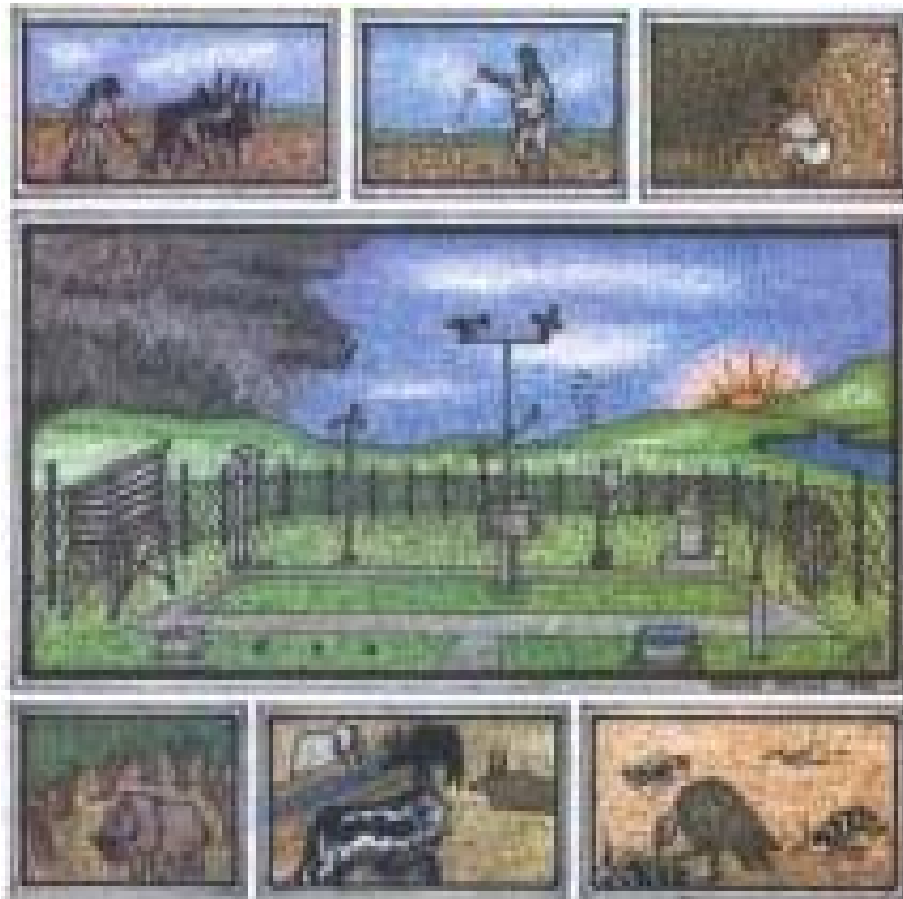


**NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES AGENCY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL  
BULLETIN**

**MONTHLY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN  
DECEMBER 2006  
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## **FORE WARD**

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA). The aim is to provide those sectors of the community involved in Agriculture and related disciplines with the current weather situation in relation to known agricultural practices.

The information contained in the bulletin, if judiciously utilized, are believed to assist planners, decision makers and the farmers at large, through an appropriate media, in minimizing risks, increase efficiency, maximize yield. On the other hand, it is vital tool in monitoring crop/ weather conditions during the growing seasons, to be able to make more realistic assessment of the annual crop production before harvest.

The Agency disseminates ten daily, monthly and seasonal weather reports in which all the necessary current information's relevant to agriculture are compiled.

We are of the opinion that careful and continuous use of this bulletin can benefit to raise ones agro climate consciousness for improving agriculture-oriented practices. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objective of this bulletin a success.

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አህዕድት  
እ.ኤ.አ ዲሴምበር 2006

እ.ኤ.አ በዲሴምበር 2006 በመጀመሪያው አስርተ ቀናት በምስራቅ ትግራይ፣ አብዛኛው አማራ፣ ቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ፣ አብዛኛው የኦሮምያ ክፍል፣ ጋምቤላ፣ የደቡብ ብሄር ብሄረሰቦች ህዝቦች ክልል እንዲሁም ሶማሌ መደበኛና ከመደበኛው በላይ የሆነ ዝናብ አግኝተዋል። ይህም የዝናብ ስርጭት አሁን በማደግ ላይና በማበብ ላይ ላሉ አዝዕርቶች ጥሩ ጎን የነበረው ሲሆን በአንጻሩ ደግሞ የተለያዩ የእድገት ደረጃቸውን ጨርሰው ለመሰብሰብ በዝግጅት ላይ ላሉ አዝዕርቶች አሉታዎ ተፅዕኖ እንደነበረው ይታመናል። በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ የዝናብ መረጃ እንደሚያመለክተው በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ማለትም ከምዕራብ ኦሮምያ እንደ ጎሬ፣ አርጆ፣ በዴሌ፣ ነቀምቴ ከሰሜን ምስራቅ እንደ ሸዋ ሮቢት ከደቡብ ብሄር ብሄረሰብ ህዝቦች ክልል እንደ ኮንሶ ከምስራቅ ኦሮምያ ደጋማ ስፍራዎች እንደ ጅጅጋ እንዲሁም በጊኒር አካባቢዎች በተጨማሪም በቦረና እና በብላቴ ከ(30-73.2) ሚ.ሜ የሚደርስ ከባድ ዝናብ በአንድ የዝናብ ቀን ብቻ ተመዝግቦ ነበር። ይህ ከባድ ዝናብ በበዴሌ በቡና ተክልና በጤፍ ላይ፣ በጊና አገር በደረሰ ሰብል ላይ እንዲሁም በብላቴ በአካባቢው ላይ የሚገኙ ዛፎችን የገነጣጠለ ሲሆን በመስኖ የትንባሆ ሰብል ላይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት ማድረሱን ከአዝዕርት መረጃ ክፍል ለመረዳት ተችሏል። ዝቅተኛ የአየር ሙቀትን ስንመለከት በደብረብርሃን፣ በፍቼ እና በኮፈሌ ከ 5 ዲግሪ ሴንቲ ግሬድ በታች የሆነ ዝቅተኛ የሙቀት መጠን የተመዘገበ ሲሆን በደብረብርሃንም ከ 0 በታች እስከ -0.8 ዲግሪ ሴልሺየስ በታች የደረሰ ዝቅተኛ የሙቀት መጠን ይገኝበታል። ይህ ሁኔታ ለአዝዕርት ጤናማ ዕድገት አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ እንደነበረው ይታመናል።

