



NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY
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SUMMARY

During the dekad, light to moderate rains fell across the country with the southwest witnessing reduced rainfall activities due to the effect of the little dry season (August break). Surplus to normal soil moisture conditions were observed across the country except in parts of the southwest which recorded deficits. Most parts of the country had normal temperatures while warmer than normal temperatures were observed in few areas across the country. However, stations at Jos, Shaki, Iseyin, Eket and Calabar recorded colder than normal temperature. No part of the country had temperatures above 32 Deg C. Harvest of maize, cassava, fruity vegetables and new yams remained the dominant field activity during the dekad.

1.0 RAINFALL TREND

1.1 Rainfall Anomaly

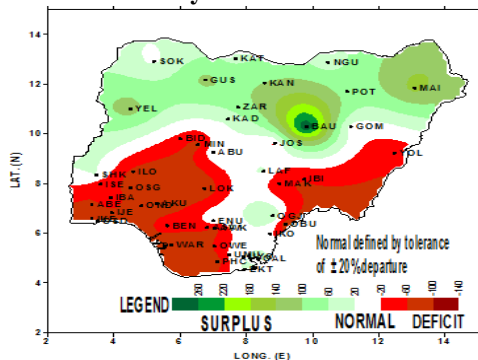


FIG. 1: 2nd DEKAD OF AUGUST 2011 RAINFALL ANOMALIES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BASE PERIOD DEKADAL MEANS.

Fig. 1 above shows the rainfall anomaly during the dekad and indicates that deficit anomalies affected most parts of the southwest, parts of the southeast and some parts of the north central (red areas). However, most parts of the north had normal to surplus anomalies which favoured cropland and pastureland growth and development.

1.2 Rainfall Amounts

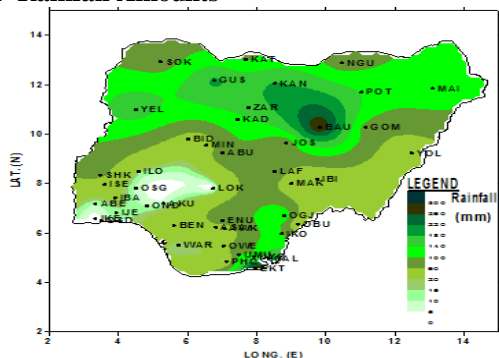


FIG. 2: ACTUAL RAINFALL AMOUNT FOR DEKAD 2, AUGUST 2011

The rainfall received across the country is shown in *Fig 2* above and reveals that most stations had substantial rainfall except the southwest which had low rainfall due

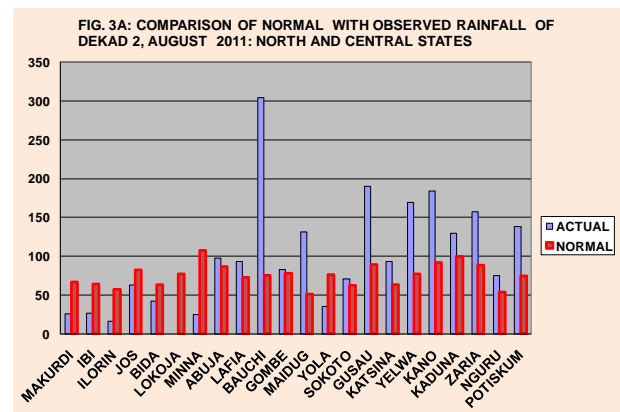
to the effect of the little dry season. However, areas such as Kaduna, Zaria, Bauchi, Potiskum and Jalingo in the north as well as most stations in the southeast and Niger Delta had high intensity rainfall which resulted to flooding and erosion.



Flooded town at Jalingo in Taraba state after torrential rain

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 the north of the country are shown in *Figs 3A & B* respectively. Figure 3A shows that most stations in the north had above normal rainfall while the south (*Fig 3B*) had below normal.



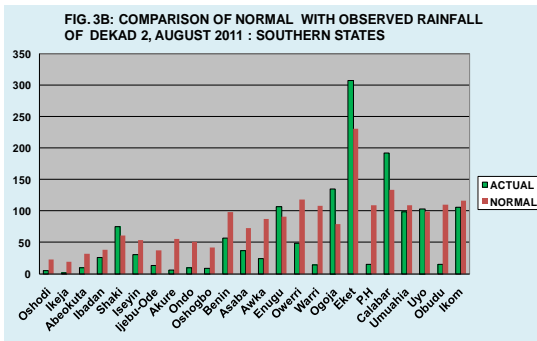


FIG. 3B: COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH OBSERVED RAINFALL OF DEKAD 2, AUGUST 2011 : SOUTHERN STATES

1.4 Number of Rain Days

Fig 4 shows the number of rain days across the country and indicates that most parts of the country had 4 days of rainfall while the southwest had below 4 days. The rainfall distribution across the north and southeast was generally adequate and favoured rainfed crops; pastures and rangeland while that of the southwest favoured harvest of mature crops.

