



NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY
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SUMMARY

The 1st dekad of November (first 10 days) witnessed light to moderate rains across the southern parts of the country while the north and central areas remained dry. Few areas of the south like Ikeja, Uyo and Calabar had rainfall amounts exceeding 100mm. Deficit soil moisture conditions were noted in most parts of the country except the coastal parts of the south which had normal to surplus. Warmer than normal temperatures were experienced in the extreme north including: Yelwa, Sokoto, Gusau, Katsina, Nguru, Potiskum, Maiduguri and Yola while areas in and around Jos, Eket and Calabar were colder than normal. Temperatures above 32 Deg C were reported in most parts of the country while few areas of the south recorded temperatures below 32 Deg C. Harvest of cassava, yams and vegetables and processing and drying of farm produce dominated field activity during the dekad and will continue in the next Dekad.

1.0 RAINFALL TREND

1.1 Rainfall Anomaly

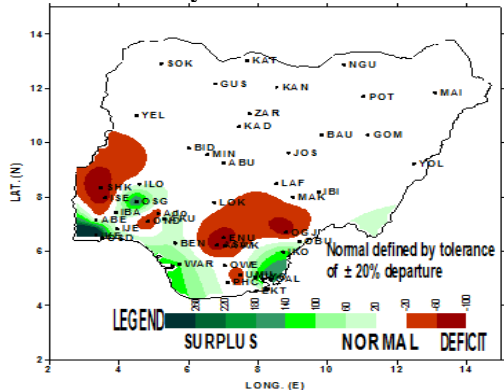


FIG. 1: 1st DEKAD OF NOVEMBER 2011 RAINFALL ANOMALIES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BASE PERIOD DECADEAL MEANS.

The rainfall anomaly over the country is shown in *Fig 1* above and indicates that the northern parts of the country remained mostly normal with no rains (dry season) while some parts of the south (green areas) recorded surpluses and elsewhere in the south were normal and deficit especially stations at Shaki, Iseyin, Ondo, Benin, Enugu and Umuahia recorded deficits (red).

1.2 Rainfall Amounts

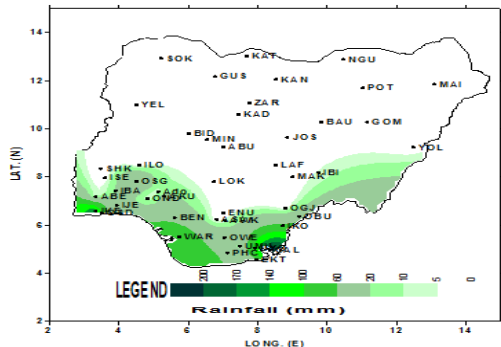
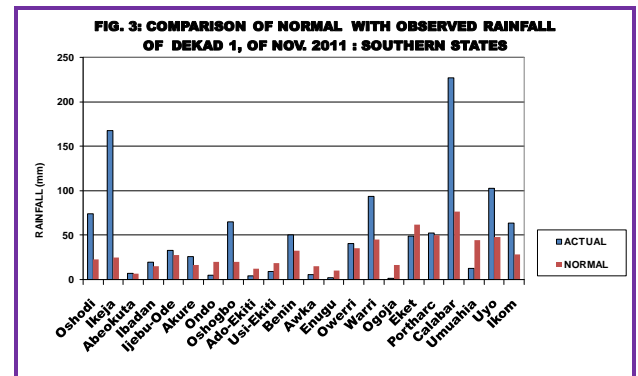


FIG. 2: A ACTUAL A MOUNT OF RAINFALL FOR DEKAD 1, NOVEMBER 2011

Fig 2 also shows the actual rainfall amount received across the country and reveals that northern and central states remained dry with no rains. The south, however recorded significant rains with stations like Ikeja, Uyo and Calabar recorded as high as **167.6mm, 102.5mm, and 227.2mm** of rainfall respectively.

1.3 COMPARISON OF NORMAL WITH ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR THE DEKAD

Fig. 3 below is the comparison of the actual rainfall amount with normal rainfall values in some selected stations across the south of the country. The figure shows that most stations had above normal rainfall, indicating surplus rains which could impart agricultural activities in those areas.



1.4 Number of Rain Days

Fig 4 shows the number of rain days across the country and reveals that the south had between 2 and 6 days of rainfall except Eket and Calabar that recorded over 6 days. The north and central states however remained dry, hence zero (0) raindays. Farmers in this area are advised to irrigate their crops in other to sustain good crop growth and development.

