



NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY
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SUMMARY

During the period under review, light to moderate rains fell across the country with the recovery of rains in parts of the southwest after the little dry season. Most parts of the country received rainfall above 40mm except parts of the southwest and few parts of the north which had lower. The highest amounts of rainfall were received in Warri, Owerri, Calabar and Asaba with 346.8mm, 306.5mm, 247.9mm and 231.5mm respectively. Deficit rainfall anomaly was recorded in parts of the north central, northeast and few pockets around the south. Most parts of the country had temperatures below 32degree Celsius except parts of Sokoto and Maiduguri which had higher. Areas in and around Shaki, Iseyin, Jos and Eket were colder than normal while the extreme north remained warmer. Planting of maize and other crops for the second cropping season has begun in parts of the south west as more rains are expected while cereal crops such as millet, maize and sorghum continued to mature in the northern part of the country.

1.0 RAINFALL TREND

1.1 Rainfall Anomaly

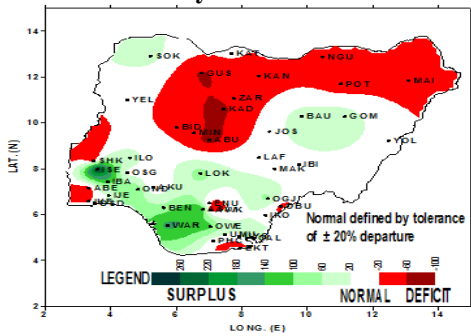


FIG. 1: 3rd DEKAD OF AUGUST 2011 RAINFALL ANOMALIES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BASE PERIOD DECADEAL MEAN S.

The rainfall anomaly over the country is shown in **Fig 1** above and indicates that most parts of the country had surplus to normal rainfall anomalies while parts of the north central and northeast had deficits. Most parts of the south recorded surplus rainfall anomalies.

1.2 Rainfall Amounts

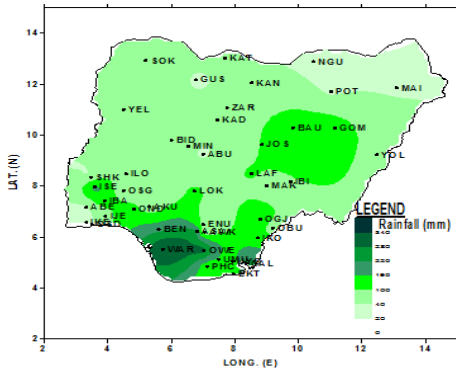


FIG. 2: ACTUAL RAINFALL AMOUNT FOR DEKAD 3, AUGUST 2011

Fig 2 shows the actual rainfall received across the country and indicates that most parts of the country

received over 40mm of rainfall except parts of the southwest and few parts of the north which had lower. However, most areas in parts of the southeast and north central had heavy falls which resulted to flooding and erosion.

1.3 COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR THE DEKAD

Figs 3A & 3B below show the comparison of the actual rainfall amounts with normal values in most stations across the south and the north of the country respectively. **Fig 3A** shows that Bauchi, Gombe, Ilorin, Lokoja, Lafia, Jos and Sokoto recorded rainfall above normal others were below normal while most stations in the south were above to near normal(**Fig 3**).

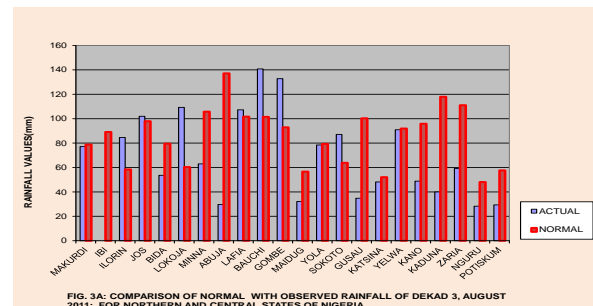


FIG. 3A: COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH OBSERVED RAINFALL OF DEKAD 3, AUGUST 2011: FOR NORTHERN AND CENTRAL STATES OF NIGERIA

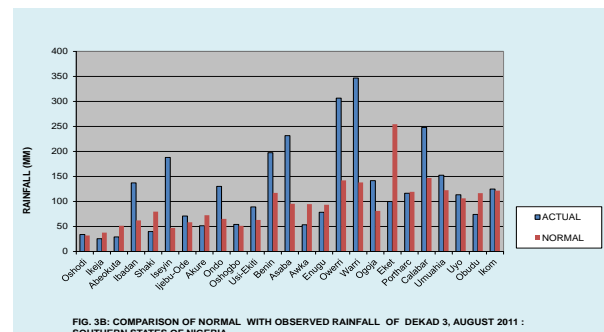


FIG. 3B: COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH OBSERVED RAINFALL OF DEKAD 3, AUGUST 2011 : SOUTHERN STATES OF NIGERIA

1.4 Number of Rain Days

Fig 4 shows the number of rain days across the country and most parts of the country had at least 4 days of rains except the extreme north and some parts of the southwest which had less than 4 days of rains. Warri, Asaba, Calabar and Eket had the highest number of rain days ranging from 10 to 11 days which resulted to flooding of farmland, hence good drainage system required.

