NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES AGENCY

TEN-DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

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SUMMARY

During the first dekad of June 2013, rain bearing meteorological phenomena brings better rainfall amount over western portion of the country as a result western, southwestern, northwestern as well as high lands of eastern and southern parts of the country experienced normal to above normal rainfall. More over Gambela, SNNPR, southern Tigray, western Amhara, Beshangul-Gumuz, western and central Oromia exhibited rainfall ranging from 30.1-236.8 mm for 5-10 days. The situation favored Meher agricultural activities, such land preparation and sowing Meher crops in areas where Meher crops normally sown early, water satisfaction for perennial plants and long cycle crops and availability of pasture and drinking water over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country.

During the second dekad of June 2013, due to the strengthening of Kiremt rain bearing meteorological phenomenon in amount and distribution over much of kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country much of Tiray, Amhara, northern Benshagul-gumuz, western, central and southern Oromia and SNNPR received rainfall ranging from 50-120mm for 6-10days while eastern Tigray and Amhara, Behsangul-Gumuz, western Oromia and Gambela exhibited 5-50mm of rainfall for 2-6 days. The situation might have a positive impact on on-gowning seasonal agricultural activities such as land preparation, sowing of Meher crops, water requirement for long cycle Meher crops that was found at different growing phase, perennial plants, pasture and drinking water availability over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country.

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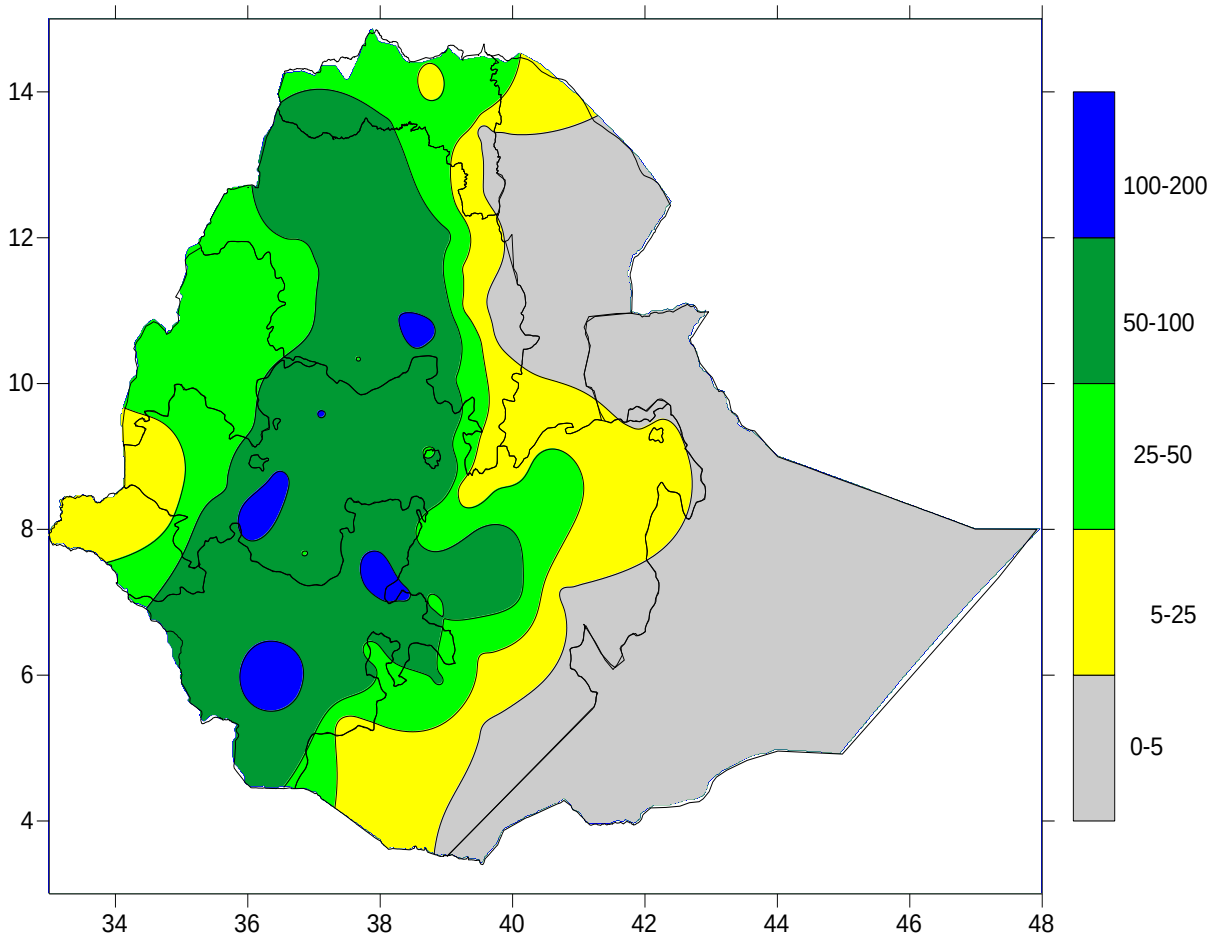

Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (11-20 June 2013)

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

11-20 June 2013

1.1 RAINFALL AMOUNT (Fig.1)

Pocket areas of southern Amhara, northern and southern SNNPR and pocket areas of southwestern Oromia received 100-200mm of rainfall. Much of Amhara, SNNPR, central and southeastern Oromia and pocket areas of southwestern Tigray exhibited 50-100mm of rainfall. Much of western Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, and eastern, western and southern Oromia western Gambela, northern tip of Afar received 25-50mm of rainfall. Much of eastern Oromia, western of Gambella and eastern margin of Amhara, northern Soamlia and pocket area of central Tigray received 5-25mm of rainfall. The rest parts of the country exhibited little or no rain.

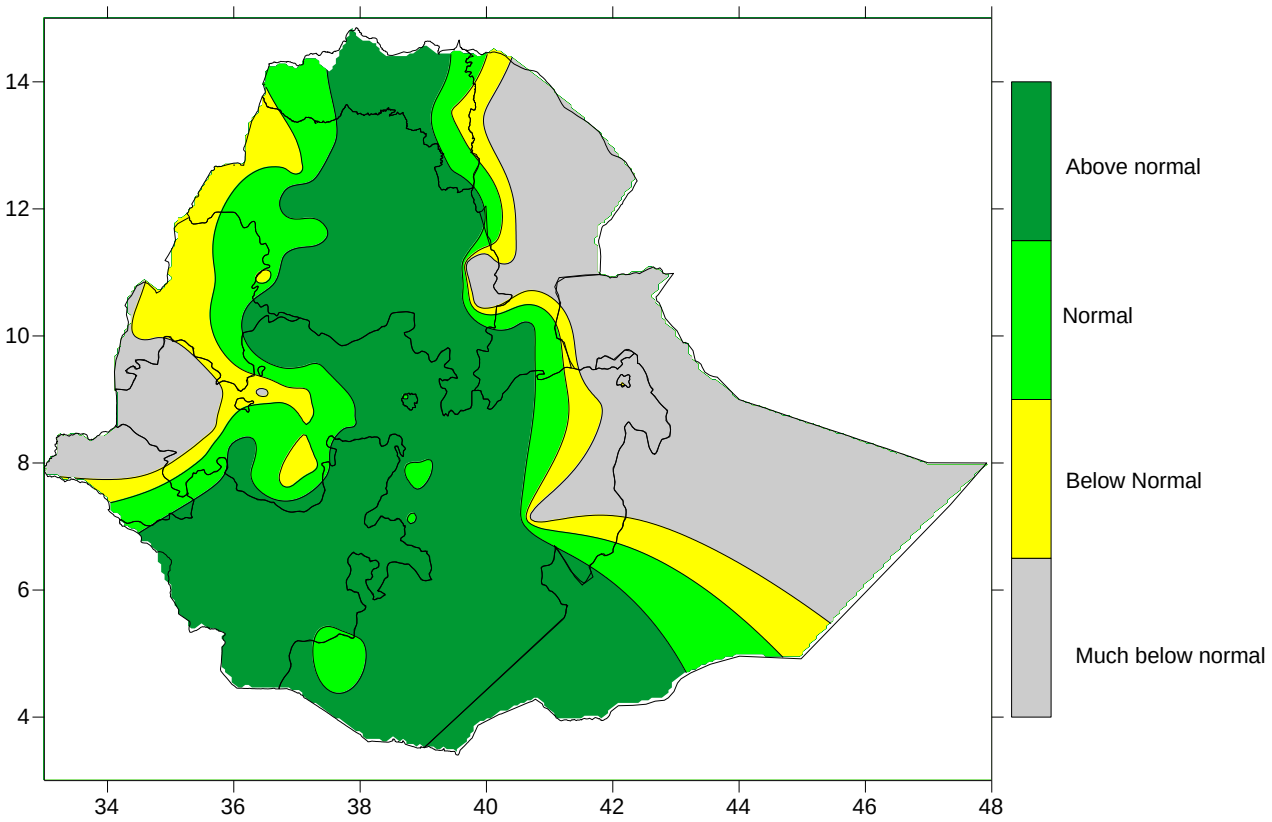

Fig2. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (11-20 June 2013)

Explanatory notes for the legend:

< 50 -- Much below normal

50—75% -- below normal

75—125% --- Normal

>125% ---- Above normal

1.2. RAINFALL ANOMALY (Fig. 2)

Much of Tigray, Amhara, Benshangul-Gumuze, Oromia, SNNPR, eastern Gambella, parts of western and northern Somali and parts of the eastern parts of the country exhibited normal to above normal rainfall, while the rest parts of the country experienced below normal to much below normal rainfall.

