## LESOTHO METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES <br> (LEKALALATSA BOLEPI)



Ten-Day Agrometeorological Bulletin
$21^{\text {st }}-\mathbf{3 1}^{\text {st }}$ January 2004


Issue No.12/2003-04

## Contents

Weather Summary
Page 1
Rainfall Situation
Page 1
Temperature
Page 1
Crop Stage and Condition
Page 1
Dekadal Outlook
Page 2
Rainfall and Temperature Summaries Page 2

Glossary
Page 3

## Highlights

- Significant rainfall experienced over a greater part of the country.
- Some regions remain the worst hit by rainfall deficiency.
- High temperatures registered at most places.
- Western to southern regions are likely to face soil moisture deficit.

The Director
Lesotho Meteorological Services
Agrometeorological Section
P.O. Box 14515

Maseru 100, Lesotho

TEL: (+266) 22324374/22324425
FAX: (+266) 22325057/22350325
E-mail: agromet @lesmet.org.ls
http://www.lesmet.org.Is

## WEATHER SUMMARY <br> $\mathbf{2 1}^{\text {st }} \mathbf{- 3 1}^{\text {st }}$ January 2004

The first half of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ dekad of January was generally dominated by a surface trough. This resulted in scattered rainshowers during the $1^{\text {st }}$ half of the dekad. However, the rains deteriorated towards the end of the dekad. Temperatures were generally hot throughout that dekad.

RAINFALL SITUATION<br>21st - 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ January 2004

The $3^{\text {rd }}$ dekad of January 2004 experienced significant rainfall as compared to the previous dekad over a greater part of the country. The central to the northern region of the country received rainfall within the range 40 mm to 67 mm and Maseru, Phuthiatsana and Qacha's Nek registered the highest dekadal rainfall of 66.8 mm , 66.7 mm and 61.7 respectively while stations over the southern region registered as little as 22.3 mm and 12.5 mm of rainfall at Quthing and Mohale's Hoek respectively (see table 1 ).

Cumulative Rainfall from $1^{\text {st }}$ Sept 03 to 31 $^{\text {st }}$ Jan 04


Fig.1: Cumulative rainfall departure from normal since $1^{\text {st }}$ Sept 03 to 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Jan 04.

Although good rains were received over most parts of the country, cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the rain season still shows below normal rainfall. This is depicted by the negative percentage rainfall departure from normal
experienced over a larger part of the country (see table $1 \&$ fig.1). The south western, the extreme south and extreme eastern regions remain the worst hit by rainfall deficiency. The northern tip that had been performing well seems to be declining (see fig.1).

```
TEMPERATURE
21 't -31 }\mp@subsup{}{}{\mathrm{ st }}\mathrm{ January 2004
```

The long days of intense heating resulted in high temperatures at most places. This can be seen from the positive temperature deviations obtained during this period (see table 1 under temperatures) at most stations. Qacha's Nek and Semonkong in the highlands obtained negative temperature deviations, however no significantly low temperatures that could have adverse impacts on crops were registered.

## CROP STAGE AND CONDITION <br> 21st - $\mathbf{3 1}^{\text {st }}$ January 2004

Crops over the central to the northern part of the country benefited from the good rains that were received during the dekad under review. However, although the southern to western lowlands planting was not successful, the little planted area is likely to face soil moisture deficit especially as no good rains are foreseen in the near future. Nevertheless, crop (maize) over much of the central and northern regions ranges from vegetative to tasseling stage with sorghum and wheat at vegetative stage. Crops are generally at fair to good condition.

Table 1


Fig. 2


Fig. 3


## Glossary

Dekad: Ten day period
Normal: Average figure over a specific time period.
\% Rainfall Departure from Normal: (Actual Rainfall - Normal Rainfall)/ Normal Rainfall x 100

This Bulletin is issued during the Summer Cropping Season (October - April).

And it is
Produced by the

Lesotho Meteorological Services as a contribution to the
National Early Warning Unit for Food Security.
The Unit is coordinated by the Disaster Management Authority in the Prime Minister's Office.

Comments and Contributions would be highly appreciated.