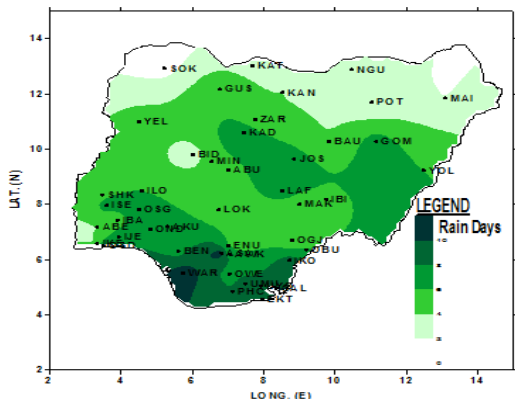


FIG. 4: ACTUAL NUMBER OF RAIN DAY'S FOR DEKAD 3, AUGUST 2011

2.0 SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

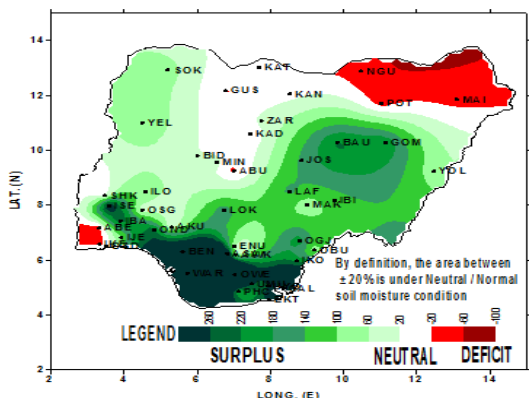


FIG. 5: 3rd DEKAD OF AUGUST 2011 SOIL MOISTURE INDICES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY.

Fig 5 above shows the decadal distribution of soil moisture across the country and indicates that most parts of the country had surplus to neutral soil moisture conditions while the north eastern fringe of the country and some parts of south west recorded deficits. The soil moisture across the country generally supported crop growth and development and aided the harvesting of root crops and management of pastureland.

3.0 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE TREND

3.1 Maximum Temperature Anomaly

The trend of maximum temperature anomaly is shown in Fig 6 and indicates that most parts of the country were normal. However, the extreme north (Yelwa, Sokoto, Katsina, Nguru, Potiskum, Maiduguri and Yola) had warmer than normal temperatures while areas

in and around Jos, Shaki, Iseyin, Eket and Calabar were colder.

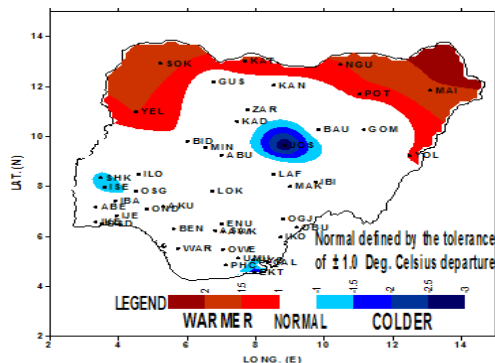


FIG. 6: 3rd DEKAD OF A AUGUST 2011 MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (Deg. C) OVER THE COUNTRY. A ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BA SE PERIOD DECA DAL MEANS.

3.2 Maximum Temperature Values

Fig 7 below shows the actual mean maximum temperature distribution and indicates that most stations across the country recorded temperatures below 32 Deg C except Sokoto, Maiduguri and environs which had temperatures above 32 Deg C. Generally temperatures favoured crop development and growth and as well as livestock performance.

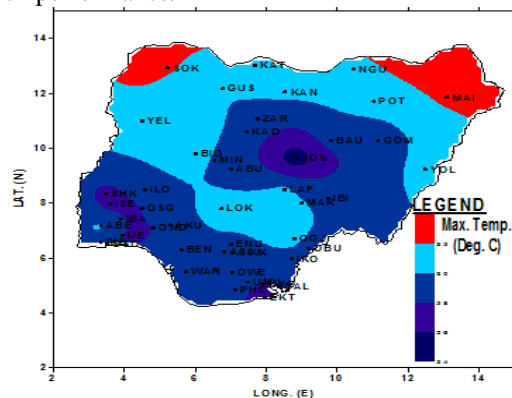


FIG. 7: MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR DEKAD 3, AUGUST 2011

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

4.1 Weather Outlook

The Inter Tropical Discontinuity (ITD) is expected to start its southward movement, oscillating between Latitude 18.5 deg. and 20.5deg. North.