1.3. TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Some stations reported extreme maximum temperature greater than 35^{o}C. Among the reporting stations: Mille, Dire Dawa, Gode, Metehara, Gambela, Gewane, Nura era, Quara, Semera and recorded 35.5 to 43.6^{o}C While only Koffelie reported exterme minimum temperature below 5 ^{o}C. The situation might have a certain negative impact on the normal growth and development of plants and productivity and physiological activities of livestock.

2.0 AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

The dekad under review, June 2013, due to the strengthening of Kiremt rain bearing meteorological phenomenon in amount and distribution over much of kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country much of Tiray, Amhara, northern Benshagul-gumuz, western, central and southern Oromia and SNNPR received rainfall ranging from 50-120mm for 6-10days while eastern Tigray and Amhara, Behsangul-Gumuz, western Oromia and Gambela exhibited 5-50mm of rainfall for 2-6 days. The situation might have a positive impact on on-gowning seasonal agricultural activities such as land preparation, sowing of Meher crops, water requirement for long cycle Meher crops that was found at different growing phase, perennial plants, pasture and drinking water availability over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country.

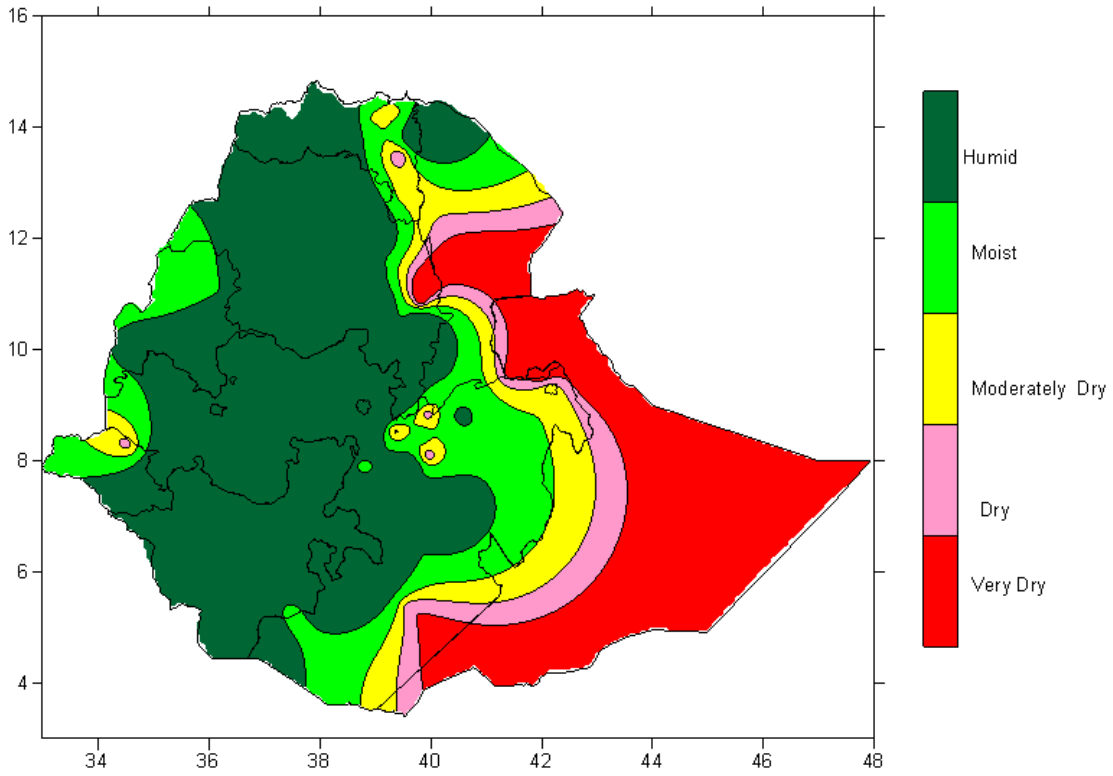

Fig.3 Moisture Status for (11-20 June 2013)

As indicated on the moisture status map above, most of SNNPR, Gambela, Oromia,Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara Tigray experienced moist to humid moisture condition. While, parts of Somali ,Afar, eastern and pocket areas of Gambella southern Oromia, eastern Tigray and Amhara exhibited moderately dry condition, which might have favor water availability for perennial plants and drinking water and pasture over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country. The rest parts of the country experienced dry to very dry moisture condition.

2.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING DEKAD

In the coming ten days of June 2013, Most parts ,Kiremt rain benefiting such as Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, western and central Oromia and northern half of SNNPR will expect to receive normal to above normal rainfall while near normal rainfall will expected over much of Amhara, Tigray, eastern Oromia, Bale and Arsi highlands. The situation will expect to favor seasonal agriculture activities such as land preparation, sowing, water need of long cycle Meher crops found at different phases of growth and perennial plants and pasture and of drinking water availability over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country. The rest parts of the country dominantly under influence of dry and cloudy condition in interval of time will may have certain negative impact on seasonal agricultural activities. Besides these, some current agro meteorological weather conditional is conducive for the occurrence of some plant pests and diseases in future. Hence farmer and concerned bodies should give attention and ready to take control measures.