



NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY
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SUMMARY

The dekad witnessed moderate to heavy rains across the country with concomitant flooding and erosion. Lagos area recorded over 200mm of rainfall which flooded farmlands and streets causing traffic gridlocks in most parts of the metropolis. Some parts of the south, the north central and extreme north had surplus soil moisture conditions while elsewhere recorded deficit. Temperatures warmer than normal continued to be experienced along the north (Sokoto, Gusau, Katsina, Kano, Nguru, Potiskum, Maiduguri and Yola) while Jos and Shaki remained colder than normal. Yelwa, Sokoto, Gusau, Katsina, Kano, Nguru, Bauchi, Potiskum, Gombe, Maiduguri and Yola in the north recorded temperatures above 32 Deg C while other stations had below 32 Deg C. Apart from the harvesting of vegetables, maize and cassava, the dekad witnessed harvest of new yams in some parts of the south.

1.0 RAINFALL TREND

1.1 Rainfall Anomaly

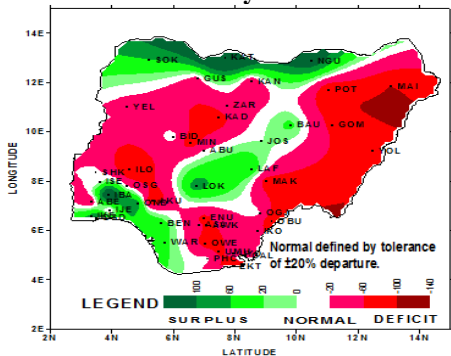


FIG. 1: 3RD DEKAD OF JUNE, 2011 RAINFALL ANOMALIES(%) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO 1971-2000 BASE PERIOD DEKADAL MEANS.

The rainfall anomaly during the dekad is shown in Fig 1 above and indicates that deficit rainfall anomalies were recorded in most parts of the country except parts of the extreme north, some parts of the north central and the southwest (green areas). Other areas remained normal.

1.2 Rainfall Amounts

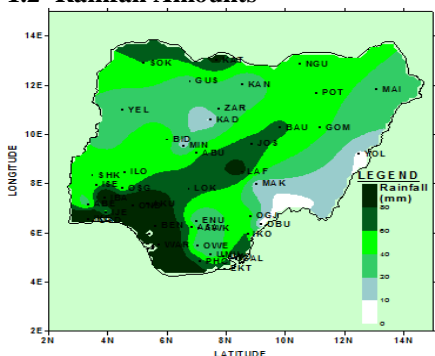


FIG.2: ACTUAL AMOUNT OF RAINFALL FOR DEKAD 3, JUNE 2011.

Fig 2 above shows the rainfall received across the country and reveals that all parts of the country recorded over 20mm of rains. However areas such as

Oshodi, Ikeja, Ondo, Ibadan and Benin recorded over 100mm of rainfall. Station at Oshodi received 206.6mm in 9 raindays that resulted to flooding and erosion which disrupted traffic in Lagos metropolis and submerged buildings and farmlands.

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. Both Figs. show that most stations in the north and south had below normal rainfall.

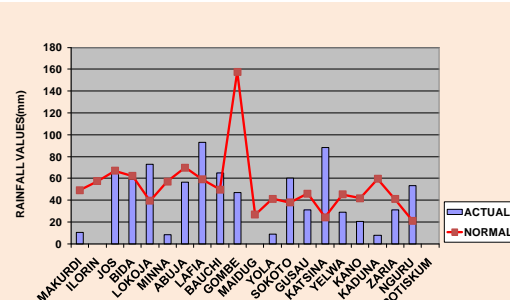


FIG. 3A: COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH OBSERVED RAINFALL OF DEKAD 3, JUNE 2011: NORTH AND CENTRAL STATES.

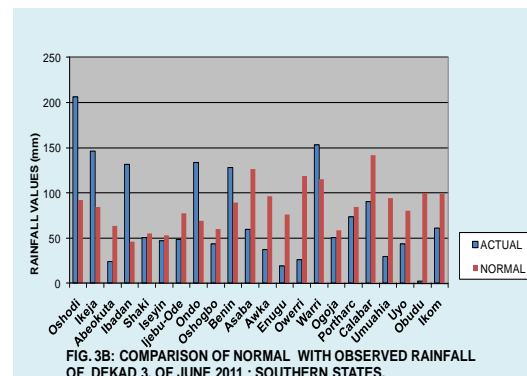


FIG. 3B: COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH OBSERVED RAINFALL OF DEKAD 3, OF JUNE 2011 : SOUTHERN STATES.