እ.ኤ.አ በዲሴምበር 2006 በሁለተኛው አስርተ ቀናት አብዛኛው የሀገሪቱ ክፍል ደረቅ የአየር ሁኔታ ነበር የተዘወተረው። ይህም ሁኔታ በአብዛኛው የሀገሪቱ ክፍል ለሚካሄደው ድህረ ሰብል ስብሰባ እንቅስቃሴ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎችም ለሰብል ስብሰባው አመቺ ሁኔታን እንደሚፈጥር እሙን ነው። ይሁንና በአንዳንድ ኪስ ቦታዎች እንደ ዶሎመና፣ አሶሳ፣ ወገልጤና፣ ቻግኒ፣ እነዋሪና ፍቼ ባሉት አካባቢዎች ገና ያልተሰበሰቡ አዝዕርት እንዳሉ ከደረሰው ሪፖርት መረዳት ተችሏል። የሙቀት መጠንን በተመለከተ በአንዳንድ የመካከለኛው እንደ ኩሉምሳ፣ ኮፈሌ፣ ደብረ ብርሃን፣ ደብረ ዘይትና ፍቼ ባሉት፤ ከሰሜን ምስራቅ ኢትዮጵያ እንደ ዓለማያ ባሉት አካባቢዎች ዝቅተኛው የሙቀት መጠን ከ 5 ዲግሪ ሴልሺየስ በታች የወረደበቸው ሲሆን ከዜሮ በታች -0.8 ዲግሪ ሴልሺየስ በመሐል ሜዳ ተመዝግቦ ነበር። ይህ ሁኔታ ለአዝዕርት ጤናማ ዕድገት አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ እንደነበረው ይታመናል።

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ጠቅለል ባለ መልኩ እ.ኤ.አ በዲሴምበር 2006 በአብዛኛው የአገሪቱ ክፍል መደበኛና ከመደበኛ በላይ የሆነ የዝናብ መጠን ነበር የታየው። ይህም ሁኔታ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች እድገታቸውን ላልጨረሱ አመታዊ ሰብሎች እና ለቋሚ ተክሎች በጎ ጎን ሊኖራቸው የሚችል ሲሆን፣ በአንጻሩ በሰብል ስብሰባውና ድህረ ሰብል ስብሰባው ላይ አልፎ አልፎ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ እንደሚኖረው እሙን ነው። በተጨማሪም በአንዳንድ ኪስ ቦታዎች የነበረው ንፋስ የተቀላቀለ ከባድ ዝናብ በተለይ በሁለተኛው አስር ቀናት መግቢያ ላይ በበደሌ በቡናና ጤፍ ሰብል ላይ፣ በጊና ገር በአጠቃላይ በሰብል ላይ በብላቴ በረዶና ንፋስ ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ኃይለኛ ዝናብ ዛፎችን ነቃቅሎ ከመጣሉም በሻገር በመስኖ የትንባሆ ሰብል ላይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት ማድረሱን ከደረሰው ሪፖርት መረዳት ተችሏል።

