



NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY
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SUMMARY

During the period under review, surplus/positive rainfall anomalies were recorded mostly across the extreme north and some parts of the south while parts of the north central and few areas in the south had deficit. The country recorded light to moderate rains while most areas such as Lagos, Benin, Awka and Uyo had high intensity falls which resulted in flooding and erosion. Most parts of the south and some parts of the north central had surplus soil moisture conditions while the northeast had deficit. Warmer than normal temperatures continued to be experienced along the extreme north (Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Nguru, Potiskum, Maiduguri and Yola) while Jos and Eket remained colder. Temperatures below 32 Deg C were recorded in most parts of the south and north central while the extreme north remained predominantly above 32 Deg C. However no part of the country recorded temperatures above 38Deg C as the temperatures have continued to be lowered by the increasing rain in the north.

1.0 RAINFALL TREND

1.1 Rainfall Anomaly

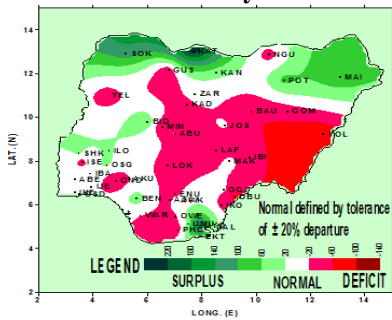


FIG. 1: 2nd DEKAD OF JUNE 2011 RAINFALL ANOMALIES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BA SE PERIOD DECADEAL MEANS

Fig 1 above shows the rainfall anomaly during the dekad and indicates that surplus rainfall anomalies were recorded along the extreme north and few areas of the southeast while parts of the north central and some parts of the south had deficit. Other areas remained normal.

1.2 Rainfall Amounts

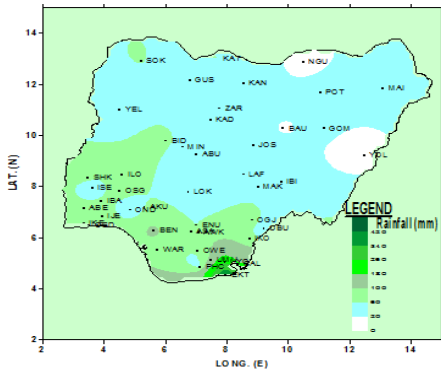


FIG. 2: ACTUAL RAINFALL AMOUNT FOR DEKAD 2, JUNE 2011

The rainfall received across the country is shown in fig 2 and reveals that all parts of the country received over 20mm of rains except areas in and around Nguru, Bauchi and Yola. In Lagos and some parts of the south,

heavy rain and thunderstorm caused flooding of roads and farmlands while some buildings were destroyed by the heavy downpour.



PLATE 1. A boy wadding through a flooded road in Isolo area of Lagos

1.3 COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR THE DEKAD

The comparison of the actual rainfall amount with normal rainfall values in some selected stations across the south and north is shown in Figs 3A & B below. Fig 3A shows that most stations in the north had below normal rainfall while fig 3B shows below to near normal rainfall in most stations in the south.

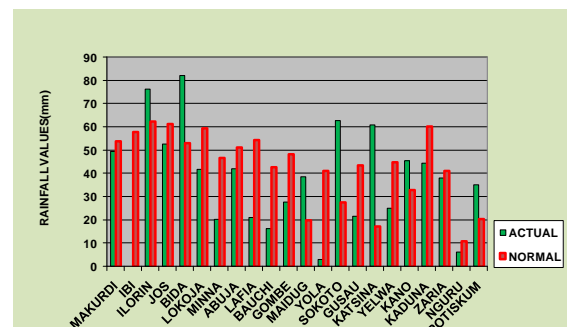


FIG. 3A: COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH OBSERVED RAINFALL OF DEKAD 2, JUNE 2011: FOR NORTHERN AND CENTRAL STATES.

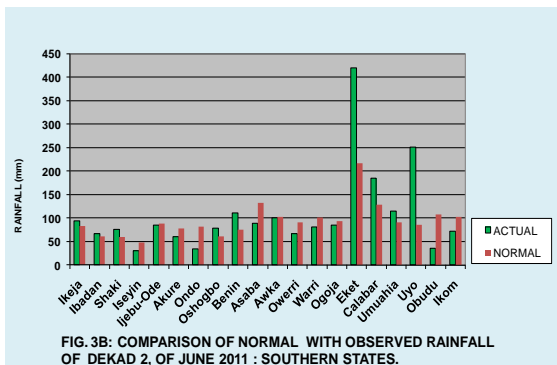


FIG. 3B: COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH OBSERVED RAINFALL OF DEKAD 2, OF JUNE 2011 : SOUTHERN STATES.

