

NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES AGENCY
TEN-DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN
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SUMMARY

During the third dekad of June 2009, as result of the strengthening of kiremt rain bearing weather systems over western half of the country and central parts of the country exhibited rainfall. In addition over eastern and southern highlands observed rainfall. The situation might have favored for meher agricultural activities like land preparation and sowing activities, perennial crops and for pasture and drinking water availabilities over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

During the first dekad of July 2009, the rainfall was improved from day to day over kiremt rain benefited areas of the country. Especially, over northern and northeastern parts of the country better rainfall condition was observed. This situation might have favored Kiremt agricultural activities like land preparation and sowing activities, for perennial crops and availability of drinking water and pasture. According to the report, heavy fall was observed over southwestern, northeastern and northern part of the country. As result over Pawe and Bati the heavy fall caused damage on Maize crop and soil erosion from the plot farm respectively.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1-10 July 2009

RAINFALL AMOUNT (Fig.1)

Some parts of western and central Oromia, pocket areas of northern and western Benshangul-Gumuze, pocket areas of southern and eastern Amhara and northern tip of Tigray received 100-200mm of rainfall. Most parts of Amhara and Benshangul-Gumuze, parts of western, central and eastern Oromia and western half of Tigray received 50-100mm rainfall. Eastern and western tip of Tigray, northeastern tip of Amhara, eastern parts of Oromia and most parts of gambela received 25-50mm of rainfall. Most parts of Afar, northern Somali and northern half of SNNPR received 5-25mm rainfall. The rest parts of the country received below 5mm rainfall.