## **SUMMARY**

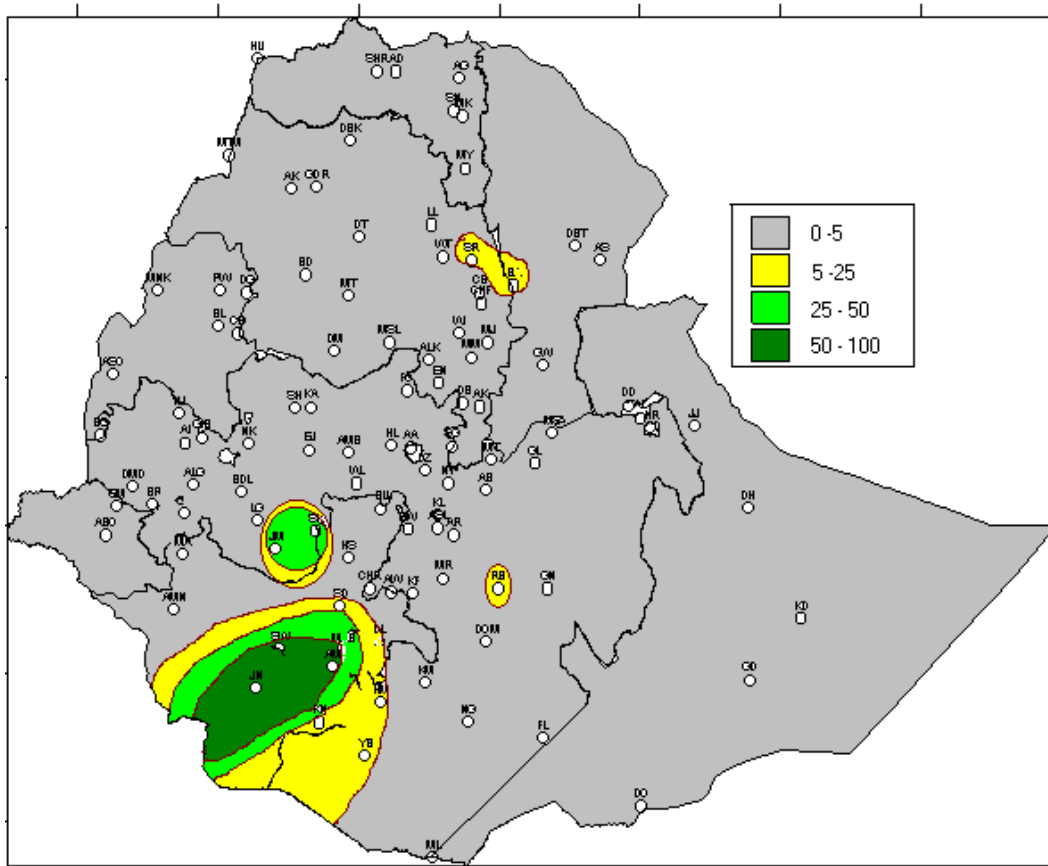
### **DECEMBER 2006**

During the first dekad of December 2006 the observed normal to above normal rainfall over eastern Tigrai, most part of Amhara, Benshangul -Gumuz, most part of Oromia, Gambela, SNNPR and Somali could have a positive contribution for crops which are found at different phenological stage at this time of the year. Nevertheless this rainfall condition could have a negative impact on crops, which are ready to harvest. On the other hand some areas like western Oromia (Gore, Arjo, Bedele, and Nekemte), northeastern Oromia (Showa Robi), SNNPR (Konso), eastern high lands (Jijiga), midlands and southern Oromia (Ginir, Borena and Bilate) recorded heavy fall ranging from 30-73.2 mm in one rainy day. Due to this heavy fall Bedelle reported crop damage on teff and coffee, Ginager and Bilate reported damage on crops, which were ready to harvest, and perennial trees respectively. Regarding minimum air temperature, Debre Birhan, Fitcha and Koffele recorded extreme minimum temperature below 5 °C. Besides Debre Birhan recorded extreme minimum temperature below 0 °C lowering up to -0.8 °C. This condition could have a negative impact on normal growth and development of the plants.

During the second dekad of December 2006, sunny and windy weather condition had been observed over most parts of the country. This situation would create positive contribution for the ongoing post harvest activities over most parts of the country and harvest activities over some areas of the country where harvest activities are under question. However, in accordance with crop phenological report, crops that were at different crop phenological stages are still in the field in some areas like Dolo Mena, Assosa, Wegel Tena, Chagni, Enwari and Fitcha. With regard to extreme minimum temperature, some areas of central (Kulumsa, Kofelle, Debre Brhan, Fitcha), some areas of northeastern (Enwari, Mehal Meda, Wegel Tena) and some areas of eastern (Alemya) recorded extreme minimum temperature below 5°C. Besides, Mehal Meda recorded extreme minimum temperature below 0°C lowering up to -0.4°C. This condition could have a negative contribution for normal growth and development of plants.

During the third dekad of December 2006, with the exception of southwestern and pocket areas of Amhara, little or no rainfall has been observed over most parts of the country. Thus this situation could have positive contribution particularly for post harvest agricultural activities. Regarding air temperature, Wegel Tena reported extreme minimum temperature below 5°C lowering up to 3.2°C. In general, there was no significant crop damage due to adverse weather situation reported during the dekad.

Generally During the month of December 2006, normal to above normal rainfall has been observed over most parts of the country. This situation could have a positive contribution for annual crops, which are not attaining their maturity at some pocket areas and for perennial plants as well. On the other hand, it could have a negative impact on harvest and post harvest activities in some pocket areas. Pursuant to the crop phenological report the observed heavy fall accompanied with strong wind particularly during the first half of the second dekad of the month resulted in crop damage in some pocket areas. For instance, Bedelle reported coffee and tef crop damage due to heavy fall with strong wind; Ginager reported crop damage and Blate reported perennial crop damage including irrigated tobacco damage due to hailstorm accompanied with strong wind.



