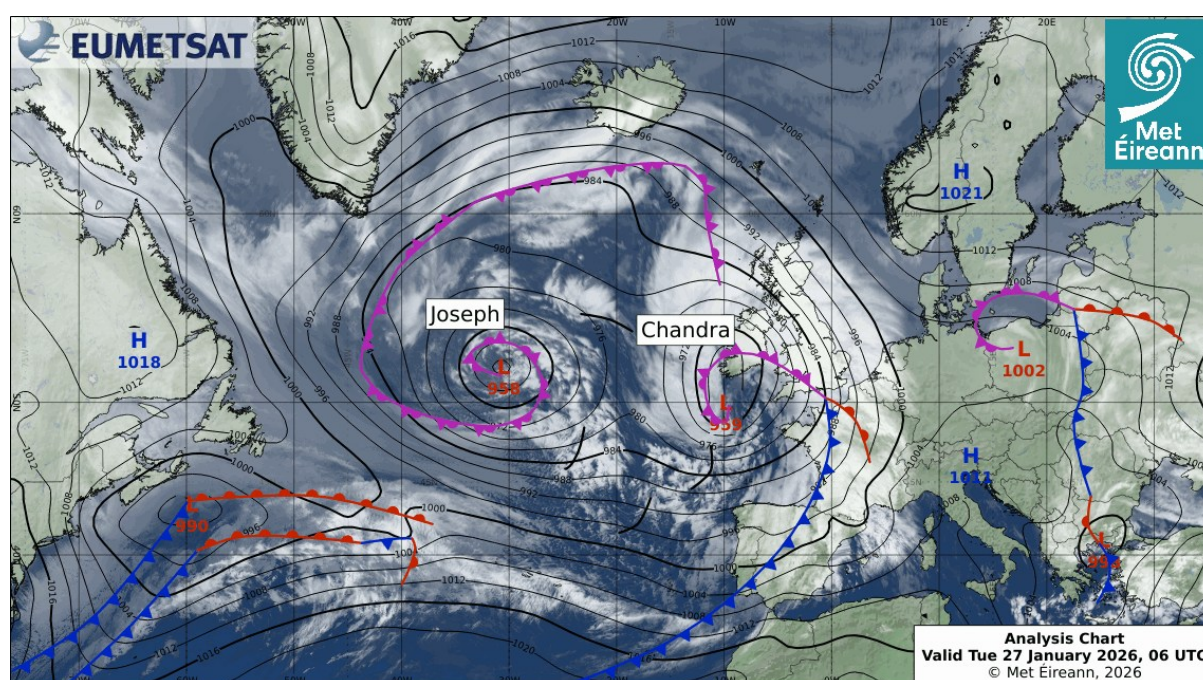


Figure 1. EUMETSAT Analysis Chart on Tue 27 Jan 2026 at 06 UTC

Daily Weather Summaries

This section explains the day-by-day evolution of the weather leading into, during and after the storm, describing the large-scale atmospheric pattern, surface conditions, notable weather observed across Ireland each day together with satellite and radar imagery.

Monday 26 January 2026

A large steering low, centred to the south of Greenland in the North Atlantic, generated a strengthening, southeasterly airflow over Ireland. An associated occluding system tracked north-eastwards across the country during Monday. The day was generally cloudy and wet, with fog patches persisting at times through the day and into the evening, particularly in the West. Rain moved north-eastwards across Ireland during the morning, clearing by late afternoon and giving way to showers and some clear spells. Later in the evening, rain associated with Storm Chandra spread across Ireland from the southeast and continued overnight. Light and variable winds became easterly overnight, strengthening to fresh to strong and gusty conditions.



Figure 2. EUMETSAT Satellite imagery on Mon 26 Jan 2025 at 12, 21 and 23 UTC

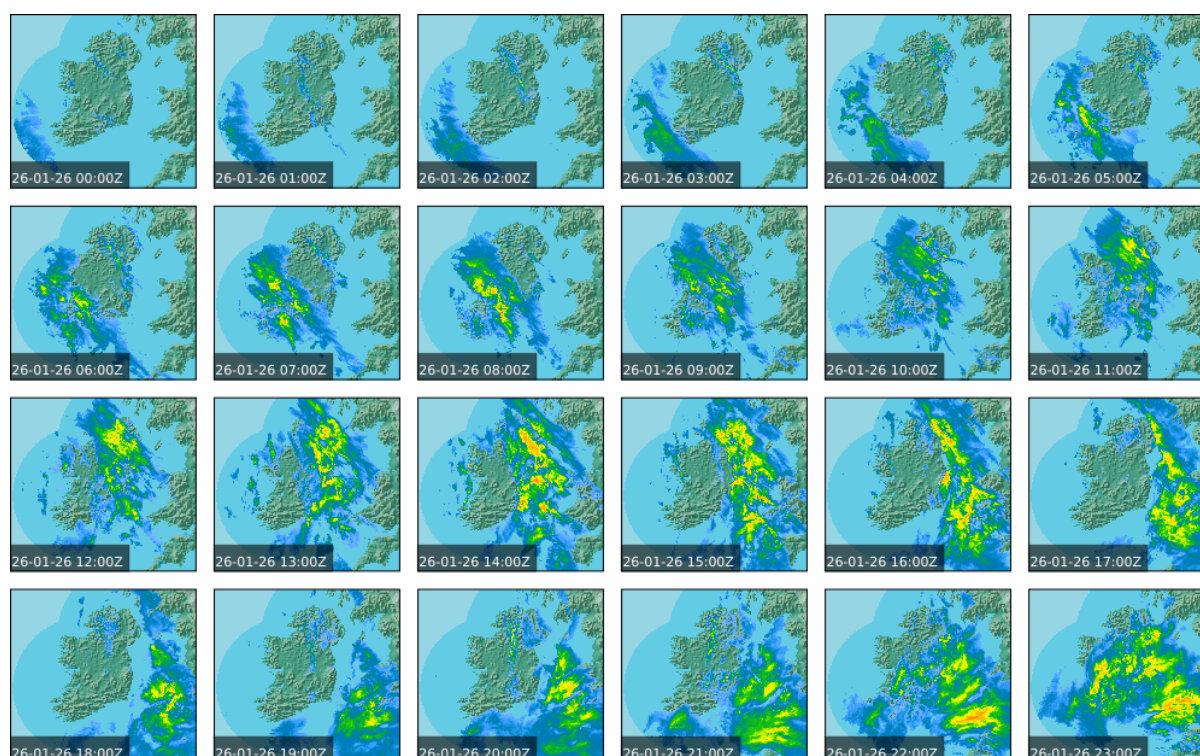


Figure 3. Hourly radar and sferics on Mon 26 Jan 2026

Table 1. Daily (00-00 UTC) land extremes for Mon 26 Jan 2026

Daily extreme	Observed	Location	County	Date Time
Highest sustained wind speed	69 km/h (37 knots) Gale Force	Casement	Dublin	Mon 26 Jan 2026 hour end 16 UTC
Lowest sustained wind speed	24 km/h (13 knots) Moderate Breeze	Mullingar	Westmeath	Mon 26 Jan 2026 hour end 10 UTC
Highest gust wind speed	89 km/h (48 knots)	Casement	Dublin	Mon 26 Jan 2026 at 15:50 UTC
Lowest gust wind speed	39 km/h (21 knots)	Mullingar	Westmeath	Mon 26 Jan 2026 at 23:47 UTC
Highest rainfall total	25.1 mm	Johnstown Castle	Wexford	Mon 26 Jan 2026
Highest air temperature	11.0 °C	Valentia Observatory	Kerry	Mon 26 Jan 2026
Lowest air temperature	2.3 °C	Claremorris	Mayo	Mon 26 Jan 2026