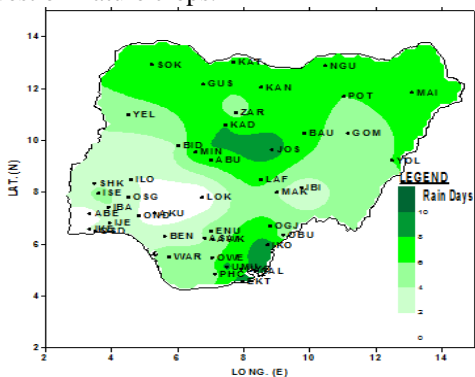


FIG. 4: ACTUAL NUMBER OF RAIN DAYS FOR DEKAD 2, AUGUST 2011

2.0 SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

The decadal distribution of soil moisture across the country is shown in Fig 5 below and indicates that most parts of the country (green areas) had surplus soil moisture conditions that were adequate for rainfed crops, whereas the southwest recorded deficits.

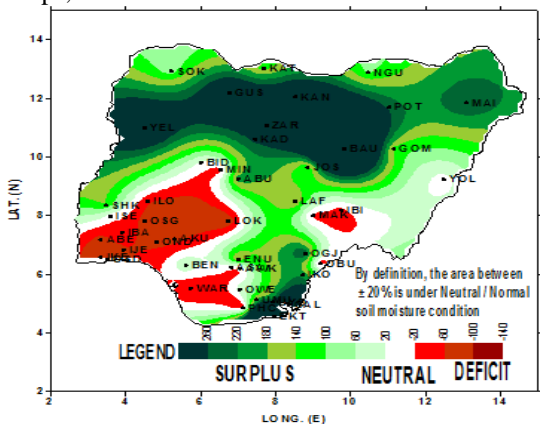


FIG. 5: 2nd DEKAD OF AUGUST 2011 SOIL MOISTURE INDICES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY.

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 most stations across the country were normal. However, stations such as Sokoto, Nguru, Ibi, Yola, Lokoja, Awka and Warri were warmer than normal while Jos, Shaki, Iseyin, Eket and Calabar were colder than normal.

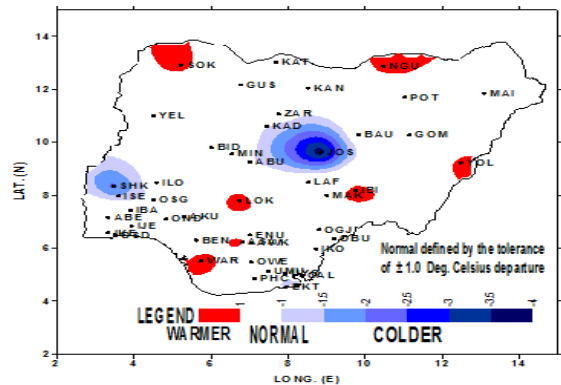


FIG. 6: 2nd DEKAD OF AUGUST 2011 MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (Deg. C) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BASE PERIOD DECADEAL MEANS.

3.2 Maximum Temperature Values

The actual mean maximum temperature distribution is shown in Fig 7 below and reveals that no station had temperatures above 32 Deg C and favoured optimum crop development and growth and as well as livestock performance.

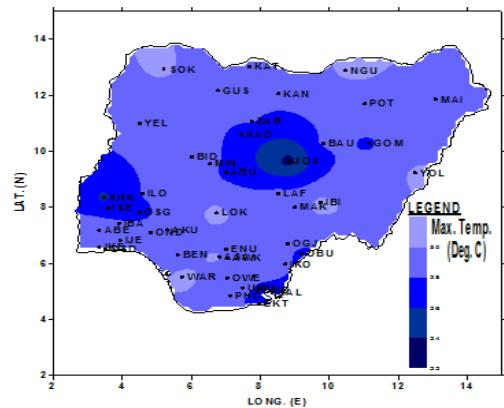


FIG. 7: MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR DEKAD 2, AUGUST 2011

4.0 WEATHER/AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR DEKAD 3 (21 TO 31), OF AUGUST, 2011

4.1 Weather Outlook

The Inter Tropical Discontinuity (ITD) is expected to remain quasi stationary between Latitude 19.0 deg. and 21.0 deg. north. The moist south westerly winds are expected to continue to dominate most parts of the country.