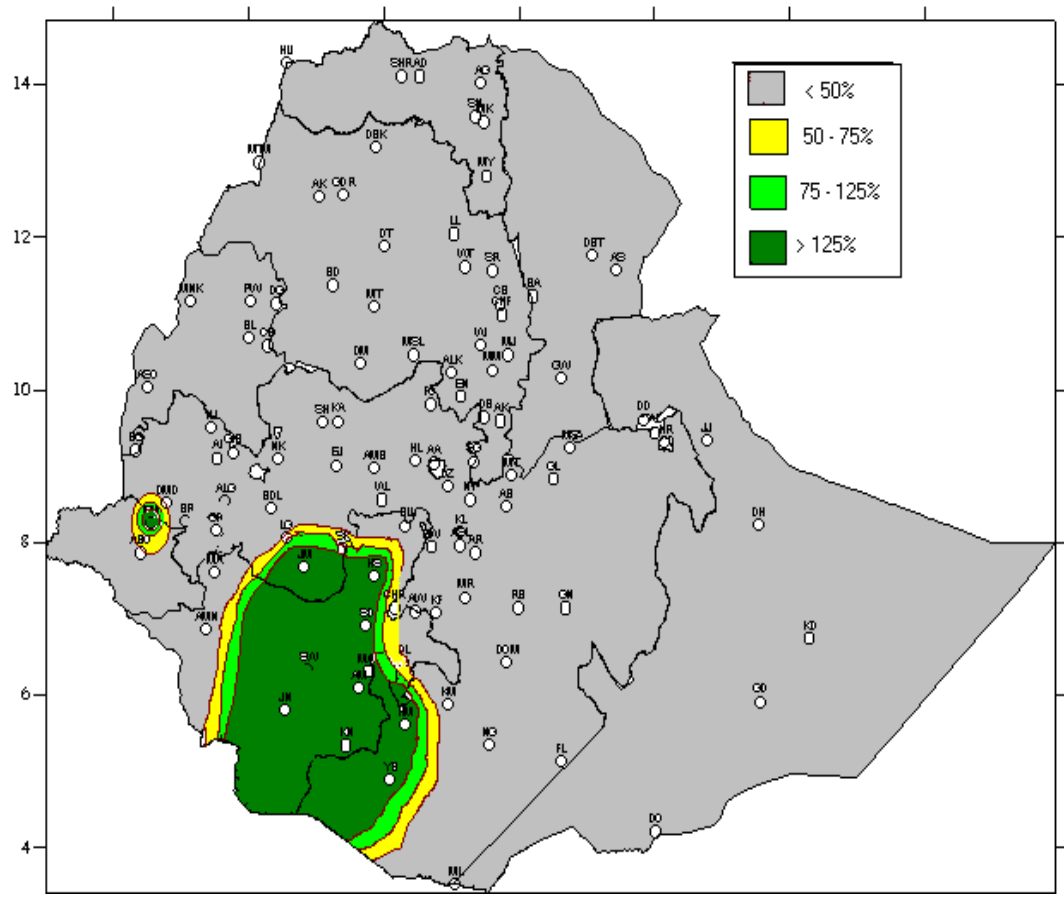
**Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 31 December, 2006)**

**1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT**

**1.1 (21- 31 December, 2006)**

**1.1.1 Rainfall amount (Fig.1)**

Some parts of southeastern SNNPR and pocket area of western Oromia experienced 50-100mm rainfall. Southwestern SNNPR and pocket area of western Oromia received 25-50mm rainfall. Parts of southwestern SNNPR, southern, pocket area of western and southern Oromia and pocket area of eastern Amhara exhibited 5-25mm rainfall. The rest parts of the country received little or no rainfall.

