

Monitoring agricultural vegetation in Somalia using SPOT VGT Vegetation Index, AFRICOVER and **ECMWF Global Meteorological Modelling**

0.6

0.5

0.4

Bakool

Year 2004 No. 30

Date

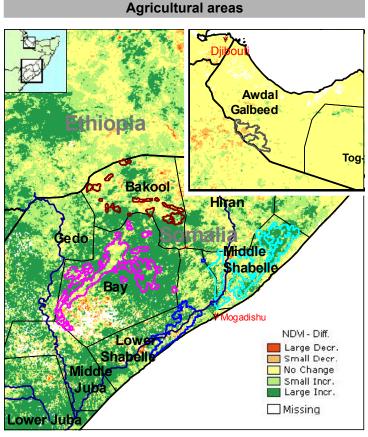
80 70

60

50

10-day product: 21 - 31 October 2004

04.11.2004



NDV 0.3 40 E 30 0.2 20 10 0 S 0 D Μ Α J J Time class "continuous fields/ rainfed" Bay High potential sorghum 0.6 rain 2004-05 70 0.5 Average 98-0 60 2003-04 0.4 2004-05 50 NDV 40 E 0.3 30 0.2 20 0.1 10

Α s 0 Ν D

Time

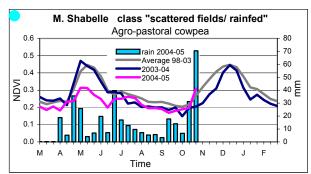
class "isolated fields/ rainfed" Agro-pastoral sorghum

rain 2004-05

2003-04

2004-05

Average 98-03





Ethiopia Mogadishu

Highlights

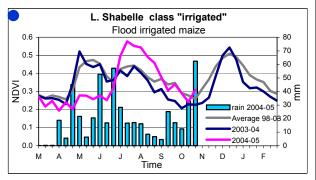
Rainfall

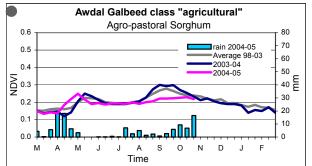
Heavy rainfall occurred in many areas of the country with peaks of up to 100 mm in the South/West, relieving agricultural and pastoral areas but also causing flash flood hazard.

Crops

The greenness of agricultural and vegetation is generally increasing most likely due to planting of Deyr crops.

Following the abundant rain, natural vegetation appears much greener than at the same time in 2003.

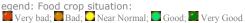




10-day cumulated rainfall

Period: October 2004 Dekad: III Data derived from ECMWF model Produced by METEOCONSULT

A technical description of the *Gu* production forecast can be found here: ftp://mars.jrc.it/bulletin/Somalia/2004/



Produced by: MARS Unit, IPSC, JRC-EC, TP266, I-21020 Ispra (VA), Italy

Contact: Jacques Delincé, Head of MARS Unit. Fax: +39-0332-789029, E-mail: thierry.negre@jrc.it, felix.rembold@jrc.it, http://mars.jrc.it/food Download address: ftp://mars.jrc.it/bulletin/somalia

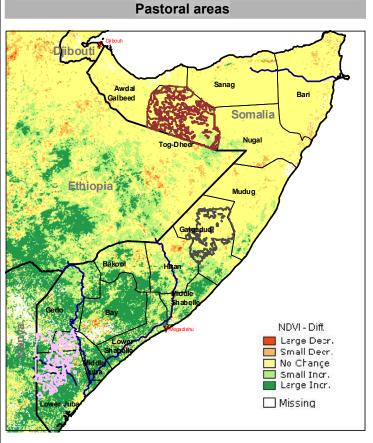


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Year **2004** No. **30**

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Dekad: III

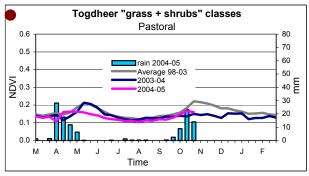
Pastures

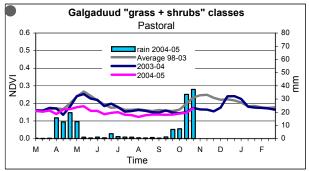
Highlights

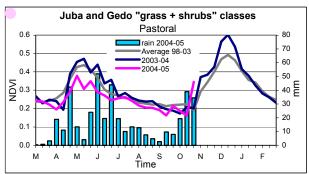
Period: October 2004

The conditions for pastoral livelihoods remain critical in the Northern and central parts of the country. However, the rainfall of the last 2 dekads helps natural vegetation to recover from the long drought, especially in the central pastoral areas.









MARS-Food provides regular 10-daily updates on the progress of the 2004 crop seasons. This bulletin is available also through the "Crop and Rangeland Monitoring Network for the Greater Horn of Africa": http://marsunit.jrc.it/Africa/

All MARS-Food crop monitoring products are also accessible through the "Risk & Vulnerability" section of the JRC Digital Map Archive: http://dma.jrc.it

Comments and remarks for improvement of this bulletin are welcome.

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