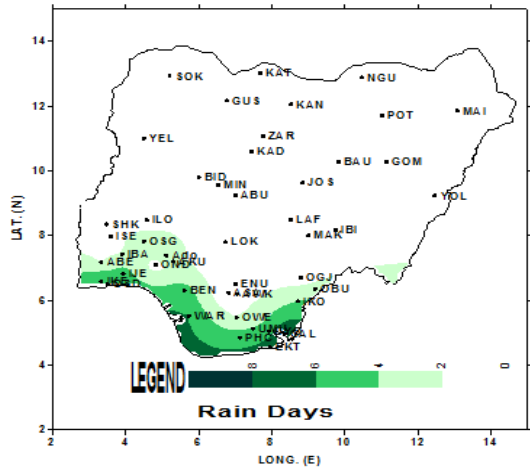


FIG. 4: ACTUAL NUMBER OF RAIN DAYS FOR DEKAD 1, NOVEMBER 2011

2.0 SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

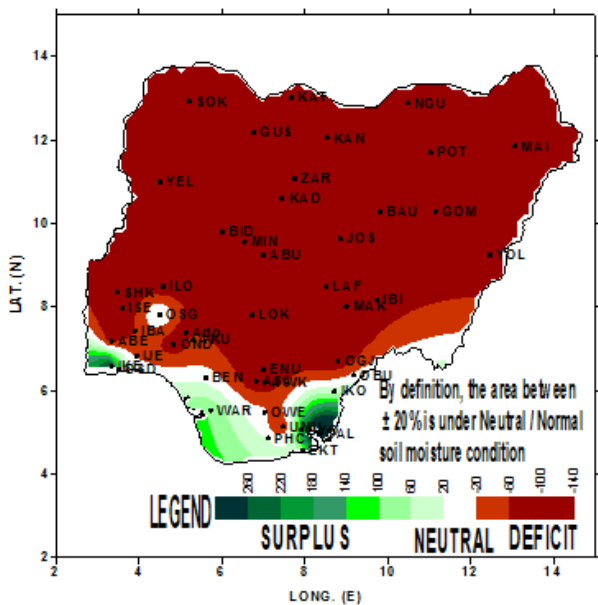


FIG. 5: 1st DEKAD OF NOVEMBER 2011 SOIL MOISTURE INDICES (%) OVER THE COUNTRY.

The decadal distribution of soil moisture across the country is shown in *Fig 5* above and indicates that most parts of the country (red areas) had deficit soil moisture conditions while few areas in the south including the coastal areas had normal to surplus soil moisture conditions. The deficits were due to the cessation of rains in the northern and central states of the country paving way to dry farming season.

3.0 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE TREND

3.1 Maximum Temperature Anomaly

The trend of maximum temperature anomaly is shown in *Fig 6* below and indicates that most parts of the

country were normal while the extreme north were warmer than normal. Colder than normal temperature prevailed in and around Jos, Eket and Calabar.

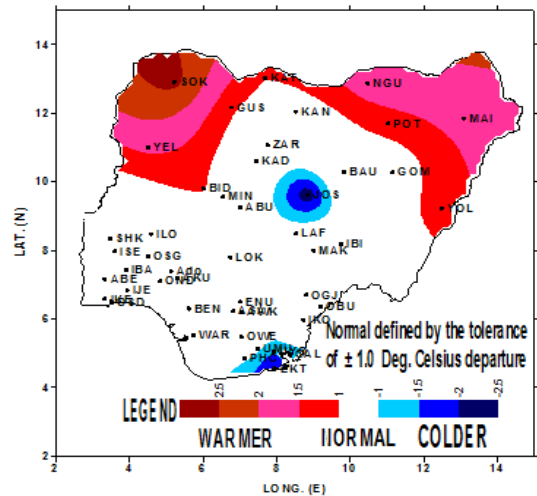


FIG. 6: 1st DEKAD OF NOVEMBER 2011 MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (Deg. C) OVER THE COUNTRY. ANOMALIES ARE COMPUTED WITH RESPECT TO THE 1971 - 2000 BASE PERIOD DECADEAL MEANS.

3.2 Maximum Temperature Values

Fig 7 below shows the actual mean maximum temperature distribution and reveals that most stations across the country experienced warm to hot temperatures (above *32 Deg C*) while areas in and around Jos, Shaki, Iseyin, Akure, Owerri, P.H., Umuahia, Eket and Calabar experienced cooled to mild temperatures (below *32 Deg C*). However, temperatures were still fairly okay at comfort zones except for few places that reported 36 Deg. C and above like Yelwa, Sokoto, Nguru and Yola. Livestock in these areas would demand more water due to high perspiration.