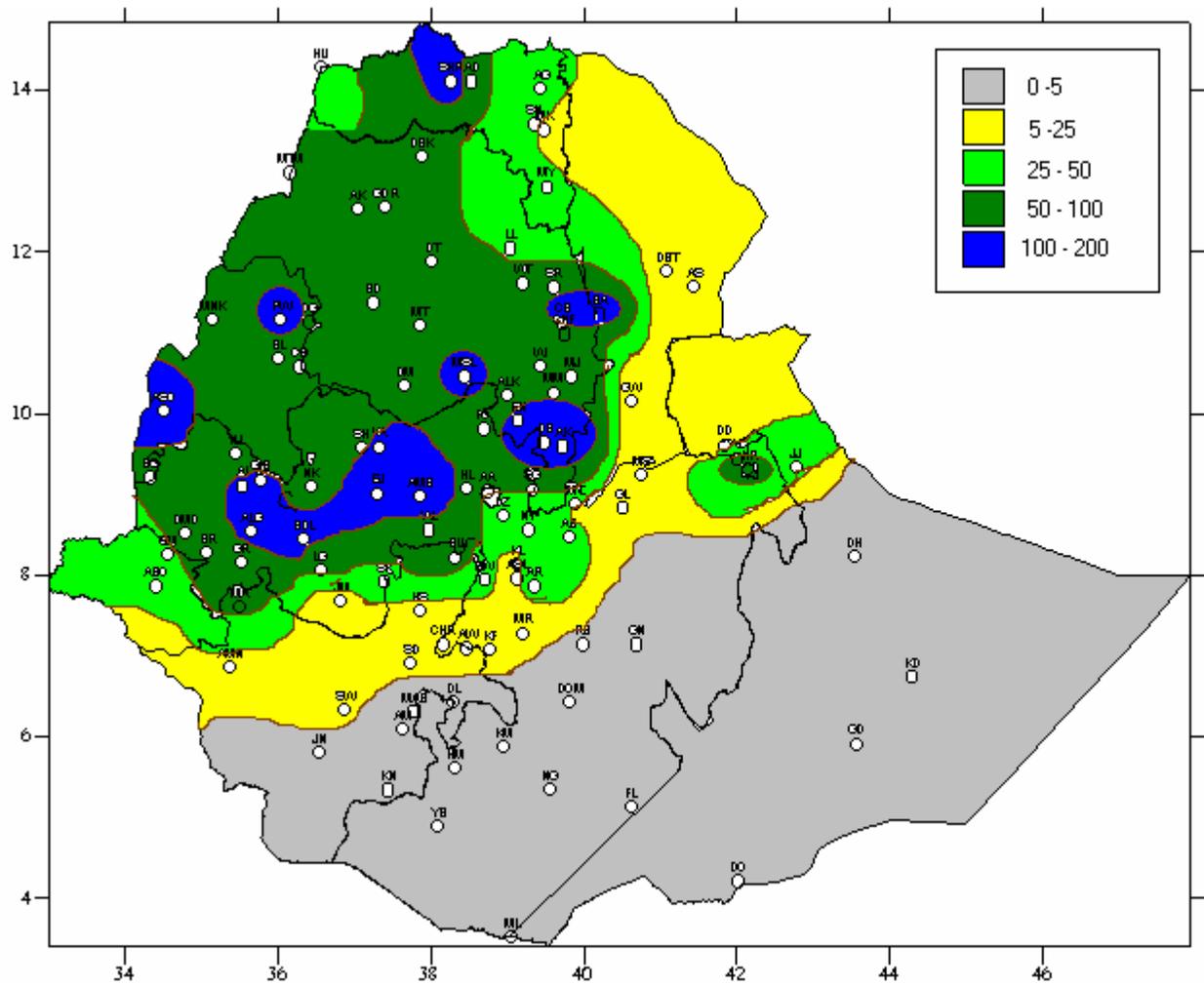


Fig 1 Rainfall distribution in mm (1-10 July 2009)

1.1.2 RAINFALL ANOMALY (Fig. 2)

Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuze, most parts of Tigray, western, eastern and most parts of central Oromia, northern half of Afar and northern Somali received normal to above normal rainfall. The rest parts of the country experienced below normal to much below normal rainfall.

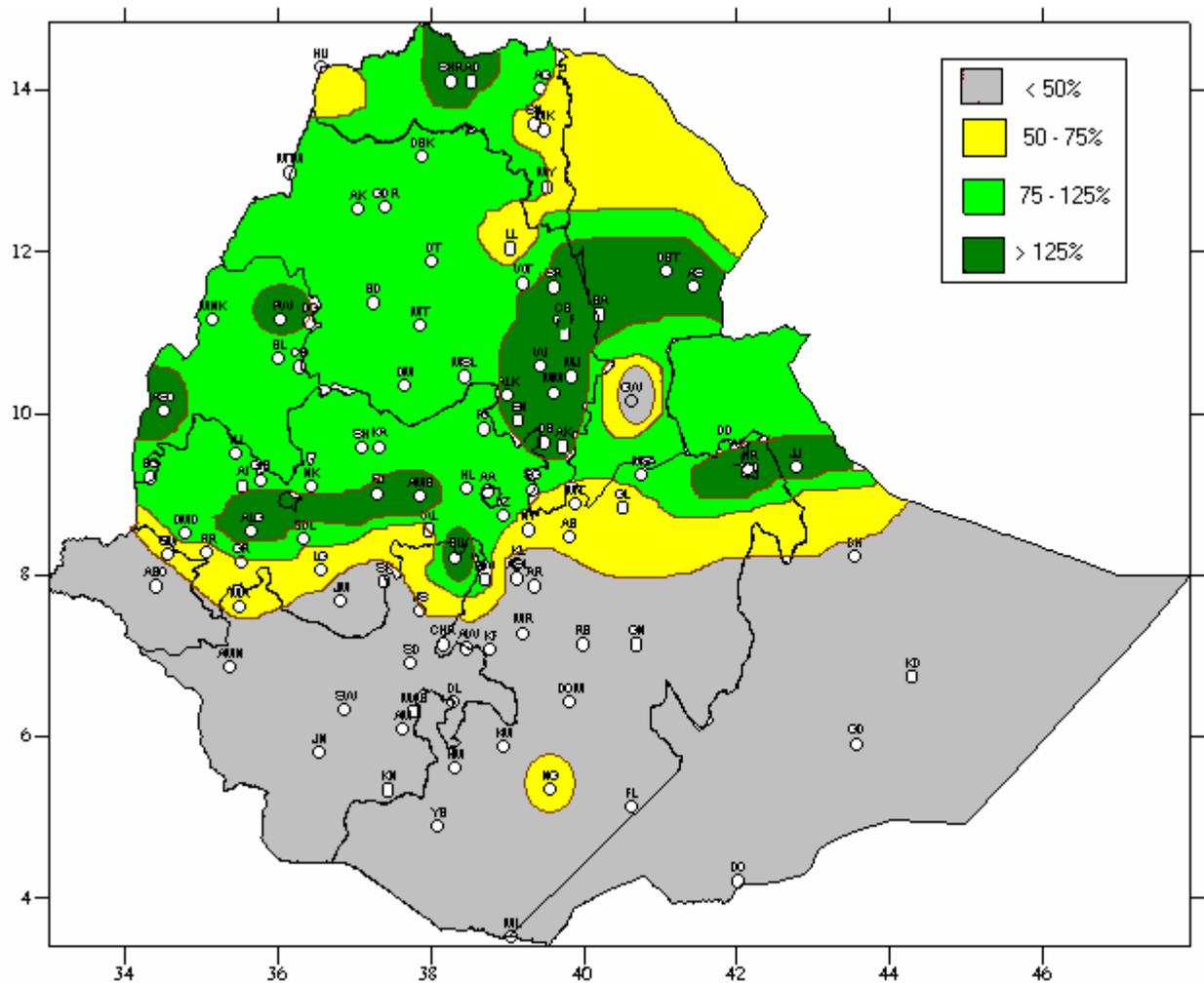


Fig.2 Percent of normal rainfall (1-10 July 2009)