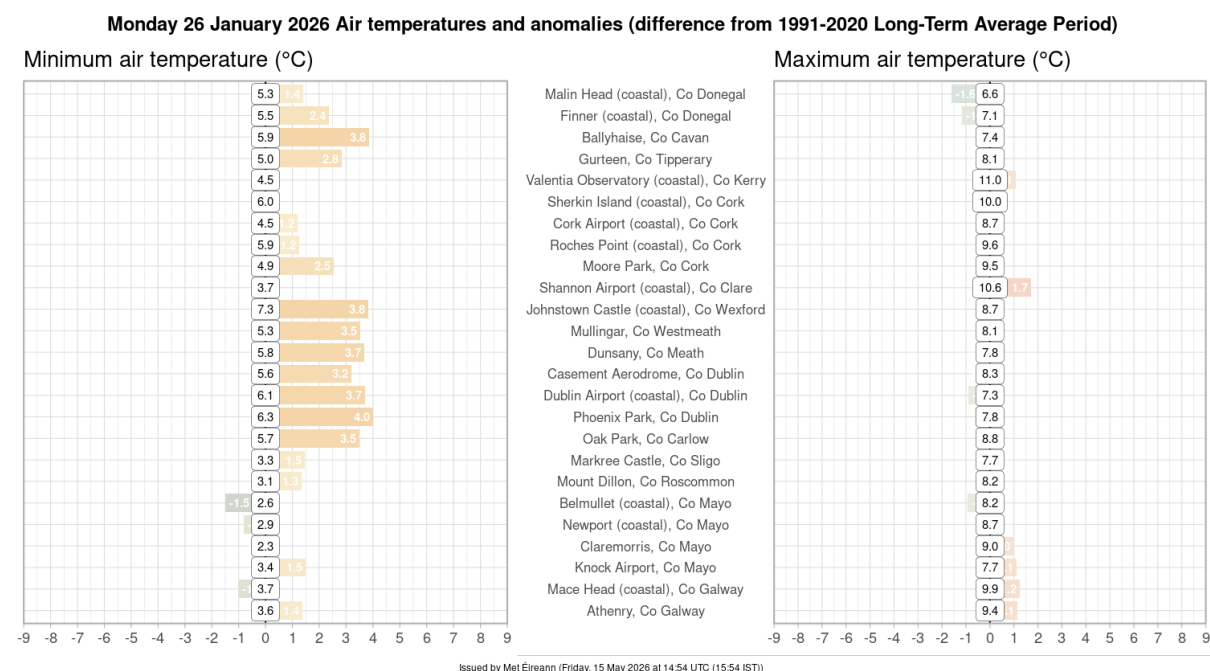


Figure 4. Maximum and minimum air temperatures and anomalies for Mon 26 Jan 2026. The right panel shows minimum temperatures and anomalies (bar), while the left panel shows maximum temperatures and anomalies (bar). Bars indicate deviation from the long-term average (1991-202) at each of the primary (synoptic) stations, with warm tones indicating above average conditions and cool tones indicating below average conditions. Numeric labels show the observed temperature for each station

Tuesday 27 January 2026

Gale to strong gale force, easterly winds affected Ireland as a low-pressure system, Storm Chandra, with a minimum pressure of 957.7 hPa recorded at Buoy M3 off the Cork coast at 08 UTC, approached the country. The system tracked northwards across Ireland during the day. Heavy rainfall and strong winds spread northwards from the south overnight and into the early morning. A brief clearance followed later in the morning before showers became widespread again, with some areas experiencing further heavy falls.



Figure 5. EUMETSAT Satellite imagery on Tue 27 Jan 2026 at 12, 21 and 23 UTC

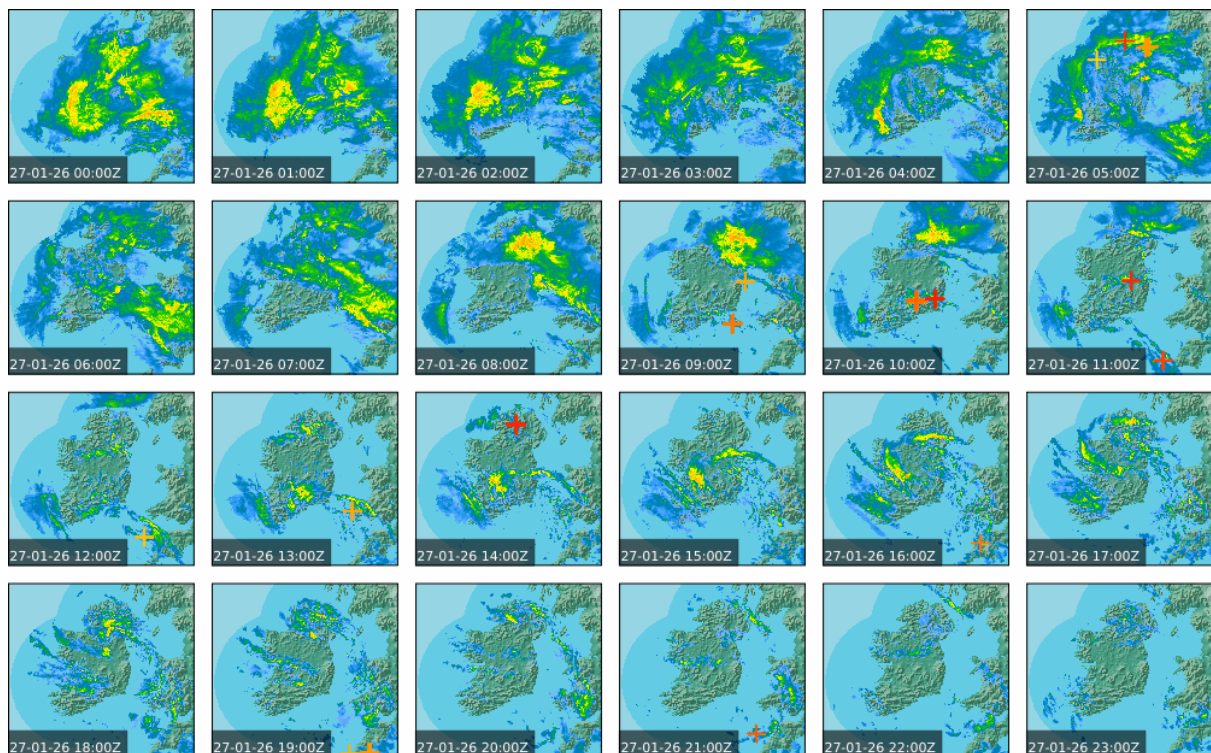


Figure 6. Hourly radar and sferics on Tue 27 Jan 2026

Table 2. Daily (00-00 UTC) land extremes for Tue 27 Jan 2026

Daily extreme	Observed	Location	County	Date Time
Highest sustained wind speed	104 km/h (56 knots) Violent Storm Force	Malin Head	Donegal	Tue 27 Jan 2026 hour ending 07 UTC
Lowest sustained wind speed	35 km/h (19 knots) Fresh Breeze	Moore Park	Cork	Tue 27 Jan 2026 hour ending 15 UTC
Highest gust wind speed	130 km/h (70 knots)	Malin Head	Donegal	Tue 27 Jan 2026 at 08:14 UTC
Lowest gust wind speed	59 km/h (32 knots)	Claremorris	Mayo	Tue 27 Jan 2026 at 06:20 UTC
Highest rainfall total	35.4 mm	Phoenix Park	Dublin	Tue 27 Jan 2026
Highest air temperature	10.3 °C	Johnstown Castle	Wexford	Tue 27 Jan 2026
Lowest air temperature	2.7 °C	Knock Airport	Mayo	Tue 27 Jan 2026

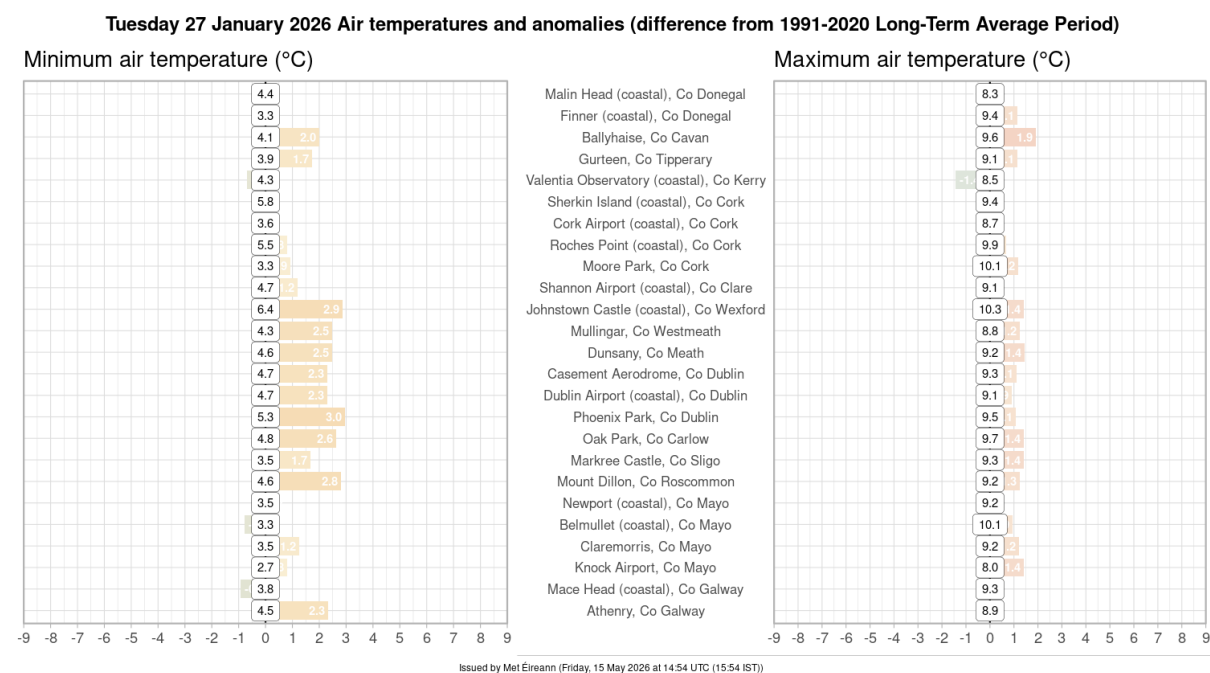


Figure 7. Maximum and minimum air temperatures and anomalies for Tue 27 Jan 2026

Wednesday 28 January 2026

A complex area of low pressure lay to the west of Ireland. The morning was cloudy with patchy drizzle and rain in the South and West. Scattered showers later moved over the south and southeast, becoming prolonged in places, while other areas saw a mix of cloud and sunny spells. More persistent rain developed in the Southwest later and spread north-eastwards overnight, though the North remained largely dry.