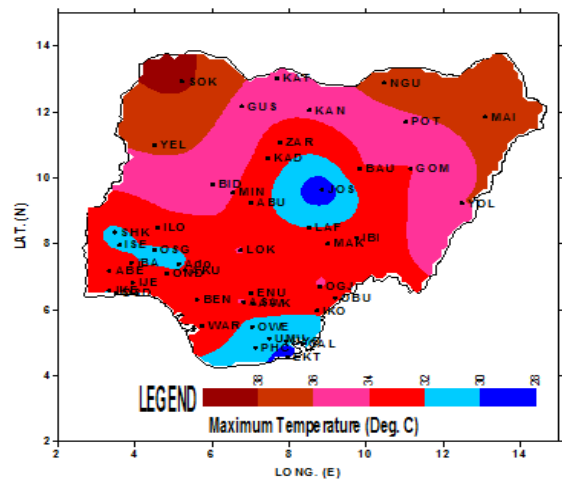


FIG. 7: MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR DEKAD 1, NOVEMBER 2011

4.0 WEATHER/AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR DEKAD 2 (11 TO 20), OF NOVEMBER 2011

4.1 Weather Outlook

The Inter Tropical Discontinuity (ITD) is expected to fluctuate between Latitude **8.0 deg. and 10.0 deg. north**. The average wind flows expected are southwesterly in the southern and northeasterly in the northern parts of the country.

Therefore, the synoptic features will place the northern and central parts of the country under sunny weather condition with slight dust haze while the southern parts including the coastal areas will be partly to cloudy weather condition with occasional thundery activities and localized rains.

The expected mean maximum temperature range in the north and central areas will be between **36 and 40 °C** while the south and the coastal areas will range from 32 to 34 °C.

No rains are expected in the north and central parts of the country but a possibility of range of 20mm to 100mm of rainfall is expected from the coastal area of the south.

4.2 Agricultural Activity/Outlook

Some farmers in the north and north central had commenced land preparation for dry farming season especially vegetables.

Harvesting of yam, cassava and vegetables is expected to continue in parts of the south while harvest of millet, sorghum and cowpea will also continue in the north.

Processing and drying of farm produce are on going across the country.

TABLE OF AGROMETEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE DEKAD

STATION	RAINFALL(mm)	NO. OF RAIN DAYS	PET(mm)	TMAX (Deg C)	TMIN (Deg C)	Degree Days	RADIATION
ABEOKUTA	6.8	2	48	33.7	24.1	209	19
ABUJA	0	0	52	33.0	20.8	189	22
AKURE	25.8	2	49	32.8	22.1	195	21
ASABA	0	0	52	34.3	23.2	208	21
AWKA	5.5	1	48	33.3	23.7	205	20
BAUCHI	0	0	60	33.9	16.7	173	26
BENIN	50.2	5	47	32.9	23.3	2011	20
BIDA	0	0	56	35.3	22.1	207	23
CALABAR	227	8	41	30.8	23.6	192	17
EKET	48.7	7	31	28.8	24.4	186	13
ENUGU	2	1	49	33.0	22.8	1990	20
GOMBE	0	0	54	33.9	21.0	195	22
GUSAU	0	0	61	35.4	17.5	185	26
IBADAN	19.4	2	46	32.2	23.0	196	19
IJEBU ODE	32.5	5	45	32.1	23.3	197	19
IKEJA	168	6	43	31.8	23.8	198	18
IKOM	63.2	4	47	32.2	22.5	193	20
ILORIN	0	0	50	33.3	22.5	199	21
ISEYIN	0.6	1	46	31.7	22.0	188	20
JOS	0	0	52	28.3	13.0	126	24
KADUNA	0	0	60	33.4	15.0	162	27
KANO	0	0	62	34.4	15.4	169	27
KATSINA	0	0	60	35.2	18.6	189	25
LAFIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOKOJA	0	0	50	34.1	23.5	208	20
MAIDUGURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAKURDI	0	0	50	33.4	22.7	200	21
MINNA	0	0	56	34.1	20.0	191	23
NGURU	0	0	64	36.8	18.3	195	26
OGOJA	1.7	1	51	34.1	23.2	206	21
ONDO	4.9	1	46	32.5	23.5	200	19
OSHODI	74	5	43	32.5	24.8	206	17
OSOGBO	64.8	4	47	31.9	22.1	190	20
OWERRI	40.3	2	44	31.1	22.4	187	19
PHC	52.2	5	43	31.4	22.8	191	18
POTISKUM	0	0	66	35.7	14.6	171	29
SHAKI	0	0	47	31.6	21.6	186	20
SOKOTO	0	0	66	38.5	19.6	210	27
UMUAHIA	12.7	4	43	31.5	23.3	194	18
UYO	103	5	39	30.3	23.7	190	16
WARRI	93.3	6	47	33.3	24.0	207	19
YELWA	0	0	64	36.4	18.2	193	27
YOLA	0	0	59	36.0	21.2	206	24
ZARIA	0	0	59	33.1	16.0	165	26
ADO-EKITI	4.3	4	44	31.1	22.1	186	19
USI-EKITI	9	4	-	-	-	-	-

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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