The north and central states are expected to experience cloudy weather conditions with localized thunderstorm

activities. The Inland and coastal areas of the country are expected to experience cloudy weather conditions with widespread rain showers.

Maximum temperatures for the north and central states are expected to range from 28°C to 32°C while the minimum temperatures will range between 20°C and 24°C . For the inland and coastal areas, the maximum temperatures are expected to be between 25°C and 28°C while the minimum temperatures will range from 21°C to 24°C during the period.

Rainfall amounts across the country are predicted to range from **30mm to 300mm**.

4.2 Agricultural Activity/Outlook

Harvesting of staple food crops and fruity vegetables continued to dominate farming activities in most parts of the south and the middle belt while weeding and other farming operations were confined to the northern states.

It is expected that in parts of the south and the middle belt, harvest of **maize, cassava, vegetables and new yam** will continue. Farmers in the southwest are expected to use this period of the little dry season (August break) to harvest mature crops, weed cassava farmlands and plan for the second cropping season.

TABLE OF AGROMETEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE DEKAD

STATION	RAIN FALL (mm)	RAIN DAY (no.)	PET (mm)	TMAX (oC)	TMIN (oC)	DD (no.)	RAD (MJ/m ² /day)
ABEOK	9.3	1	40	29.9	22.1	180	17.1
ABUJA	97.7	7	32.2	27.4	21.9	166.6	14.1
AKURE	6.4	1	36.4	28.3	21.4	168.6	15.9
ASABA	36.8	4	39.2	30.3	23	186.1	16.5
AWKA	23.7	4	33.7	28.9	23.3	181.1	14.4
BAUCHI	304.3	7	35.6	28.3	21.8	170.5	15.5
BENIN	56.7	3	36	29.1	22.8	179.4	15.4
BIDA	41.9	4	35.9	29.6	23.3	184.7	15.2
CALABAR	191.7	10	31.1	27.7	22.9	172.8	13.5
EKET	307	9	24.9	26.8	23.7	172.8	10.8
ENUGU	106.6	5	37	29.0	22.3	176.4	15.9
GOMBE	82.7	5	35.5	27.7	21.1	164.3	15.6
GUSAU	189.8	7	38.9	28.9	20.9	169	16.9
IBADAN	25.5	4	35.1	28.3	22.0	171.2	15.2
IJEBU	13.2	2	35.7	28.7	22.3	174.7	15.4
IKEJA	1.2	2	36.2	29.8	23.4	186.1	15.3
IKOM	105.4	9	34.2	28.4	22.6	174.9	14.7
ILORIN	16.3	2	35.9	28.1	21.4	167.2	15.7
ISEYIN	30.5	5	32.4	26.5	20.8	156.6	14.4
JOS	62.8	9	31.8	23.2	16.8	119.8	15.2
KADUNA	129.9	8	34.6	27.3	20.9	161	15.3
KANO	184	7	38.6	28.6	20.7	166.4	16.9
KATSINA	93	6	42	28.8	19.1	159.6	18.6

LAFIA	93.6	7	32.7	28.6	23.3	179.5	13.9
LOKOJA	0	0	37.4	30.5	23.9	191.7	15.6
MAIDU	130.9	7	36.2	29.4	22.7	180.7	15.4
MAKURDI	26	4	38	29.3	22.2	177.9	16.2
MINNA	24.5	8	38.6	28.9	21.2	170.7	16.7
NGURU	75.3	7	39.1	30.2	22.6	184.1	16.5
OGOJA	134.6	7	37.2	29.3	22.6	179.3	15.9
ONDO	9.2	2	37.1	29.0	22.1	175.3	16
OSHO DI	5.1	3	34.5	29.6	23.9	187.4	14.5
OSOGBO	8.7	3	33.4	27.4	21.6	164.8	14.6
OWERRI	48.9	5	35.1	28.9	22.9	178.8	15
PHC	15.2	5	35.3	29.3	23.3	182.8	15
POT	138	6	39.1	29.6	21.8	176.7	16.8
SHAKI	74.7	3	31	25.7	20.4	150.5	14
SOKOTO	70.3	8	39.8	30.2	22.2	182	16.9
UMU AHIA	98.3	9	35.2	28.9	22.9	179	15.1
UYO	102.9	6	29.6	27.7	23.3	174.9	12.7
WARRI	14.3	5	37.5	30.3	23.7	190	15.7
YELWA	169	5	33.8	29.1	22.8	179.8	14.4
YOLA	35.5	6	34.4	30.2	24.0	190.9	14.4
ZARIA	157.2	5	38.8	28.2	20.2	162	17.1
OBUDU	15.2	5	32.3	27.4	21.9	166.4	14.1
IBI	27	3	40.6	30.5	22.5	184.9	17.1

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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