Explanatory notes for the legend:

<50 -- Much below normal

50—75% -- below normal

75—125% --- Normal

125% ---- Above normal

1.1.3 TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Some stations in the low lands and western border of the country recorded extreme maximum temperature greater than 35 ° C, to mention some of them Dire dawa, Gode, Metehara, Aysha, Assyita, Dubti, Gewane, Mille, Semera and Shewa Robit reported 35.8, 35.0, 36.5, 38.5, 41.8, 42.5, 44.5, 41.0, 41.5 and 38.1 ° C, respectively, this situation might have a negative impact on the normal growth and development of plants and livestock.

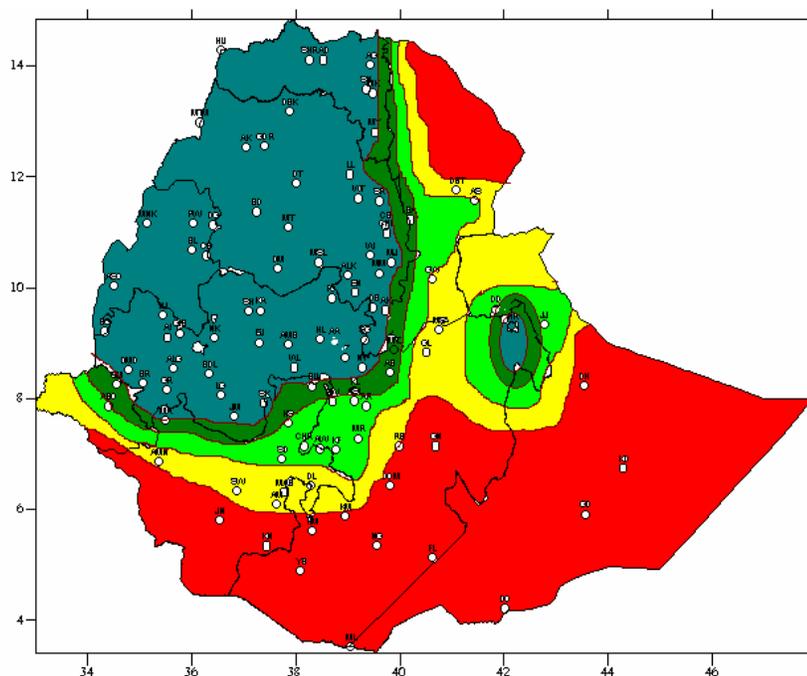
2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

The rainfall was improved from day to day over kirmet rain benefited areas of the country. Especially, over northern and northeastern parts of the country better rainfall condition was observed. This situation might have favored Kirmet agricultural activities like land preparation and sowing activities, for perennial crops and availability of drinking water and pasture. According to the report, heavy fall was observed over southwestern, northeastern and northern part of the country. As result over Pawe and Bati the heavy fall was cause damage on Maize crop and soil erosion from the plot farm respectively.

Fig.3 Moisture Status for (1-10 July 2009)

As indicated on the moisture map below, most parts of Tigray, Amhara, Benshangul- Gumuz, western and north western Oromiya experienced humid to moist condition while, pocket areas of eastern Tigray and adjoining areas Afar, southeastern and southwestern Oromiya, Gambella exhibited moderately dry condition, thus, the situation might have favored Kiremt agricultural activities as well as availability of drinking water and pastors and perennial crops, while the rest parts of the country observed dry to very dry condition which could have a negative impacts for Kiremt agricultural activities and availability of drinking water and pastors.



3.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING DEKAD

In the coming dakad the rain bearing meteorological phenomena will be a better strength over most of Kiremet rain benefited areas. As result, normal rainfall will be expected over Tigray, Amhara, central and western Oromia, Benshangul-Gumuz and Gambela. The near normal and in some place below normal rainfall will be expect over eastern Oromia, Afar, northern Somali and northern half of SNNPR. This situation will have a positive impact for Kerimt agricultural activities, general agricultural activities, perennial crops and for drinking water and pasture over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, dry and cloudy weather condition will be dominant over southern Oromia and southern Somali. The situation will have a negative impact for pastoral and agro pastoral activities.