1.4 Number of Rain Days

The number of rain days across the country is shown in Fig 4 and reveals that most stations in the north had 2 or more days of rainfall while the south had 4 and above. Generally rainfall distribution was favourable for optimal crop development.

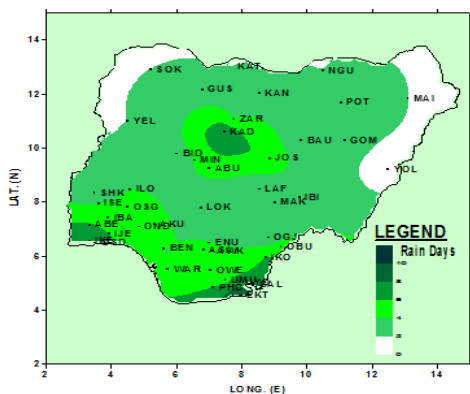


FIG. 4: ACTUAL NUMBER OF RAIN DAYS FOR DEKAD 2, JUNE 2011

2.0 SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

The decadal distribution of soil moisture across the country is shown in Fig 5 and indicates that most parts of the south and some parts of the north central had surplus soil moisture conditions while the extreme northeast had deficit. Other areas remained normal. Generally there was increased soil moisture for optimum crop development.

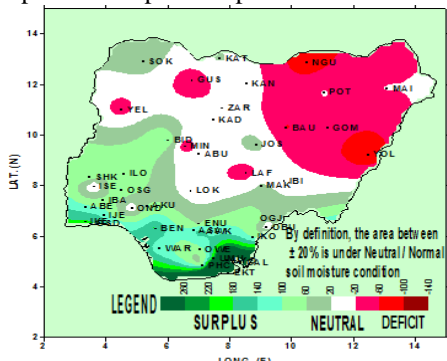


FIG. 5: 2nd DEKAD OF JUNE 2011 SOIL MOISTURE INDICES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY.

3.0 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE TREND

3.1 Maximum Temperature Anomaly

Fig 6 shows the trend of maximum temperature anomaly over the country and indicates that warmer than normal temperatures have continued to be experienced along the extreme north (Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Bauchi, Nguru, Potiskum, Maiduguri and Yola) while areas in and around Jos and Eket were colder than normal. Elsewhere were normal with no significant change when compared with the normal temperatures.

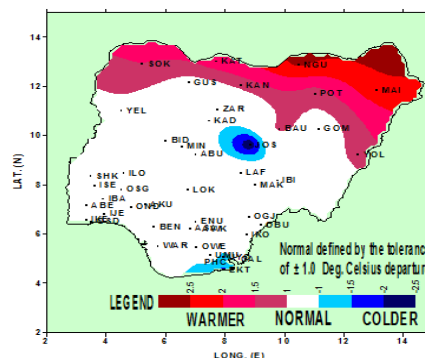


FIG. 6: 2nd DEKAD OF JUNE 2011 MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (Deg. C) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BASE PERIOD DECADEAL MEANS.

3.2 Maximum Temperature Values

The actual mean maximum temperature distribution is shown in Fig 7 below and reveals that most parts of the south and the north central recorded temperatures below 32 Deg C while the north was predominantly above 32 Deg C. With increasing rains across the north, temperatures have continued to drop as no station had temperatures above 38 Deg C.

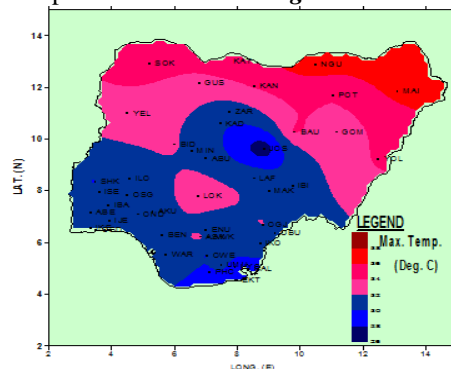


FIG. 7: MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR DEKAD 2, JUNE 2011

4.0 WEATHER/AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR DEKAD 3 (21 TO 30), OF JUNE 2011

4.1 Weather Outlook

The Inter Tropical Discontinuity (ITD) is expected to move further northward with its position, oscillating between Latitude 17.5 deg. north and 18.5 deg. north. The entire country will be under the influence of southwesterlies and active convective activities. With these synoptic systems, the extreme Northern parts of the country are expected to experience partly cloudy to cloudy weather conditions and occasional thunderstorms while the central states are expected to

witness cloudy weather conditions with widespread thunderstorm activities. Meanwhile, the Inland and coastal parts of the country will experience cloudy weather conditions with widespread rain and thunderstorm activities.