With these synoptic systems 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 be cloudy with widespread rain showers

Maximum temperatures for the north and central states are expected to range between 27°C and 33°C while the minimum temperatures will be between 21°C and 24°C. Maximum temperatures for inland and coastal areas are

expected to range between 25°C and 27°C while the minimum temperatures will be from 21°C to 24°C .

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.

In the north, more rains are expected with the maturing of cereal crops such as millet, sorghum and maize.

TABLE OF AGROMETEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE DEKAD

STATION	RAIN FALL (mm)	RAINDAY (no.)	PET (mm)	TMAX (oC)	TMIN (oC)	DD (no.)	RAD (MJ/m ² /day)
ABEOK	29.1	4	44.9	30.2	22.4	201.1	17.3
ABUJA	29.7	5	43.1	29.1	21.6	191	16.9
AKURE	51.4	7	38.7	29.1	21.7	187	15.8
ASABA	231.5	11	42.5	30.0	23.1	204.2	16.3
AWKA	53.4	7	38.7	29.1	23.1	199.1	14.9
BAUCHI	140.8	4	43.3	28.9	21.1	187.4	17.1
BENIN	197.4	7	39.1	28.5	22.5	192.4	15.3
BIDA	53.6	3	44.5	30.8	23.2	208.8	17
CALABAR	247.9	10	34.1	28.1	23.5	195.8	13.3
EKET	99.7	10	26.6	26.7	23.8	190	10.4
ENUGU	78.6	6	43.1	29.5	22.2	196.3	16.8
GOMBE	132.8	7	42.6	28.2	20.5	180	17
GUSAU	34.8	6	44.7	30.1	21.9	198.3	17.3
IBADAN	137.1	5	39.2	28.2	21.9	187.1	15.5
IJEBU	70.9	7	36.4	28.0	22.6	190.4	14.3
IKEJA	25.5	4	39.3	29.4	23.4	202.7	15.1
IKOM	124.8	9	40.9	29.3	22.7	198	15.8
ILORIN	84.6	6	42.7	29.0	21.6	190.1	16.8
ISEYIN	188	7	45.5	27.4	20.8	207.8	17.4
JOS	102	7	41.2	24.6	16.2	136.2	17.8
KADUNA	40	8	46.7	29.4	20.4	186.2	18.5
KANO	48.8	4	46.5	30.5	21.7	199.3	18
KATSINA	48.2	3	52.2	31.7	20.6	199.9	20.2

LAFIA	107.3	7	42.9	30.5	23.4	208.8	16.3
LOKOJA	109.3	5	41.6	30.6	23.7	210.7	15.7
MAIDUGURI	32.1	2	49.3	32.3	23.1	216.6	18.5
MAKURDI	77.1	5	44.6	30.2	22.3	200.8	17.2
MINNA	63	5	46.8	29.8	20.9	190.7	18.4
NGURU	28.3	4	46.3	31.6	23.2	213.6	17.5
OGOJA	141.6	4	46.2	30.8	22.6	205.4	17.7
ONDO	130.1	7	37.5	28.0	22.3	188.2	14.8
OSHODI	33.8	8	35.3	28.8	24.0	202.1	13.6
OSOGBO	54	7	39.4	28.0	21.6	184.8	15.6
OWERRI	306.5	7	40	28.7	22.3	192.8	15.6
PHC	116.3	8	39.4	29.1	23.1	198.7	15.2
POT	29.4	2	47.8	31.3	22.4	207.5	18.2
SHAKI	39.7	5	39.9	27.5	20.8	177.8	16
SOKOTO	87.1	1	49.1	32.2	22.9	214.7	18.5
UMUAHIA	152.5	9	41.5	29.3	22.6	197.8	16.1
UYO	113.4	8	33.3	27.7	23.3	192.1	13
WARRI	346.8	11	37.1	29.0	23.7	201.7	14.3
YELWA	90.9	5	46.6	31.7	23.6	216.3	17.5
YOLA	78.5	6	44.6	31.0	23.5	212.1	16.9
ZARIA	59.2	4	45.8	29.2	20.5	185.2	18.1
OBUDU	74	6	41	28.8	22.0	191.4	16.1
IBI							
USI-EKITI	89.1	9					

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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