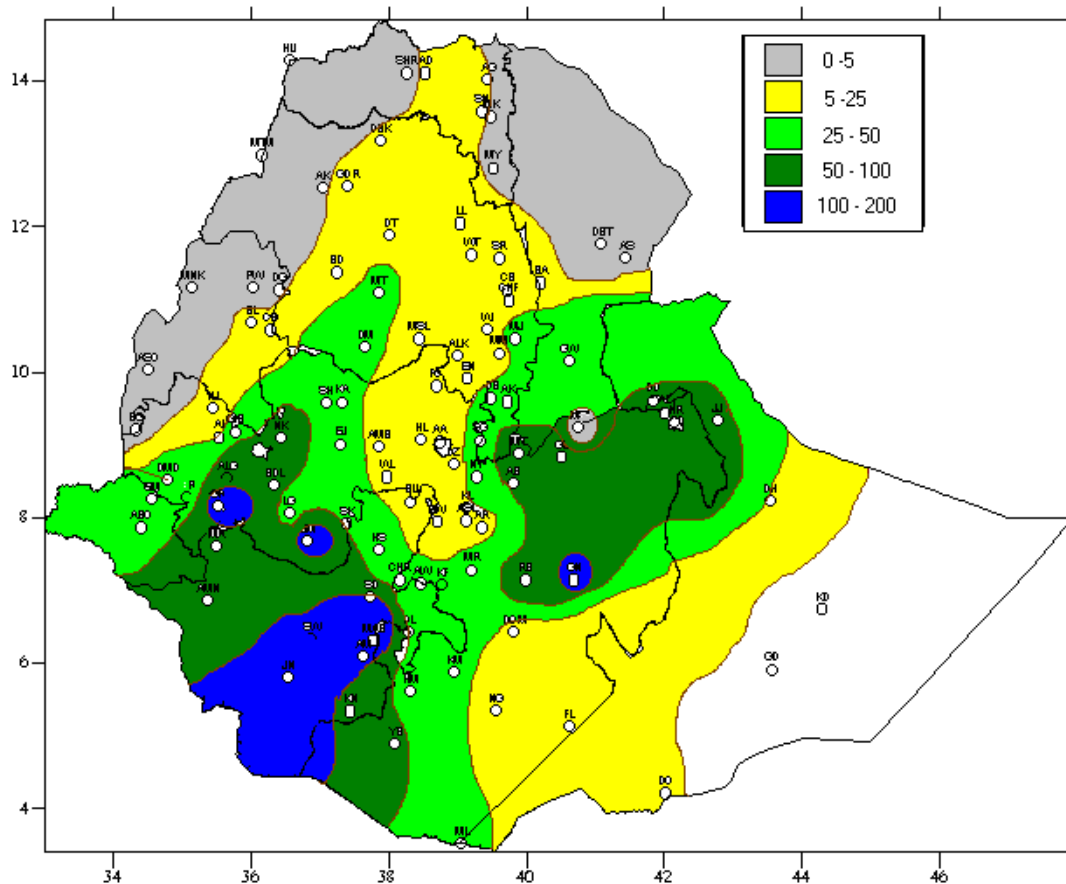


**Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21-31 December, 2006)**

Explanatory notes for the Legend  
 < 50-Much below normal  
 50-75%-Below normal  
 75-125%- Normal  
 > 125% - Above normal

**1.1.2 Rainfall Anomaly (Fig. 2)**

Some parts of southwestern and northern SNNPR, southern and western Oromia and pocket area of northern Gambela received normal to above normal rainfall. The rest parts of the country exhibited below to much below normal rainfall.



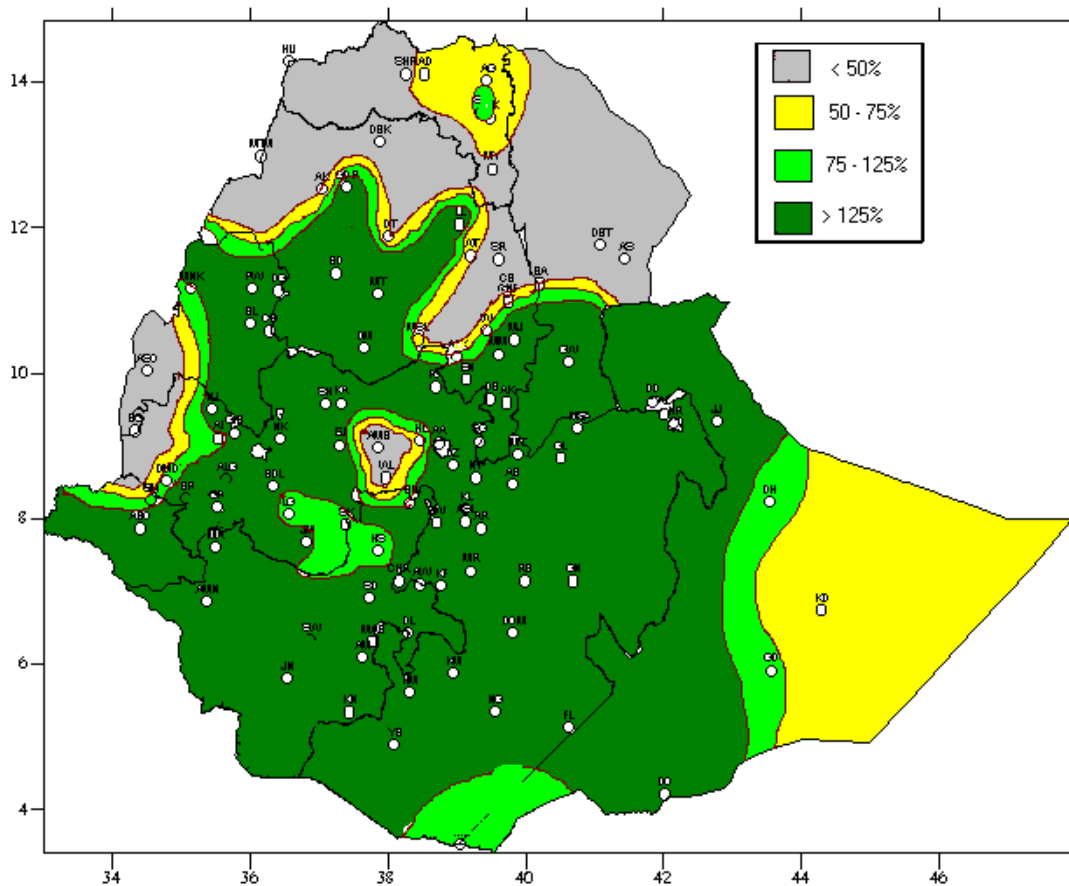
**Fig. 3 Rainfall distribution in mm for the month of December 2006**

## 1.2 December 2006

### 1.2.1 Rainfall distribution (Fig.3)

Some parts of southeastern SNNPR and pocket areas of western and eastern Oromia received 100-200mm rainfall. Northwestern and southern, western and eastern Oromia and southeastern Gambela experienced 50-100mm rainfall. Some parts of southern, western and eastern Oromia, southern Afar, northern Somali, western and southeastern Amhara and western and northeastern Gambela exhibited 25-50mm rainfall. Most parts of northern, northwestern, eastern and southern Amhara, central western and southern Oromia, southeastern Benishangul-Gumuz, northwestern Somali and most parts of eastern half of Tigray received 5-25mm rainfall. The rest parts of the country exhibited little or no rainfall.