Maximum temperatures for Northern and Central states are expected to range from 32°C to 34°C while the minimum temperatures will range from 20°C to 23°C . Maximum temperatures for Inland and coastal areas are expected to be between 31°C and 33°C while the minimum temperatures will range from 23°C to 24°C .

4.2 Agricultural Activity/outlook

Planting of staple food crops continued in parts of the north central while in the extreme north, clearing of farmlands and planting was in progress.

In parts of the south and north central, harvest of maize continued while vegetables planted on irrigated farms in the north was also in progress

Farmers in the extreme north are advised to prepare their farms for planting of new crops following the increased moisture while harvesting of crops will continue in the southern parts.

TABLE OF AGROMETEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE DEKAD

STATIONS	TOTAL RAINFAL (mm)	TOTAL RAIN DAYS	EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (mm)	MEAN MAXIMUM TEMP ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	MEAN MINIMUM TEMP ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	DEGREE DAYS (MAIZE)	MEAN RADIATION ($\text{MJ/m}^2/\text{day}$)
ABUJA	41.9	5	38.4	31.3	23.3	192.6	16
AKURE	60.3	5	38	30.6	22.7	186.5	16
ASABA	89	5	41.1	32.4	23.7	200.1	16.9
AWKA	100.3	5	37.9	31.3	23.7	195.3	15.7
BAUCHI	16.3	2	45.5	34.3	23.5	209.1	18.4
BENIN	109.9	4	37.7	31.3	23.7	194.8	15.7
BIDA	82	3	39.6	32.2	24.1	201.4	16.3
CALABAR	185	7	35	29.7	22.9	183.4	14.8
EKET	419.7	10	26.9	28.3	24.3	183.2	11.4
ENUGU	59	4	38.8	30.8	22.6	186.9	16.3
GOMBE	27.7	3	39.9	32.6	23.5	200.5	16.3
GUSAU	21.5	3	43.3	33.3	23.3	202.8	17.7
IBADAN	66.5	5	38.8	31.0	22.8	189.1	16.3
IJEBU ODE	84.4	6	36.8	30.6	23.2	189.1	15.4
IKEJA	94.1	8	XX	30.5	24.1	XX	XX
IKOM	70.9	6	35.8	30.4	23.5	189.5	15
ILORIN	76.1	4	39	30.8	22.4	186.1	16.5
ISEYIN	29.8	4	40.2	30.8	21.8	182.9	17.1
JOS	52.6	6	37.1	26.5	17.4	139.6	17.1
KADUNA	44.3	8	41	30.4	20.7	175.6	17.6
KANO	45.4	3	45	34.2	23.6	208.	18.2

						8	
KATSINA	60.9	2	48.4	35.5	23.3	213.7	19.5
LAFIA	20.9	2	37.3	31.8	24.5	201.6	15.3
LOKOJA	41.6	2	41.7	33.1	24.2	206.5	17
MAIDUGURI	38.5	2	47.3	36.5	25.7	231.3	18.4
MAKURDI	49.3	3	39	31.0	22.6	188.3	16.4
MINNA	20.3	4	42.1	31.6	21.8	186.9	17.7
NGURU	6.1	2	49.3	37.1	25.1	230.7	19.2
OGOJA	84.2	2	40.9	32.1	23.4	197.7	16.9
ONDO	33.3	5	37	30.5	23.1	188.2	15.6
OSHODI	97.4	7	33.1	30.6	24.9	197.4	13.7
OSOGBO	78.6	5	38.6	30.5	22.3	184.1	16.3
OWERRI	66.1	4	35	29.9	23.1	184.9	14.8
PHC	54.5	6	32.9	29.6	23.5	185.5	13.9
POTISKUM	35.1	4	42.1	34.2	25.1	216.8	16.7
SHAKI	76	2	38.2	29.9	21.6	177.5	16.4
SOKOTO	62.7	2	41.7	34.8	25.2	219.9	16.5
UMUAHIA	114.7	5	37.2	30.9	23.5	191.6	15.5
UYO	251.3	7	30.9	29.1	23.8	184.4	13.1
WARRI	80.9	4	37.9	31.6	24.0	197.7	15.7
YELWA	25	2	40.7	33.4	24.8	211.1	16.4
YOLA	2.8	1	42.2	34.3	25.3	217.9	16.8
ZARIA	38	4	41.4	30.9	21.0	179.2	17.7
OBUDU	34.7	5	35.7	30.9	22.7	182.1	15.1

Dear All,

Comments and suggestions on how to improve this publication are welcome. Agrometeorologists, Agriculturists, Extension Workers, Research Officers, Users and the General Public should kindly send feedback to:

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