1.4 Number of Rain Days

Fig 4 shows the distribution of rainfall across the country and reveals that the dekad received good distribution across the country with only few stations in the north having below 2 raindays. Generally rainfall distribution favoured field crops especially crops that required wide rainfall spread.

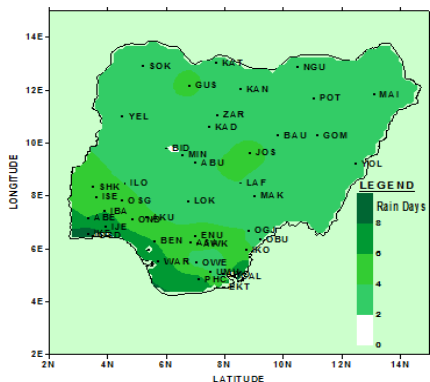


FIG.4: ACTUAL NUMBER OF RAIN DAYS FOR DEKAD 3, JUNE 2011.

2.0 SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

The decadal distribution of soil moisture across the country is shown in Fig 5 and indicates that the south, parts of the extreme north and north central (green areas) had surplus soil moisture condition while the some parts of the northeast flank (red), Kaduna and environs were under deficit. Other areas were normal. Generally, the soil moisture across the country was favourable for optimum crop development and growth.

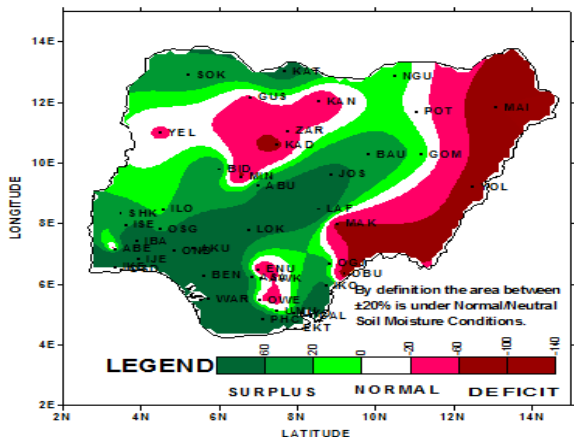


FIG.5: 3RD DEKAD OF JUNE, 2011 SOIL MOISTURE INDICES.

3.0 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE TREND

3.1 Maximum Temperature Anomaly

The trend of maximum temperature anomaly over the country is shown in Fig 6 and indicates that warmer than normal temperatures have continued to be experienced along the extreme north (Sokoto, Gusau, Katsina, Kano, Nguru, Potiskum, Maiduguri and Yola)

while areas in and around Jos and Shaki were colder than normal. The white areas were normal with no significant change when compared with the normal temperatures.

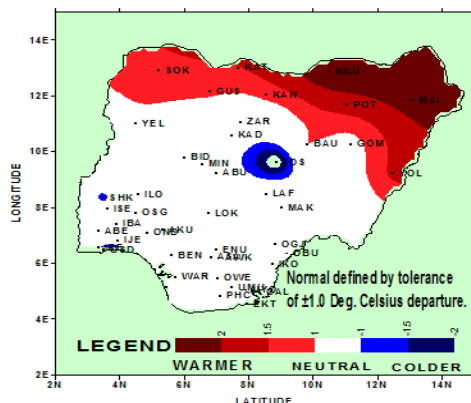


FIG.6: 3RD DEKAD OF JUNE, 2011 MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (Deg.C) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971-2000 BASE PERIOD DEKADAL MEANS.

3.2 Maximum Temperature Values

The actual mean maximum temperature distribution is shown in Fig 7 below and reveals that the extreme north (Yelwa, Sokoto, Gusau, Katsina, Kano, Nguru, Bauchi, Potiskum, Gombe, Maiduguri and Yola) recorded temperatures above 32 Deg C while the rest had below 32 Deg C. With increasing rains across the north, temperatures have continued to drop further down as no station had temperatures above 35 Deg C.

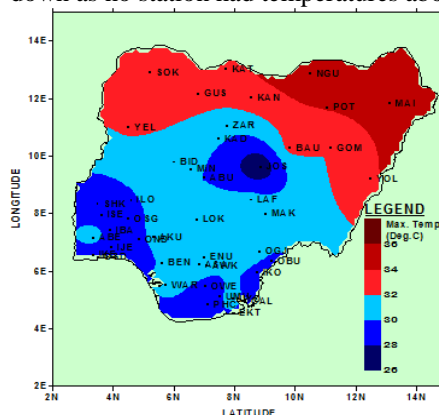


FIG.7: MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR DEKAD 3, JUNE 2011.