Figure 8. EUMETSAT Satellite imagery on Wed 28 Jan 2026 at 12, 21 and 23 UTC

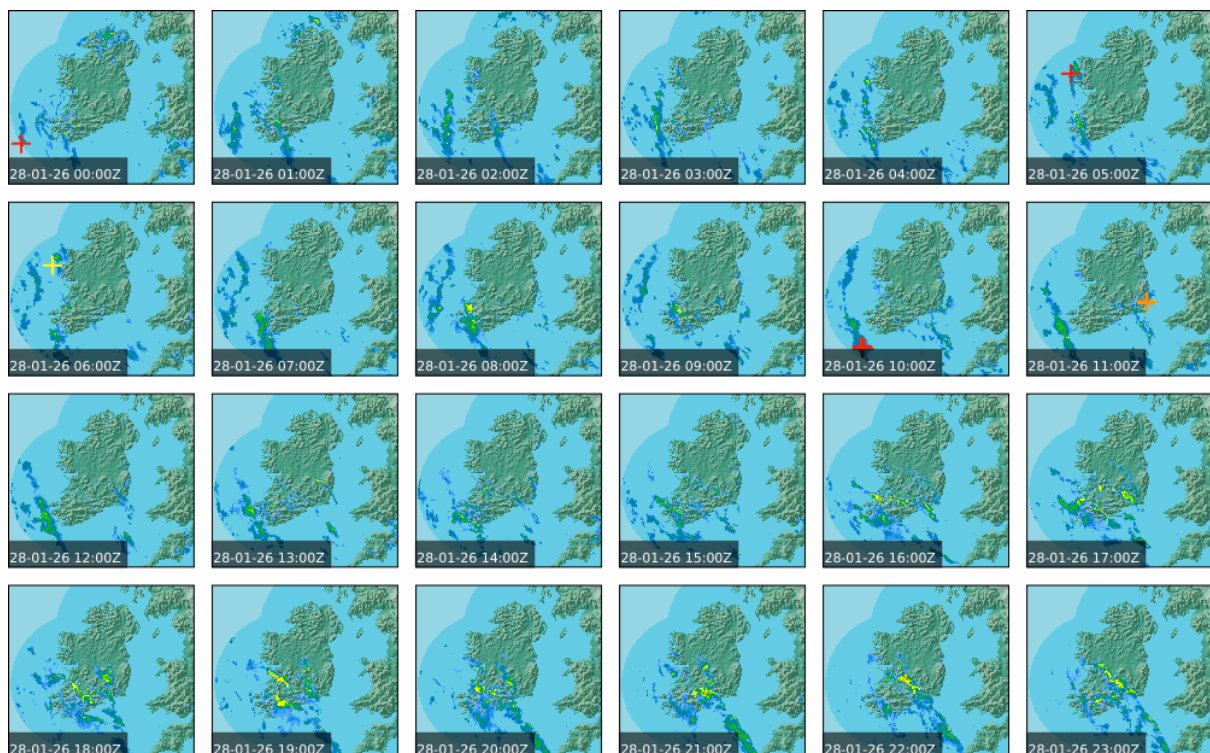


Figure 9. Hourly radar and sferics (if any) on Wed 28 Jan 2026

Table 3. Daily (00-00 UTC) land extremes for Wed 28 Jan 2026

Daily extreme	Observed	Location	County	Date Time
Highest sustained wind speed	54 km/h (29 knots) Near Gale	Roches Point	Cork	Wed 28 Jan 2026 hour ending 22 UTC
Lowest sustained wind speed	22 km/h (12 knots) Moderate Breeze	Dunsany	Meath	Wed 28 Jan 2026 hour ending 0 UTC
Highest gust wind speed	76 km/h (41 knots)	Roches Point	Cork	Wed 28 Jan 2026 at 22:48 UTC
Lowest gust wind speed	37 km/h (20 knots)	Dunsany	Meath	Wed 28 Jan 2026 at 00:10 UTC
Highest rainfall total	8.4 mm	Cork Airport	Cork	Wed 28 Jan 2026
Highest air temperature	10.3 °C	Sherkin Island	Cork	Wed 28 Jan 2026
Highest air temperature	10.3 °C	Phoenix	Dublin	Wed 28 Jan 2026

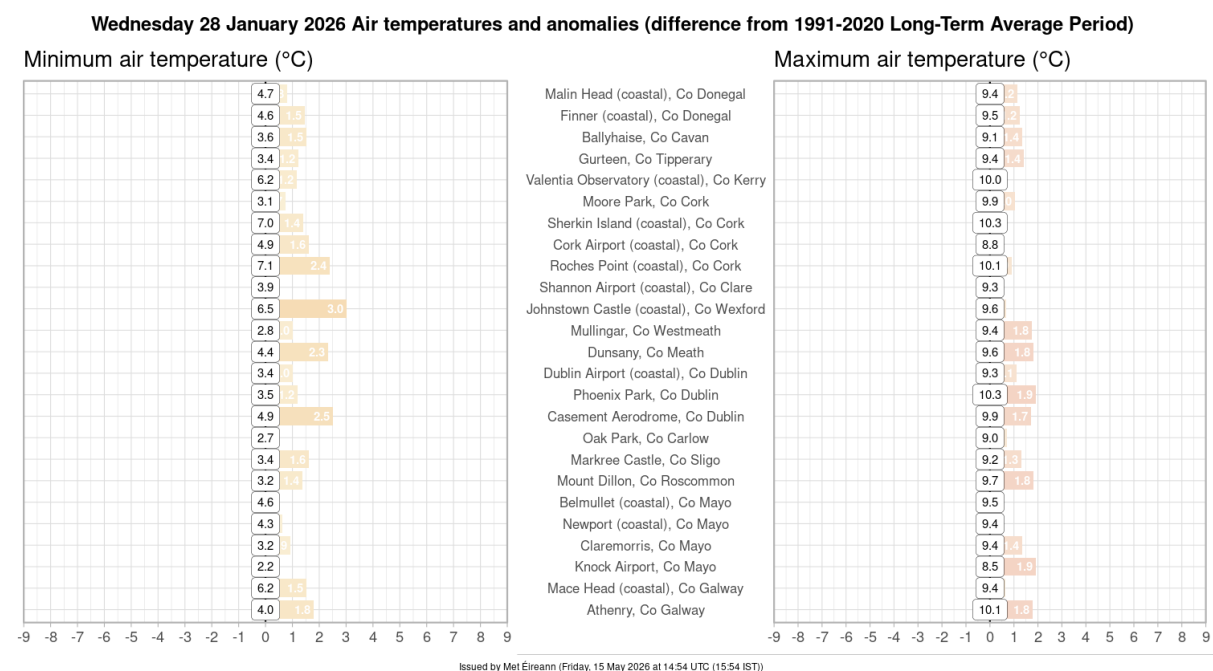


Figure 10. Maximum and minimum air temperatures and anomalies for Wed 28 Jan 2026

Atmospheric Pressure

Atmospheric pressure gradients drive large-scale circulation and wind. A storm deepens when its central pressure falls. A fall of about 24 hPa in 24 hours is referred to as explosive cyclogenesis.

Storm track and evolution

This section describes the track of the storm using synoptic surface analysis charts, which show analysed sea level pressure patterns and frontal positions, illustrating how the storm evolved, intensified and moved across the area.