**Fig. 4 Percent of Normal Rainfall distribution for the month of December 2006**

Explanatory notes for the Legend:

- < 50 -Much below normal
- 50-75%- Below normal
- 75-125%- Normal
- > 125% - Above normal

### 1.2.2 Rainfall Anomaly (Fig. 4)

Most parts of western, northern and southeastern Amhara, pocket area of central and western tip of Oromia, northern Afar, western Benshangul Gumuz, all parts of Tigray within exception of western pocket area of Tigray and southeastern Somali received below normal to much below normal rainfall. The rest parts of the country exhibited normal to above normal rainfall.

### 1.3 TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Some areas of eastern (Alemya), northern (Mekele) northeastern (Wegel Tena) and central (Debre Zeit, Fitcha, Mehal Meda, Debre Birhan, Kofelle) exhibited extreme minimum temperature below 5<sup>0</sup>C. Besides Mehal Meda exhibited extreme minimum temperature below 0<sup>0</sup>C lowering up to - 0.8<sup>0</sup>C during the month of December.

## **2. WEATHER OUTLOOK**

### **2.1 For the first dekad of January 2007**

For the coming ten days, western and southern Oromia, Gambela and SNNPR will have close to normal rainfall at some places. Central Ethiopia eastern parts of Tigray and Amhara and the highlands of eastern Oromia are anticipated to have unseasonable and light rainfall. However, much of Tigray, Afar, central and western Amhara and Benshangul-Gumuz will remain mostly under dry weather condition where as the early and night time temperature over the highlands areas will be strong.

### **2.1 For the month of January 2007**

For the upcoming month, the Bega's dry and sunny weather condition is expected across major portions of the country. Inline with this the early morning and nighttime coldness will be strength over different high grounds. However, due to the incursion of moisture towards the country southern half, central and northeast of Ethiopia will have a better cloud coverage. As a result the aforementioned areas will receive light rain showers over few places.

In general western and southern Oromia, SNNPR and Gambela will get near normal rainfall. Besides, eastern Tigray, and Amhara, Central Ethiopia eastern Oromia as well as northern Somali will receive light unseasonable rain over pocket areas. Nevertheless, dry and sunny weather conditions will dominate the remaining portions of the nation.

## **3. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE**

### **3.1 VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE**

Generally During the month of December 2006, normal to above normal rainfall has been observed over most parts of the country. This situation could have a positive contribution for annual crops, which are not attaining their maturity at some pocket areas and for perennial plants as well. On the other hand, it could have a negative impact on harvest and post harvest activities in some pocket areas. Pursuant to the crop phenological report the observed heavy fall accompanied with strong wind particularly during the first half of the second dekad of the month resulted in crop damage in some pocket areas. For instance, Bedelle reported coffee and tef crop damage due to heavy fall with strong wind; Ginager reported crop damage and Blate reported perennial crop damage including irrigated tobacco damage due to hailstorm accompanied with strong wind.

### **3.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING DEKAD**

The anticipated little rainfall over central and northeastern parts of the country would have a positive contribution for land preparation in the areas like southern Tigray and northeastern Amhara in areas where the Belg season's agricultural activities normally start earlier. With regard to air temperature the adverse effect of extreme minimum temperature on crops would be minimal due to the expected moisture incursion during the month under review. Thus this condition would favor the normal growth and development of the plants. On the other hand, the anticipated dry weather situation over most parts of Tigray and Amhara, Afar, Gambela, Bensahgul-Gumuz as well as Somali would create conducive environment in areas where harvest and post harvest activities under question. Nevertheless the expected dry and windy weather situation would create favorable condition for the outbreak of fire. Thus, farmers should take proper preventative measure at the time of using fire around crops, which are attaining maturity, near the collected grain and around the barn in order to avoid unnecessary post harvest loses.