4.0 WEATHER/AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR DEKAD 1 (1 TO 10), OF JULY 2011

4.1 Weather Outlook

The Inter Tropical Discontinuity (ITD) is expected to move further northward with its position, oscillating between Latitude 18.0 deg. north and 19.0 deg. north. More inflow of moist south westerly and active convective activities are expected.

With the synoptic systems, the northern parts of the country are expected to experience cloudy weather conditions with thunderstorm activities while the central

states are expected to be cloudy with localized thundery activities.

The inland states are expected to be cloudy with associated thundery activities while the coastal areas are expected to experience cloudy weather conditions and widespread rainfall activities.

Maximum temperatures for north and central states are expected to range from 32°C to 34°C while the minimum temperatures will be from 23°C and 25°C .

Maximum temperatures for inland and coastal areas of the country are expected to range between 29°C and 31°C while minimum temperatures are expected to range from 21° to 24°C .

4.2 Agricultural Activity/Outlook

In most parts of the north planting of staple food crops continued while clearing of farmlands and planting were still in progress in the extreme north.

In the south and parts of the north central, harvest of maize, vegetables and cassava continued while some farmers in the south commenced harvest of new yam.

Farmers in the extreme north are advised to prepare their farms for planting of new crops as soil moisture and rainfall are quite adequate to support crop growth and development.

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 ($\text{MJ/m}^2/\text{day}$)
ABEOKUTA	24.2	6	37.3	30.7	23.1	189	15.7
ABUJA	56.6	4	36.7	29.9	22.3	180	15.6
AKURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASABA	59.6	4	38.6	31.5	23.6	195	16
AWKA	37.4	5	35.9	30.6	23.7	191	15
BAUCHI	64.9	3	43.5	32.7	22.5	196	18
BENIN	128	6	34.6	30.1	23.6	188	14.5
BIDA	59.1	2	37.9	31.1	23.2	191	15.8
CALABAR	90.1	9	32.5	29.0	23.2	180	13.9
EKET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENUGU	19.2	5	36.4	30.0	22.7	183	15.4
GOMBE	46.8	3	41.2	32.0	22.9	194	17.1
GUSAU	31.1	5	42.9	33.0	23.1	200	17.7
IBADAN	131.8	6	35.3	29.7	22.8	182	15
IJEBU ODE	48.2	7	32.9	29.0	22.9	179	14
IKEJA	146.2	9	29.8	29.0	23.6	182	12.6
IKOM	61.1	5	34.9	29.6	22.8	182	14.8
ILORIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISEYIN	46.9	4	36.1	29.2	21.6	174	15.5
JOS	66.4	5	36.4	25.9	17.0	134	16.9
KADUNA	7.9	2	39.9	30.4	21.2	178	17.1
KANO	20.2	2	43.6	33.1	22.9	200	18
KATSINA	88.3	3	43.7	33.6	23.3	204	17.9
LAFIA	93	4	36	31.0	23.9	194	14.9
LOKOJA	73	2	37.6	31.8	24.4	200	15.5
MAIDUGURI	Tr	0	44.5	35.0	24.9	219	17.7
MAKURDI	10.2	2	40.2	31.3	22.4	188	16.9
MINNA	8.3	2	40.5	30.8	21.6	182	17.2
NGURU	53.1	3	46.8	35.4	24.2	217	18.7
OGOJA	50.4	4	38.1	31.0	23.2	190	15.9
ONDO	133.5	5	35.7	29.8	22.7	182	15.1
OSHODI	206.6	9	26.2	28.5	24.3	183	11.1
OSOGBO	43.6	5	35.8	29.4	22.1	177	15.4
OWERRI	26.2	3	33	29.3	23.1	181	14
PHC	73.4	7	31.2	29.2	23.7	184	13.2
POTISKUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHAKI	50.7	5	36	28.7	21.0	168	15.7
SOKOTO	60.4	2	40.4	33.3	24.5	208	16.4
UMUAHIA	29.8	4	32.6	29.2	23.2	182	13.9
UYO	43.4	2	37.5	31.4	24.0	197	15.5
WARRI	153	7	35.4	30.5	23.8	191	14.8
YELWA	28.9	3	39.1	32.4	24.2	202	16
YOLA	8.6	3	42.9	33.9	24.5	212	17.3
ZARIA	31.3	2	41	30.8	21.1	179	17.5
OBUDU	2.2	2	35.7	29.4	22.3	178	15.2

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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