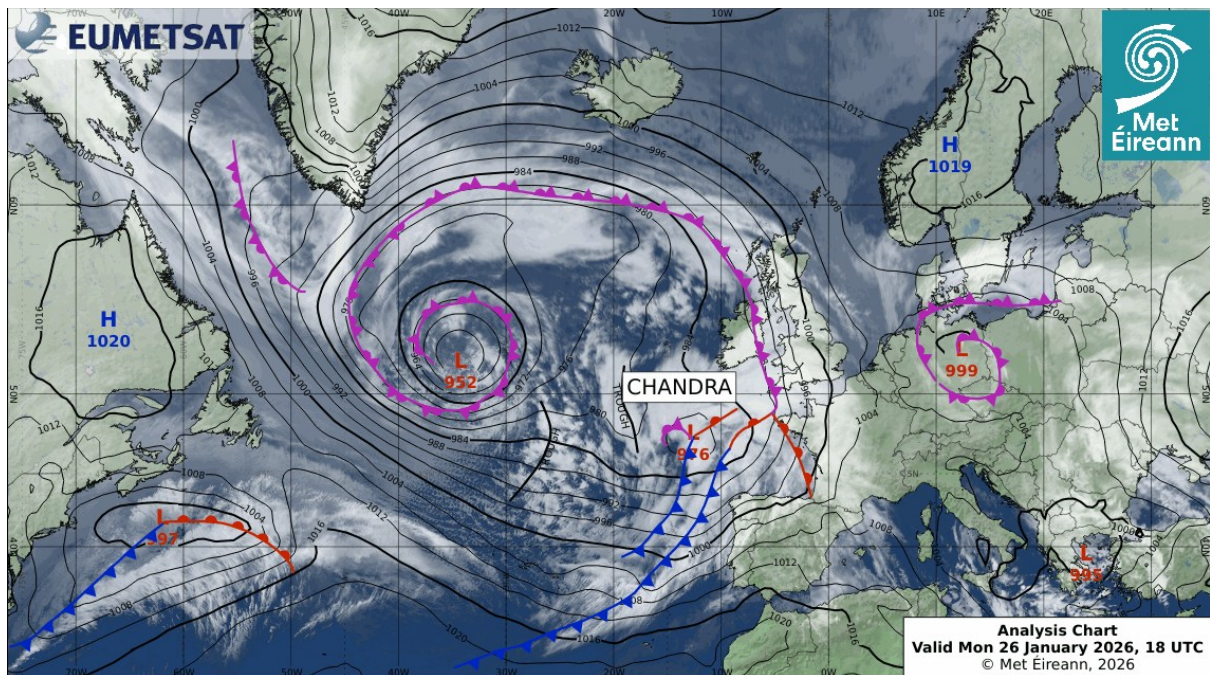


Figure 11. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 18 UTC Monday

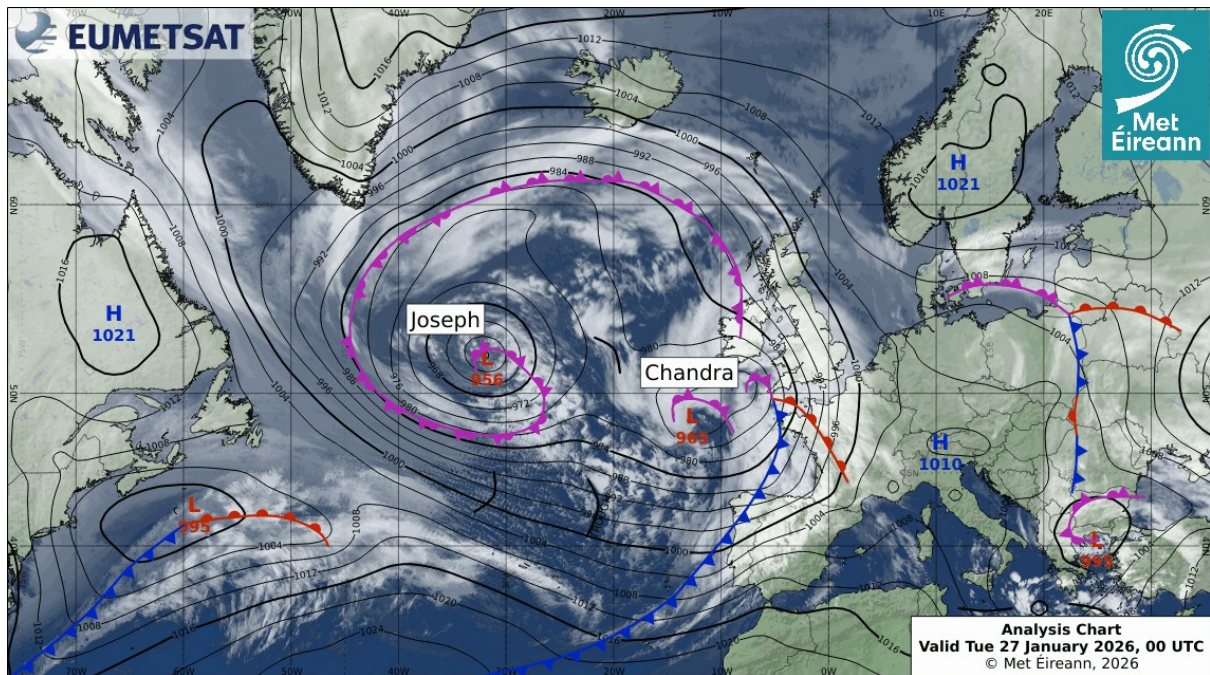


Figure 12. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 00 UTC Tuesday

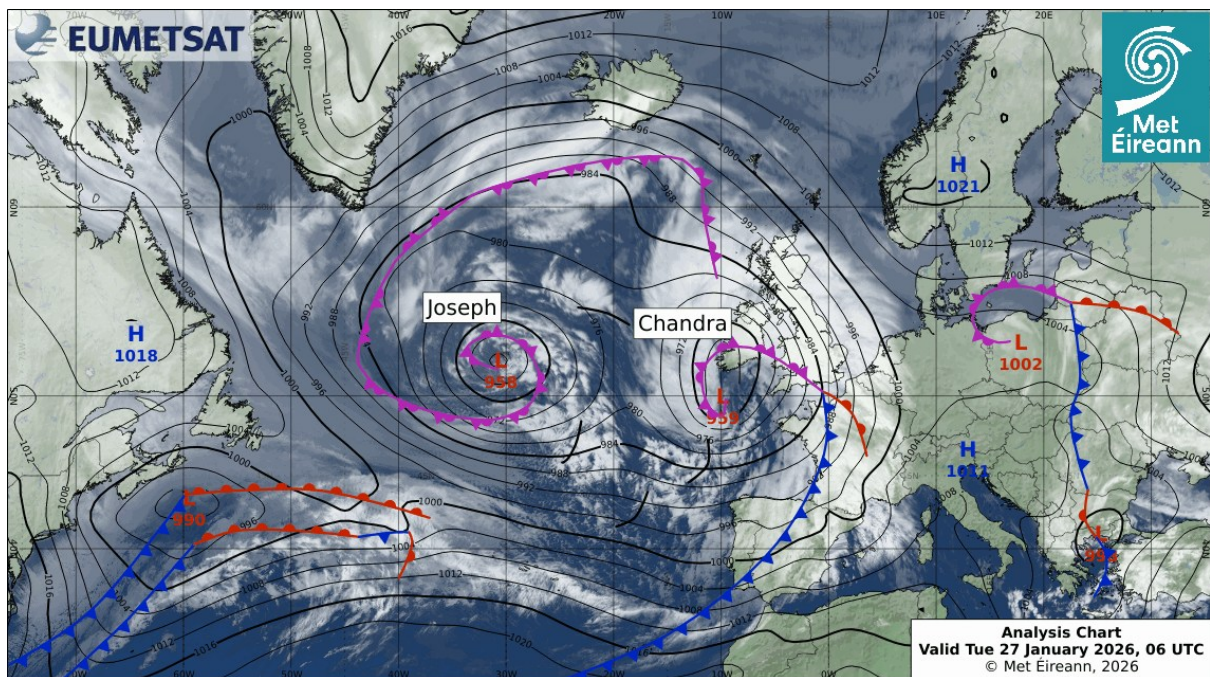


Figure 13. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 06 UTC Tuesday

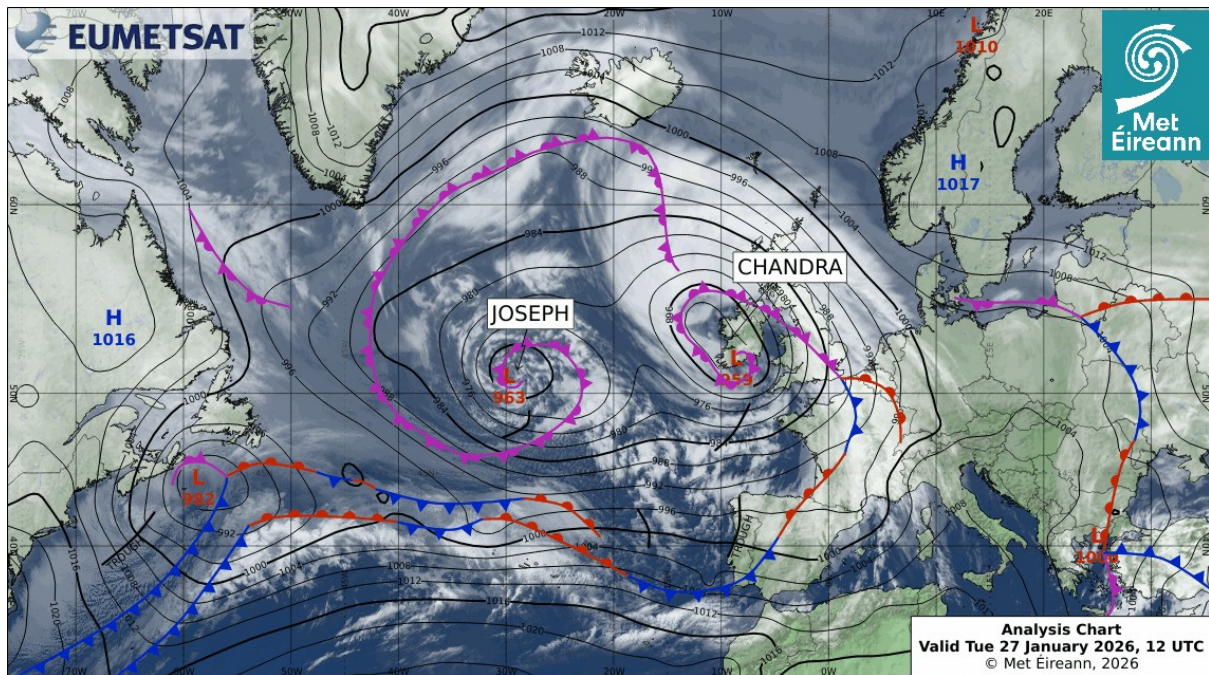


Figure 14. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 12 UTC Tuesday

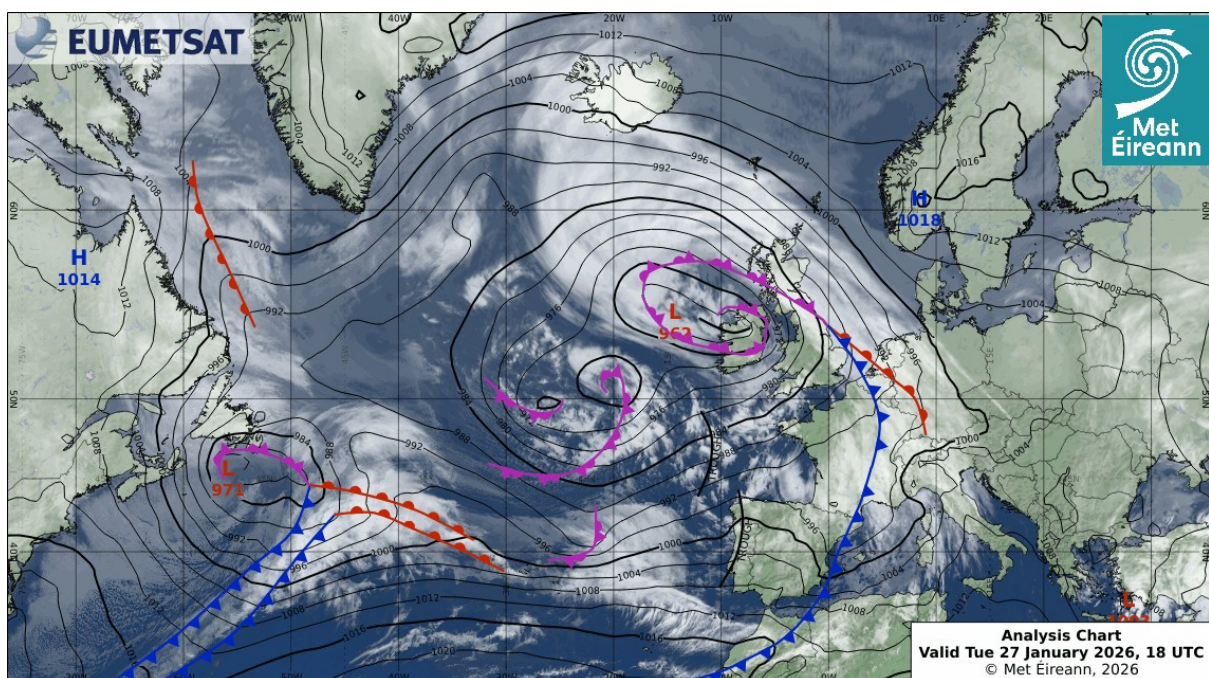


Figure 15. EUMETSAT satellite imagery, surface pressure and frontal analysis at 18 UTC Tuesday

Mean sea level pressure on land