**Table 1. Climatic and Agro-Climatic elements of different stations for the month of December 2006**

	Stations	Region	A/ rainfall	Normal	%of Normal	Eto mm/day	Monthly Eto	Moisture status
1	Adigrat	TIGRAI	8.2	13.1	62.6	3.42	106.02	VD
2	Mekele		0.3	0.5	60.0	3.05	94.55	VD
3	Senkata		19.0	18.1	105.0	4.41	136.71	H
4	Shire		0.0	2.2	0.0	3.42	106.02	VD
1	Assayta	AFAR	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.02	124.62	VD
2	Dubti		0.0	4.8	0.0	2.07	64.17	VD
1	A. Ketema	AMHARA	0.9	9.2	9.8	3.55	110.05	D
2	Bahirdar		4.9	3.6	136.1	3.3	102.3	VD
3	Bati		20.4	55.2	37.0	2.98	92.38	D
4	Combolcha		4.1	18.9	21.7	2.8	86.8	VD
5	Chefa		19.7	84.6	23.3	3.51	108.81	D
6	D.Birhan		26.3	3.4	773.5	3.35	103.85	D
7	D.Markos		32.3	21.7	148.8	3.27	101.37	MD
8	D.Tabor		13.6	11.9	114.3	NA	NA	NA
9	Enwary		17.1	4.6	371.7	4	124	D
10	Gonder		32.6	10.9	299.1	3.2	99.2	MD
11	M.Meda		14.0	6.8	205.9	2.65	82.15	D
12	Majete		38.0	26	146.2	3.16	97.96	MD
13	Motta		31.2	9.7	321.6	3.47	107.57	MD
14	Lalibela		15.3	6.2	246.8	3.35	103.85	D
15	S. Gebeya		32.3	3.3	978.8	3.18	98.58	MD
16	Sirinka		25.6	35.5	72.1	2.74	84.94	MD
17	Wegeltena		0.0	7.2	0.0	2.95	91.45	VD
18	Wereilu		2.0	9.1	22.0	3.44	106.64	D
1	Arsi Robe	OROMIYA	42.6	17.6	242.0	NA	NA	NA
2	Ambo Agri.		0	12.7	0.0	4.62	143.22	VD
3	Abomsa		52.2	15.5	336.8	3.42	106.02	MD
4	Aira		13.4	13.9	96.4	3.76	116.56	D
5	Alemaya		88.4	9.9	892.9	3.54	109.74	M
6	Alge		65.9	14.2	464.1	NA	NA	NA
7	Arjo		101.0	44.3	228.0	NA	NA	NA
8	Bedelle		94.7	22.2	426.6	3.69	114.39	M
9	Chira		54.5	49.8	109.4	NA	NA	NA
10	D.Dollo		47.8	19	251.6	3.08	95.48	M
11	D.Mena		22.7	23.9	95.0	3.67	113.77	D
12	D.Zeit		9.4	3.3	284.8	3.28	101.68	VD
13	Ejaji		40.4	13.6	297.1	2.31	71.61	M
14	Fitche		14.9	9.0	165.6	3.14	97.34	D
15	Gelemso		68.9	13.7	502.9	4.1	127.1	M
16	Gimbi		41.6	3.9	1066.7	3.58	110.98	MD
17	Ginir		102.0	20.9	488.0	NA	NA	NA
18	Gore		107.8	42.6	253.1	3.07	95.17	H
19	H. Mariam		19.5	16.3	119.6	NA	NA	NA
20	Jimma		99.8	35	285.1	3.13	97.03	H
21	K.Mengist		33.6	19.2	175.0	2.76	85.56	MD
22	Koffele		28.2	27.2	103.7	NA	NA	NA
23	Kulumsa		6.5	9.5	68.4	3.88	120.28	VD
24	Lumugenet		37.4	30.9	121.0	2	62	M
25	Meisso		0	11.5	0.0	NA	NA	NA
26	Metehara		65.1	5.6	1162.5	3.76	116.56	M
27	Moyale		27.8	27.2	102.2	2.56	79.36	MD
28	Nazreth		28.5	5.9	483.1	NA	NA	NA
29	Neghele		17.7	12.7	139.4	4.62	143.22	D

30	Nedjo		6.4	5.1	125.5	3.04	94.24	VD
31	Nekemte		88.6	20.4	434.3	3.01	93.31	M
32	Robe(Bale)		54.6	17.4	313.8	2.55	79.05	M
33	Sekoru		48.6	21.8	222.9	3.22	99.82	MD
34	Shambu		28.1	15.4	182.5	3.43	106.33	MD
35	Wolliso		0	7.3	0.0	NA	NA	NA
36	Yabello		51	22.9	222.7	NA	NA	NA
37	Ziway		7.3	3.1	235.5	4.34	134.54	M
1	Jijiga	SOMALI	68.3	17.9	381.6	3.27	101.37	M
1	A.Minch	SNNPR	118.0	26	453.8	3.04	94.24	H
2	Awassa		46.3	26	178.1	3.5	108.5	MD
3	Bilate		68.9	26.3	262.0	NA	NA	NA
4	Dilla		33.6	36.8	91.3	2.1	65.1	M
5	Hosaina		25.8	22.7	113.7	NA	NA	NA
6	Jinka		189.3	72.3	261.8	2.58	79.98	H
7	Konso		75.4	52.7	143.1	3.95	122.45	M
8	M.Abay		128.0	31.7	403.8	4.08	126.48	H
9	Sawla		115.7	54.4	212.7	3.35	103.85	H
1	Assosa	B/GUMUZ	0.6	1.6	37.5	4.63	143.53	VD
2	Chagni		16.3	12.8	127.3	3.22	99.82	D
1	Gambela	Gambela	40.5	15.1	268.2	4.7	145.7	MD
1	A.A.Obs.	A.A	8.0	10.2	78.4	3.01	93.31	VD
2	A.A. Bole		4.0	4.9	81.6	4.49	139.19	VD
1	Diredawa	D.D	71.7	9.7	739.2	3.25	100.75	M
1	Harar	Harai	61.4	9.3	660.2	4.06	125.86	MD

Legend

VD	Very Dry	< 0.1
D	Dry	0.1 - 0.25
MD	Moderately Dry	0.25 - 0.5
M	Moist	0.5 - 1
H	Humid	>1

Explanatory Note

ETo Reference Evapotranspiration (mm)

## **DEFNITION OF TERMS**

**ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL:** - Rainfall in excess of 125% of the long term mean

**BELOW NORMAL RAINFALL:** - Rainfall below 75 % of the long term mean.

**NORMAL RAINFALL:** - Rainfall amount between 75 % and 125 % of the long term mean.

**BEGA:** - It is characterized with sunny and dry weather situation with occasional falls. It extends from October to January. On the other hand, it is a small rainy season for the southern and southeastern lowlands under normal condition. During the season, morning and night times are colder and daytime is warmer.