This section shows how air pressure changed over time, focusing on the lowest mean sea level pressures at land stations. Using mean sea level pressure removes the effect of station height, allowing comparison between stations and ensuring differences reflect the storm rather than elevation.

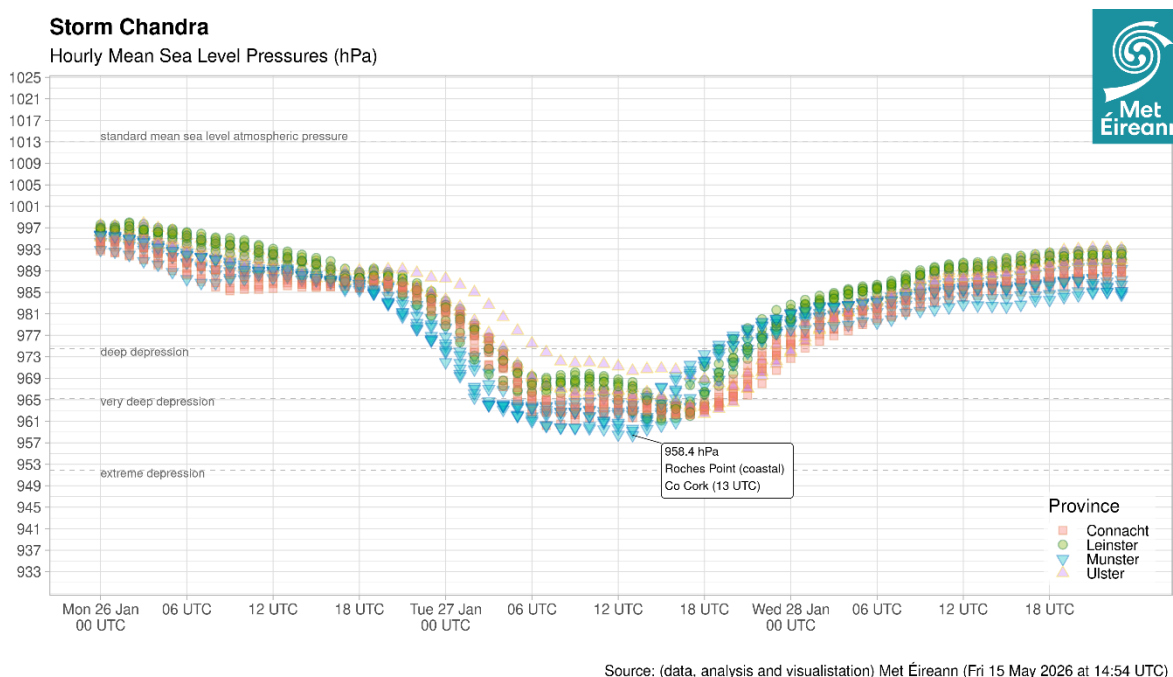


Figure 16. Hourly mean sea level pressure (MSLP) land observations across Ireland during the storm period, showing the evolution, peak intensity and subsequent recovery of the depression at each station. Dashed horizontal lines indicate climatologically derived Irish low pressure severity thresholds based on historical observations below 1000 hPa.

Mean sea level pressure decreased across Ireland as Storm Chandra approached, reaching its lowest values on land around 13 UTC on Tuesday, 27th before rising again later that day (Figure 10).