**BELG:** - Small Rainy season that extends from February to May and cover s southern, central, eastern and northeastern parts of the country.

**CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS:** - The amount of water needed to meet the water loss through evapotranspiration of a disease free crop, growing under non-restricting soil conditions including soil water and fertility.

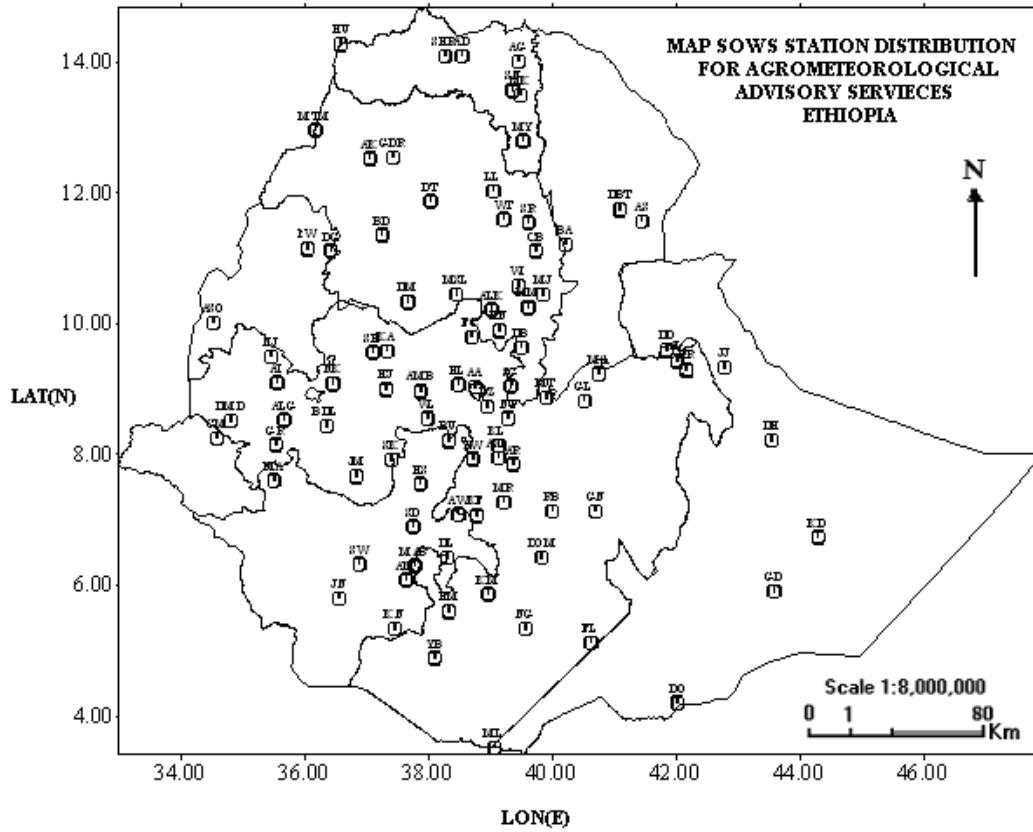
**DEKAD:** - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

**EXTREME TEMPERATURE:** - The highest or the lowest temperature among the recorded maximum or minimum temperatures respectively.

**ITCZ:** - Intertropical convergence zone (narrow zone where trade winds of the two hemispheres meet.

**KIREMT:** - Main rainy season that extends from June to September for most parts of the country with the exception of the southeastern lowlands of the country.

**RAINY DAY:** - A day with 1 or more mm of rainfall amount.



Station	CODE	D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL
A. Robe	AR	D. Zeit	DZ	Humera	HU	Nazereth	NT
A.A. Bole	AA	D/Dawa	DD	Jijiga	JJ	Nedjo	NJ
Adigrat	AG	D/Mena	DOM	Jimma	JM	Negelle	NG
Adwa	AD	D/Odo	DO	Jinka	JN	Nekemte	NK
Aira	AI	D/Tabor	DT	K.Dehar	KD	Pawe	PW
Alemaya	AL	Dangla	DG	K/Mingist	KM	Robe	RB
Alem Ketema	ALK	Dilla	DL	Kachise	KA	Sawla	SW
Alge	ALG	Dm.Dolo	DMD	Koffele	KF	Sekoru	SK
Ambo	AMB	Dubti	DBT	Konso	KN	Senkata	SN
Arba Minch	AM	Ejaji	EJ	Kulumsa	KL	Shambu	SH
Asaita	AS	Enwary	EN	Lalibela	LL	Shire	SHR
Asela	ASL	Fiche	FC	M.Meda	MM	Shola Gebeya	SG
Assosa	ASO	Filtu	FL	M/Abaya	MAB	Sirinka	SR
Awassa	AW	Gambela	GM	Maichew	MY	Sodo	SD
Aykel	AK	Gelemso	GL	Majete	MJ	Wegel Tena	WT
B. Dar	BD	Ginir	GN	Masha	MA	Woliso	WL
Bati	BA	Gode	GD	Mekele	MK	Woreilu	WI
Bedelle	BDL	Gonder	GDR	Merraro	MR	Yabello	YB
BUI	BU	Gore	GR	Metehara	MT	Ziway	ZW
Combolcha	CB	H/Mariam	HM	Metema	MTM		
D. Berehan	DB	Harer	HR	Mieso	MS		
D. Habour	DH	Holleta	HL	Moyale	ML		