Table 4. Mean sea level pressure changes with station name and location, time of maximum and minimum pressures, duration between these times in hours, maximum and minimum mean sea level pressure and pressure change in hPa

Station location	Mon 26 Jan 2026	Tue 27 Jan 2026	Hours Difference	Mon 26 Jan 2026 Max MSLP (hPa)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 Min MSLP (hPa)	MSLP Change (hPa)
Roches Point, Co Cork	00 UTC	12 UTC	36	995.2	958.4	-36.8
Moore Park, Co Cork	00 UTC	12 UTC	36	995.1	959.2	-35.9
Oak Park, Co Carlow	00 UTC	14 UTC	38	996.9	961.1	-35.8
Cork Airport, Co Cork	00 UTC	12 UTC	36	995.4	959.6	-35.8
Johnstown Castle, Co Wexford	00 UTC	13 UTC	37	997.1	961.5	-35.6
Gurteen, Co Tipperary	00 UTC	14 UTC	38	995.5	960.2	-35.3
Dunsany, Co Meath	01 UTC	16 UTC	39	997.3	962.5	-34.8
Sherkin Island, Co Cork	00 UTC	10 UTC	34	994.2	959.5	-34.6
Casement, Co Dublin	01 UTC	16 UTC	39	997.3	962.7	-34.6
Mullingar, Co Westmeath	00 UTC	16 UTC	40	996.4	962	-34.4
Phoenix Park, Co Dublin	01 UTC	16 UTC	39	997.8	963.7	-34.2
Ballyhaise, Co Cavan	01 UTC	17 UTC	40	996.4	962.4	-34.0

Station location	Mon 26 Jan 2026	Tue 27 Jan 2026	Hours Difference	Mon 26 Jan 2026 Max MSLP (hPa)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 Min MSLP (hPa)	MSLP Change (hPa)
Dublin Airport, Co Dublin	01 UTC	16 UTC	39	998.0	964.1	-33.9
Mount Dillon, Co Roscommon	00 UTC	15 UTC	39	995.8	962.2	-33.6
Shannon Airport, Co Clare	00 UTC	13 UTC	37	994.7	961.8	-32.9
Valentia Observatory, Co Kerry	00 UTC	07 UTC	31	992.6	959.8	-32.8
Knock Airport, Co Mayo	00 UTC	16 UTC	40	994.7	962.4	-32.3
Athenry, Co Galway	00 UTC	14 UTC	38	994.5	962.3	-32.2
Mace Head, Co Galway	00 UTC	06 UTC	30	992.3	960.2	-32.1
Markree, Co Sligo	00 UTC	16 UTC	40	995.2	963.2	-32.0
Finner, Co Donegal	00 UTC	18 UTC	42	995.2	963.3	-31.9
Claremorris, Co Mayo	00 UTC	15 UTC	39	994.3	962.6	-31.7
Newport, Co Mayo	00 UTC	07 UTC	31	993.4	962.6	-30.8
Malin Head, Co Donegal	02 UTC	20 UTC	42	997.8	967.0	-30.7
Belmullet, Co Mayo	00 UTC	08 UTC	32	992.5	962.2	-30.3

Impacts

This section outlines some of the impacts across Ireland, based upon reports by the relevant authorities.

- Storm Chandra resulted in damage to roads that were projected to cost in the region of €59m ([RTÉ 4-Mar-2026](#))
- Storm Chandra and associated flooding results in almost €26 million worth of insurance claims ([Irish Times Report - Storm Chandra](#))
- RTE News reports severe flooding in the Southeast ([RTE News Report on Storm Chandra](#))
- Uisce Éireann reported localised [water supply] issues in the East and Southeast ([Uisce Éireann - Storm Chandra](#))
- Around 20 flights affected on Tuesday, 27th January 2026 at Dublin Airport ([The Irish Times](#)).

Wind Observations

This section presents a table containing wind speeds observations from the wind stations during the storm.

Table 5. Wind speed extremes at wind stations between 26 Jan and 28 Jan.

Station Location	Highest Sustained Wind Speed (km/h)	Date of Sustained Wind	Wind Direction of Sustained Wind	Highest Gust (3-second) Wind Speed	Date of Gust	Wind Direction of Gust
Malin Head* (coastal) Co Donegal	104 km/h Violent Storm Force (56 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 07 UTC	100° (E)	130 km/h (70 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0814 UTC	100° (E)
Mace Head** (coastal) Co Galway	78 km/h Strong Gale Force (42 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 19 UTC	250° (WSW)	98 km/h (53 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1950 UTC	250° (WSW)
Sherkin Island (coastal) Co Cork	70 km/h Gale Force 8 (38 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 14 UTC	270° (W)	94 km/h (51 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1456 UTC	270° (W)
Casement Aerodrome Co Dublin	69 km/h Gale Force 8 (37 knots)	Mon 26 Jan 2026 16 UTC	150° (SSE)	89 km/h (48 knots)	Mon 26 Jan 2026 1550 UTC	150° (SSE)
Roches Point (coastal) Co Cork	65 km/h Gale Force 8 (35 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 07 UTC	160° (SSE)	85 km/h (46 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1655 UTC	240° (WSW)
Valentia Observatory (coastal) Co Kerry	57 km/h Near Gale (31 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 14 UTC	280° (W)	80 km/h (43 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1530 UTC	280° (W)
Johnstown Castle (coastal) Co Wexford	56 km/h Near Gale (30 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 12 UTC	130° (SE)	89 km/h (48 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1238 UTC	120° (ESE)
Dublin Airport (coastal) Co Dublin	54 km/h Near Gale (29 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 03 UTC	90° (E)	87 km/h (47 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1421 UTC	120° (ESE)
Cork Airport (coastal) Co Cork	54 km/h Near Gale (29 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 18 UTC	260° (W)	76 km/h (41 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1659 UTC	260° (W)
Shannon Airport (coastal) Co Clare	52 km/h Near Gale (28 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 18 UTC	240° (WSW)	74 km/h (40 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1819 UTC	250° (WSW)
Belmullet (coastal) Co Mayo	50 km/h Strong Breeze (27 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 22 UTC	240° (WSW)	72 km/h (39 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 2346 UTC	220° (SW)
Dunsany Co Meath	48 km/h Strong Breeze (26 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 05 UTC	100° (E)	76 km/h (41 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0543 UTC	100° (E)
Finner (coastal) Co Donegal	48 km/h Strong Breeze (26 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 06 UTC	90° (E)	72 km/h (39 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0629 UTC	90° (E)
Ballyhaise Co Cavan	46 km/h Strong Breeze (25 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 04 UTC	80° (E)	81 km/h (44 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0509 UTC	80° (E)
Newport (coastal) Co Mayo	46 km/h Strong Breeze (25 knots)	Mon 26 Jan 2026 09 UTC	130° (SE)	72 km/h (39 knots)	Mon 26 Jan 2026 0850 UTC	130° (SE)
Athenry Co Galway	43 km/h Strong Breeze (23 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 04 UTC	60° (ENE)	70 km/h (38 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 2049 UTC	230° (SW)
Knock Airport Co Mayo	43 km/h Strong Breeze (23 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 07 UTC	90° (E)	70 km/h (38 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0625 UTC	90° (E)

Station Location	Highest Sustained Wind Speed (km/h)	Date of Sustained Wind	Wind Direction of Sustained Wind	Highest Gust (3-second) Wind Speed	Date of Gust	Wind Direction of Gust
Oak Park Co Carlow	41 km/h Strong Breeze (22 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 16 UTC	200° (SSW)	63 km/h (34 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0251 UTC	90° (E)
Gurteen Co Tipperary	41 km/h Strong Breeze (22 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 19 UTC	220° (SW)	63 km/h (34 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1907 UTC	220° (SW)
Mount Dillon Co Roscommon	39 km/h Fresh Breeze (21 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 11 UTC	120° (ESE)	63 km/h (34 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0518 UTC	80° (E)
Claremorris Co Mayo	39 km/h Fresh Breeze (21 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 06 UTC	80° (E)	59 km/h (32 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 0620 UTC	80° (E)
Mullingar Co Westmeath	37 km/h Fresh Breeze (20 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 03 UTC	80° (E)	67 km/h (36 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1451 UTC	90° (E)
Moore Park Co Cork	35 km/h Fresh Breeze (19 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 15 UTC	260° (W)	63 km/h (34 knots)	Tue 27 Jan 2026 1516 UTC	260° (W)

Rainfall Observations

This section presents a table containing rainfall observations at selected stations.

Overall, the period prior to the storm was characterised by high rainfall totals due to frequent falls, particularly in southern and western coastal areas. Dublin Airport recorded its second wettest January on record, with 137.7 mm, or 223 % of its 1991 to 2020 LTA. County Dublin observed its second wettest January (wettest January 1948).

During the storm, the highest rolling rainfall totals observed from Saturday, 24th to Wednesday 28th, January 2026 were:

- Hourly: 9.8 mm at Athenry, Co Galway
- 6 hours: 32.5 mm at Doo Lough, Co Mayo
- 12 hours: 41.8 mm at Dundalk (Annaskeagh) (coastal), Co Louth
- 24 hours: 51.8 mm at JFK Park, Co Wexford
- 96 hours: 88.6 mm at Kilkit Water Treatment Plant, Co Monaghan

The following table provides more details for all these stations and all the time periods given above:

Table 6. Highest rolling rainfall totals Sat 24 to Wed 28 Jan 2026 (5 days) inclusive

Station Location	Highest hourly rainfall total (mm)	Highest 6-hour rainfall total (mm)	Highest 12-hour rainfall total (mm)	Highest 24-hour Rainfall Total (mm)	Highest 4-day (96 hours) Rainfall Total (mm)
Athenry, Co Galway	9.8 mm up to 16 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	17.4 mm up to 04 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	21.3 mm up to 08 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	38.8 mm up to 22 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	53.4 mm up to 00 UTC Wed 28 Jan 2026

Doo Lough (coastal), Co Mayo	8.1 mm up to 02 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	32.5 mm up to 07 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	34.3 mm up to 13 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	46.7 mm up to 07 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	73.7 mm up to 03 UTC Wed 28 Jan 2026
Dundalk (Annaskeagh) (coastal), Co Louth	7.2 mm up to 04 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	26.4 mm up to 06 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	41.8 mm up to 10 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	51.1 mm up to 11 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	74.7 mm up to 00 UTC Wed 28 Jan 2026
JFK Park, Co Wexford	5.7 mm up to 13 UTC Mon 26 Jan 2026	23.7 mm up to 15 UTC Mon 26 Jan 2026	27.9 mm up to 07 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	51.8 mm up to 07 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	84.5 mm up to 00 UTC Wed 28 Jan 2026
Kilkit Water Treatment Plant, Co Monaghan	5.6 mm up to 08 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	17.8 mm up to 09 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	32.1 mm up to 10 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	47.2 mm up to 10 UTC Tue 27 Jan 2026	88.6 mm up to 00 UTC Wed 28 Jan 2026

For the period 1 to 28 January 2026, rainfall was widespread and persistent across the reporting network (see table below), with all 25 stations recording substantial accumulations. Totals ranged from 79.6 mm at Gurteen, Co. Tipperary to 195.8 mm at Valentia Observatory, Co. Kerry. The highest totals were mainly in the south and west.

Table 7. Summary of daily rainfall totals and rainfall day counts at selected stations for two periods (1) 1-25 Jan 2026 and (2) 1-28 Jan 2026 from which the table is ordered. Count of days with rainfall thresholds are shown for dry days (=0.0 mm), rain days (≥ 0.2 mm), wet days (≥ 1.0 mm), very wet days (≥ 10.0 mm), and daily falls of ≥ 30 and 50 mm for the 1-28 Jan 2026 period

Station location	Total Rainfall (1-25 Jan 2026) (mm)	Total Rainfall (1-28 Jan 2026) (mm)	Count of Dry Days (= 0.0 mm)	Count of Rain Days (≥ 0.2 mm)	Count of Wet Days (≥ 1.0 mm)	Count of Very Wet Days (≥ 10.0 mm)	Count of Day ≥ 30 mm
Valentia Obs., Co Kerry	167.0	195.8	0	27	24	8	0
Cork Airport, Co Cork	165.5	190.4	3	24	22	7	0
Johnstown Castle, Co Wexford	161.1	174.3	5	21	19	7	0
Newport, Co Mayo	129.1	158.1	1	27	21	4	0
Roches Point, Co Cork	137.6	149.4	5	22	20	6	0
Sherkin Island, Co Cork	127.6	145.6	4	22	20	5	0
Claremorris, Co Mayo	95.8	129.7	3	25	19	3	1
Moore Park, Co Cork	113.4	127.6	5	23	19	5	0
Mace Head, Co Galway	108.5	123.1	3	24	18	4	0
Knock Airport, Co Mayo	94.2	122.0	3	24	21	2	0
Dublin Airport, Co Dublin	87.4	117.7	7	21	14	4	0
Ballyhaise, Co Cavan	98.1	117.0	4	21	18	4	0
Oak Park, Co Carlow	102.3	116.2	3	24	18	5	0
Phoenix Park, Co Dublin	79.5	115.6	4	21	15	3	1

Station location	Total Rainfall (1-25 Jan 2026) (mm)	Total Rainfall (1-28 Jan 2026) (mm)	Count of Dry Days (= 0.0 mm)	Count of Rain Days (≥ 0.2 mm)	Count of Wet Days (≥ 1.0 mm)	Count of Very Wet Days (≥ 10.0 mm)	Count of Day ≥ 30 mm
Belmullet, Co Mayo	95.7	114.4	1	27	23	2	0
Markree, Co Sligo	92.2	110.8	1	26	20	2	0
Malin Head, Co Donegal	95.4	107.1	1	24	21	2	0
Athenry, Co Galway	74.8	106.8	3	21	14	2	1
Finner, Co Donegal	85.7	105.6	3	25	20	3	0
Mullingar, Co Westmeath	85.1	99.8	4	22	16	3	0
Casement, Co Dublin	81.1	98.7	6	19	17	2	0
Mount Dillon, Co Roscommon	77.4	89.4	5	23	14	4	0
Dunsany, Co Meath	77.1	88.0	8	20	15	3	0
Shannon Airport, Co Clare	65.7	80.0	3	23	16	1	0
Gurteen, Co Tipperary	56.2	79.6	3	20	14	1	0

As evidenced by the count of rain days in the table above, the rainfall frequency was notably high. Completely dry days were limited. Dunsany recorded the highest number with eight dry days. Valentia Observatory recorded rain days on 27 of 28 days, with no completely dry days, while Newport and Belmullet also recorded 27 rain days. Wet days were also frequent, reaching 24 days at Valentia Observatory. The number of very wet days was highest at Valentia Observatory, with 8 days, followed by Cork Airport and Johnstown Castle, each with 7 days. Three stations recorded a day with 30 mm or more of rain: Claremorris, Phoenix Park, and Athenry, each with one such day.

Following the rainfall, many rivers were at or above bank-full levels. This rainfall, combined with saturated soils, caused significant rises in river levels and surface water accumulation, particularly across southeastern and eastern areas.

Table 8. Daily (00-00 UTC) rainfall totals at SYNOPTIC stations together with percentage of the 1991-2020 October Long-Term Average (LTA) on Mon 26, Tue 27 and Wed 28 Jan 2026

Station location	County	Mon 26 Jan 2026	% Jan LTA	Tue 27 Jan 2026	% Jan LTA	Wed 28 Jan 2026	% Jan LTA
Cork Airport	Cork	18.2	14	16.5	13	8.4	6
Phoenix Park	Dublin	6.7	11	35.4	56	0.7	1
Claremorris	Mayo	8.9	7	33.4	26	0.5	0
Athenry	Galway	9.2	8	31.7	26	0.3	0
Johnstown Castle	Wexford	25.1	25	12.9	13	0.3	0
Dublin Airport	Dublin	7.8	13	29.8	48	0.5	1
Valentia Observatory	Kerry	8.6	5	21.8	12	7.0	4

Station location	County	Mon 26 Jan 2026	% Jan LTA	Tue 27 Jan 2026	% Jan LTA	Wed 28 Jan 2026	% Jan LTA
Newport	Mayo	6.6	4	28.8	17	0.2	0
Knock Airport	Mayo	7.1	5	27.4	20	0.4	0
Finner	Donegal	12.0	10	19.9	17	0.0	0
Markree	Sligo	10.5	9	18.5	15	0.1	0
Oak Park	Carlow	14.9	19	13.0	16	0.9	1
Sherkin Island	Cork	10.8	9	10.6	9	7.4	6
Ballyhaise	Cavan	9.1	9	18.9	19	0.0	0
Gurteen	Tipperary	4.1	5	17.6	20	5.8	7
Mullingar	Westmeath	12.2	13	14.6	16	0.1	0
Moore Park	Cork	10.7	10	8.7	8	5.5	5
Belmullet	Mayo	5.0	4	16.8	13	1.9	1
Shannon Airport	Clare	8.5	8	12.2	12	2.1	2
Mt Dillon	Roscommon	10.6	10	12.0	11	0.0	0
Roches Point	Cork	10.3	11	6.6	7	5.2	5
Casement	Dublin	4.0	6	17.4	27	0.2	0
Dunsany	Meath	8.9	12	10.9	14	0.0	0
Mace Head	Galway	3.8	3	14.3	13	0.3	0
Malin Head	Donegal	6	5	11.5	10	0.2	0

Agricultural Meteorology

The following table presents the stations where the highest consecutive three-month rainfall occurred, on record for that station, and had more than 10 years of monthly rainfall totals available for analysis, up to and including January 2026.

Table 9. Highest consecutive three-month rainfall total recorded

Station location	County	Elevation (m)	Start Month	End Month	Total Rain (mm)
Newtown W.W.	Wexford	58	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	751.1
Johnstown Castle	Wexford	62	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	652.2
Pollmounty Fish Farm	Carlow	24	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	647.8
Monamolin	Wexford	91	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	644.5
Taghmon Kilgarvan)	Wexford	58	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	641.1
Foulkesmil; (Longraigue)	Wexford	66	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	638.8
Old Ross (Dunanore)	Wexford	93	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	635.6
Portlaw-Mayfield II	Waterford	8	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	620.8
Enniscorthy (Brownswood)	Wexford	18	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	618.4
Hacketstown Voc. Sch.	Carlow	189	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	584.6
Tramore (Ard na Groi)	Waterford	55	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	576.9
Fenor (Islandtarsney)	Waterford	73	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	568.6
Dunmore East (Kilmaclean)	Waterford	35	Nov 2025	Jan 2026	550.9

These antecedent wet conditions led to peak saturation across eastern catchments; by February 2026, monitoring confirmed that while poorly drained soils were waterlogged, all other soil classes, including well-drained ones, had reached a state of total saturation (Teagasc, 2026). Consequently, when Storm Chandra arrived on the 26th and 27th January 2026, the further rain, falling onto already saturated catchments, amplified the hydrological response (Climate Change Advisory Council, 2026). This lack of remaining soil moisture storage capacity contributed to the severe flooding observed in areas like Enniscorthy, where rivers were already approaching bank-full conditions (Climate Change Advisory Council, 2026; EPA Catchments Unit, 2026).

Climate Change Advisory Council. (2026). *Annual Review 2026: Our Changing Climate in 2025*. www.climatecouncil.ie/councilpublications/

EPA Catchments Unit. (2026). *Hydrology Summary Bulletin – January 2026*. Catchments.ie. www.catchments.ie/hydrology-summary-bulletin-january-2026/

Teagasc. (2026, February 20). *Crop Report Update Number 1 2026*. www.teagasc.ie/publications/

Marine Area Observations

This section summarises marine conditions recorded by the Irish Marine Data Buoy Observation Network (IMDBON). These observations are critical for assessing storm severity at sea and associated coastal risk.

On Tuesday, CAFO doc with a minimum pressure of 957.7 hPa recorded at Buoy M3 off the Cork coast at 08 UTC.

Table 10. Extremes of wind speeds and wave heights at buoys between Mon 26 and Wed 28 Jan 2026

Buoy Location	Highest sustained wind speeds (km/h)	Highest gust wind Speeds (km/h)	Highest significant wave heights (m)	Highest individual wave heights (m)	Lowest mean sea level pressure (hPa)
Buoy M2 (in the Irish Sea)	75.3 km/h (40.7 knots) Tue 27 Jan 2026 16 UTC	94.9 km/h (51.3 knots) Tue 27 Jan 2026 16 UTC	5.3 m Tue 27 Jan 2026 18 UTC	9.4 m Tue 27 Jan 2026 19 UTC	967.0 Tue 27 Jan 2026 16 UTC
Buoy M3 (off the Cork coast)	64.5 km/h (34.9 knots) Tue 27 Jan 2026 12 UTC	102.7 km/h (55.5 knots) Tue 27 Jan 2026 13 UTC	7.7 m Tue 27 Jan 2026 21 UTC	13.4 m Tue 27 Jan 2026 13 UTC	957.7 Tue 27 Jan 2026 08 UTC
Buoy M4 *** (off the Donegal coast)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Buoy Location	Highest sustained wind speeds (km/h)	Highest gust wind Speeds (km/h)	Highest significant wave heights (m)	Highest individual wave heights (m)	Lowest mean sea level pressure (hPa)
Buoy M5 (off the south Wexford coast)	64.5 km/h (34.9 knots) Tue 27 Jan 2026 12 UTC	96.8 km/h (52.3 knots) Tue 27 Jan 2026 12 UTC	6.6 m Tue 27 Jan 2026 14 UTC	8.3 m Tue 27 Jan 2026 18 UTC	959.8 Tue 27 Jan 2026 14 UTC
Buoy M6 (in the deep Atlantic)	60.5 km/h (32.7 knots) Mon 26 Jan 2026 06 UTC	81.6 km/h (44.1 knot) Mon 26 Jan 2026 06 UTC	6.8 m Tue 27 Jan 2026 14 UTC	11.4 m Tue 27 Jan 2026	969.3 hPa Tue 27 Jan 2026 21 UTC

Buoy M4 has been omitted from this statement as the available data for the period under review did not meet the required confidence level for inclusion in the official extremes. To ensure consistency and reliability, only observations that have passed the necessary quality checks have been included.

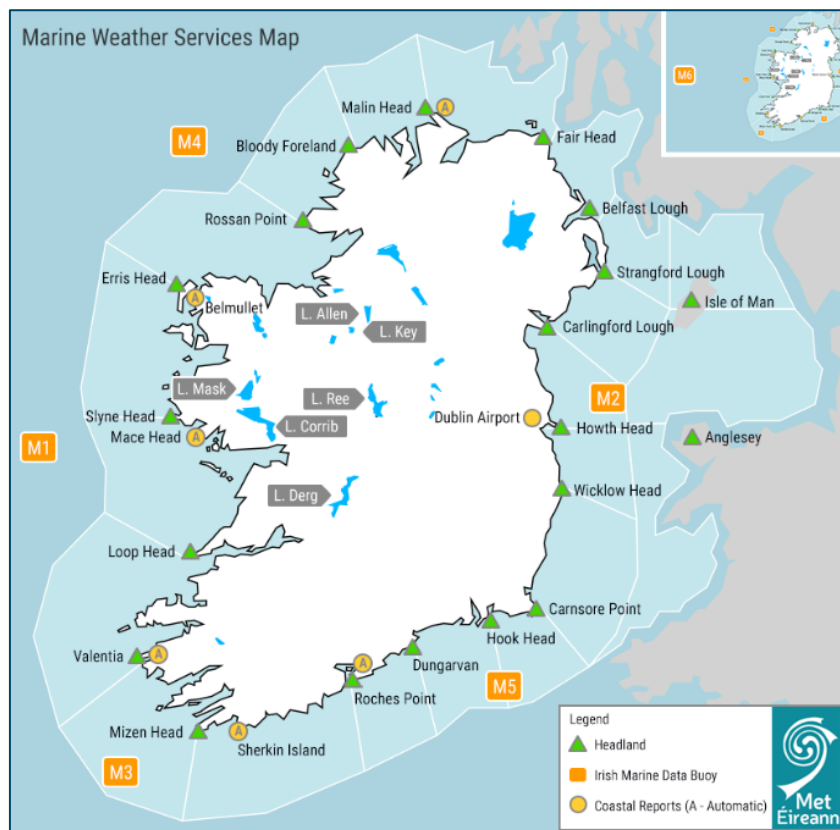


Figure 17. Met Éireann's Marine Weather Services Map

Information and Assistance

During storm events, the public should rely on official sources for the latest information.

- Monitor Met Éireann forecasts as conditions can change quickly. Updates are available at www.met.ie via the Met Éireann app, on social media at @meteireann.

- Check Local Authority websites and social media for information on road closures, flooding updates and community alerts.
- Do not bypass Road Closed signs. Do not drive through floodwater. Allow for disruption when commuting.
- Stay back from riverbanks, streams and canals as water levels may rise quickly. Keep children and pets away from waterways and flooded areas.
- Keep away from coastal edges, harbours, piers and low-lying promenades during high tide. The Irish Coast Guard advice remains: *Stay Back, Stay High, Stay Dry*.
- Check in with neighbours, older people or anyone who may need assistance.
- Stay away from fallen cables and report them immediately to ESB Networks on 1800 372 999. Power restoration times can be monitored on PowerCheck.ie
- Uisce Éireann customers can check www.water.ie and social media for updates and contact the 24/7 customer care centre on 1800 278 278.

Definitions

- This report was based on the quality-controlled observations from Met Éireann's meteorological stations. Data availability up to the date of publication.
- Long Term Averages (LTA) and climatological normals refer to observations averaged over the standard climatological reference period 1991 to 2020.
- Sustained (or mean) wind speeds are averaged over 10-minutes. Gust wind speeds are averaged over 3-seconds.
- Unless otherwise stated, daily means calendar day, midnight to midnight UTC.
- For sea area terminology see met.ie/forecasts/marine-inland-lakes/sea-area-forecast-terminology. Sea State Classifications are for *significant wave heights* only.
- On 27 January 2026, Irish local time is equivalent to UTC.

Notes

* Malin Head's anemometer is at 22 m, the standard height at other stations is 10 m.

** Mace Head's anemometer is situated above exposed rock at the coastline.

*** Station data is not quality controlled and not used for records purposes.

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